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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY
AND
POLITICS
OF THE YEAR
1860.



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1861.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION at the Beginning of the Year—Progress of Events in Italy—Great Interest felt in England in these Transactions—The expected Reform Bill—General Absence of Agitation or Excitement on the Question—Financial Affairs—Expectations of large Changes in this Direction—PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED ON 24TH JANUARY—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Fitzwilliam, and seconded by Lord Truro—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The Address is agreed to, *nem. con.*—In the Commons the Address is moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, and seconded by Lord Henley—Mr. Disraeli enters at some length into the projected new commercial relations with France, and also into the Italian policy of the Government—Lord Palmerston in answer, states that the Commercial Treaty with France has been signed, and justifies its provisions—He also vindicates the policy of non-interference adopted by his Cabinet in regard to Italy—The Address is voted without opposition—Some further debate on the French Treaty arises on bringing up the Report—Remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Mr. Horsman—FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Warlike preparations in France—Mr. Kinglake addresses a question to Lord John Russell on this subject—His answer—The Marquis of Normanby takes up the cause of the deposed Governments in Italy—He moves an Address to the Crown respecting the anticipated annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speeches of Earls Granville, Grey, and Shaftesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, and other Peers—Second Motion of Lord Normanby reflecting on the Policy of the Sardinian Government—The policy of that Power is vindicated by Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Peers—Explanations with respect to the relations

of Sardinia and France in the House of Commons—Speeches condemnatory of the proposed annexation of Savoy are made by Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel—Remarks of Mr. Bright—Answer of Lord John Russell—Various discussions on the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice—Strong animadversions on the conduct of the French Emperor by Mr. Roebuck—On the 12th March Lord John Russell enters into a full explanation respecting the Savoy question, and the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in regard to it—Speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members. . . [1

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE—The Chancellor of the Exchequer appoints the 6th of February for bringing forward the Budget—Expectation of great financial changes—In consequence of the Minister's illness the Financial Statement is postponed—It is made on the 10th February, and the Commercial Treaty with France produced at the same time—Elaborate and comprehensive speech of Mr. Gladstone—Extensive changes in taxation proposed by him—Wine Duties—Paper Duty—Reduction of Tariff—Increase of Income-tax, &c.—Reception of the Budget in the House of Commons—Mr. Du Cane gives notice of an Amendment disapproving of the proposed changes—His motion is postponed to give place to one made by Mr. Disraeli, relative to the proceedings on the Treaty—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Hugh Cairns, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, and other Members—The amendment is negatived by 293 to 230—Debate in the House of Lords on the French Treaty, and financial measures of the Government—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earls Grey and Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Hardwicke—Mr. Du Cane's notice comes on for discussion on the 21st February, and occupies three nights—Speeches of Mr. Baxter, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Byng, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Bright, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—The division results in a majority of 116 in favour of the Government—Address to the Crown in approbation of the Commercial Treaty with France, moved by Mr. Byng in the House of Commons on the 8th of March—Sir Hugh Cairns states some objections to the Treaty—Mr. Horsman moves an amendment, excepting to one of the articles—The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the Treaty—The amendment is supported by only 56 votes against 282, and the Address is carried—Lord Taunton, in the Upper House, moves the concurrence of the Lords in the Address—His Speech—Speeches of Earl Grey, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, and other Peers—The motion is carried on a division by 68 to 38. . . [25

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE—Discussions on the several portions of the Budget—The Wine Duties—Mr. Gladstone's exposition of this subject—Mr. M. Milnes moves an amendment in favour of allowing the Wine Merchants a further drawback on their stocks—It is negatived, and the original propositions are carried—Measure for facilitating the consumption of wine by licensing Refreshment Houses for the sale—Opposition of the Licensed Victuallers and the Temperance Societies—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his Bill—Mr. Crook, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Henley oppose the second reading, which is supported by Mr. Ker Seymer, Alderman Salomons, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The second reading is carried by a majority of 74, and the Bill becomes law—Removal of a great number of minor Customs Duties from the Tariff—Mr. T. Duncombe advocates the case of the Cork-cutters—Sir Joseph Paxton moves an amendment on the proposed remission of the Silk Duties—The Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeds in carrying his proposition—THE INCOME TAX—A resolution is moved to increase the rate to 10*d.* in the pound for one year—Sir Henry Willoughby moves to substitute 9*d.*—This and other amendments are negatived, and the Bill is passed—EXCISE ON PAPER—Various opinions as to the policy of repeating this Tax—Sir W. Miles moves an amendment to defeat the second reading of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Norris, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Pakington—The amendment is rejected by 245 to 192—The third reading is again contested, Sir Stafford Northcote meeting it with a hostile motion—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Puller, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Ellice, Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Disraeli—The third reading is carried by nine votes only—Lord Monteagle gives notice of his intention to move its rejection in the House of Lords—The Earl of Derby also intimates his resolution to resist this part of the financial scheme—Important debate upon the second reading in the House of Lords on the 21st May—Earl Granville opens the debate in an able speech—Lord Lyndhurst asserts the constitutional right of the Lords to reject the Bill—Lord Monteagle attacks the financial plans of the Government—Lord Cranworth opposes Lord Lyndhurst's view as to privilege—The Duke of Argyll vindicates the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measures—The Earl of Derby, in a powerful speech, supports the amendments, and comments severely on Mr. Gladstone's policy—The second reading is negatived by a majority of 89—Great conflict of opinion occasioned by this proceeding of the Upper House—It is regarded by some as a great infraction of the privileges of the House of Commons—On grounds of financial expediency the Lords' decision is approved in many quarters—Some agitation on the privilege question takes place—In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moves the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents—

The Committee makes a report—On the 6th of July Lord Palmerston proposes three resolutions, defining and affirming the exclusive right of the House of Commons—Supplies to the Crown—Interesting debate on these resolutions—Speeches of the Premier, Mr. Collier, Mr. Coningham, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. E. James, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whiteside, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Butt, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Bright, and other members—The resolutions are agreed to without division—The assertors of the exclusive privilege of the Commons are still dissatisfied—Lord Fermoy moves a resolution protesting against the alleged encroachment of the Lords—It is rejected after a debate by 177 to 138—The Excise Duty on Paper being thus continued, Mr. Gladstone proposes an adjustment of the Customs Duty on that article with reference to the French Treaty—The Paper Manufacturers exert their influence to defeat the measure—They allege special circumstances exempting their case from the rule of Free Trade—The Conservative party take up their cause—Mr. Gladstone states the arguments for his measure in a powerful speech on the 6th of August—Mr. Puller moves an amendment, and supports the case of the Manufacturers—Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Disraeli support the amendment—Mr. Childers, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Maguire, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston maintain the principles of Free Trade as applicable to the case—Mr. Puller's amendment is negatived by 266 to 233, and the propositions of the Government are adopted. . . . [57]

CHAPTER IV.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—Lord John Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill to reform the representation on the 1st of March—Little interest is manifested on the occasion—Statement of the proposed enactments—Remarks made by various members—Mr. Cardwell afterwards introduces a Bill for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate one for Scotland—The debate on the second reading of the English Bill is begun on the 19th March, and continued at intervals by adjournment till the 3rd of May—Mr. Disraeli commences the debate, in which most of the leading members on both sides take part—Summary of the principal speeches—The measure is warmly opposed by the Conservative party, defended by the Ministers, and supported, though with many criticisms on its deficiencies, by the more advanced Liberal members—It is closed by a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bill is finally read a second time without a division—While this debate is proceeding, Earl Grey enters on the subject in the House of Lords, and moves the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the probable increase of electors from an extension of the franchise and other electoral statistics—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The motion is agreed to and a Committee named—On the Reform Bill going into Committee on the 4th of June Lord John Russell states the course that the Govern-

ment propose to take upon it—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Mackinnon moves an amendment affirming the expediency of awaiting the results of the Census of 1861 before proceeding to legislate—Remarks of Sir George Lewis and other members on this motion—Sir J. Fergusson moves the adjournment of the debate—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watlington, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bright, Sir H. Cairns, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Ministers obtain a majority of 21—Delays and impediments to the further progress of the Bill—The abandonment is anticipated by public opinion—On the 11th of June Lord John Russell announces the resolution of the Government to throw up the measure, and states their reasons for doing so—Observations of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright—Some members of the Liberal party express disappointment at the withdrawal of the Bill, but the House and the public generally approve—THE BALLOT—Mr. H. Berkeley brings on his annual motion on this subject on the 20th of March—His speech—Speeches of Mr. Marsh, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lawson, and Lord Palmerston—The motion is negatived by 254 to 149. [97

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS—Mr. Sidney Herbert moves the Army Estimates, which are of unusual magnitude—He makes a full statement of the condition, discipline, and equipments of the Army—The Naval Estimates, also unusually high, are moved by Lord Clarence Paget—His speech, detailing the amount and statistics of our Naval force—The Civil Service Estimates are referred, on the motion of Mr. Wise, to a Select Committee—MANNING THE NAVY—A resolution upon this subject is moved by Sir C. Napier in the House of Commons—Debate thereon—Speech of Lord C. Paget on behalf of the Government—The motion is agreed to—Debate in the House of Lords on the same question—Speeches of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Ellenborough—On the 1st of May, Lord Lyndhurst brings the state of our Naval Defences before the House of Lords in an elaborate speech—He compares our preparations and equipments with those of France, and urges the necessity of strengthening our Navy—Speeches of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Colchester—Further discussions on the best means of manning the Navy originated by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons—Explanations of Lord C. Paget—Mr. Lindsay's motion is negatived—PROMOTION IN THE ARMY—Sir De Lacy Evans moves an Address, having for its object the abolition of the purchase system—Speeches of Captain L. Vernon, Colonel Dickson, Sir F. Smith, Captain Jervis, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel P. Herbert, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ellice, and other members. General Evans' motion is rejected by 213 to 59—Lord Panmure raises the same

question in the House of Lords, but vindicates the purchase system—Speeches of Lord De Grey, Lord Lucan, Earl Grey, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Cambridge—FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY—Mr. W. Williams moves for returns on this subject, and reprobates the practice—Lord C. Paget recommends that the motion be modified—Remarks of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The motion, as amended, is carried—Sir John Pakington moves for a Royal Commission on the system of Promotion and Pay of Naval Officers—It is resisted by the Government, and rejected on a division—FORTIFICATION OF DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS—Lord Palmerston, on July 23rd, brings before the House of Commons this subject, and recommends defensive measures founded on the Report of the Defence Commission—His speech, explaining the details of the plan, and the proposed mode of defraying the expenditure—Reception of the measure by the House of Commons—Mr. Lindsay moves an amendment disapproving the expenditure for land fortifications—Mr. Sidney Herbert in a long explanatory speech justifies the recommendations of the Commission—After several speeches, and a reply from Lord Palmerston, the proposition of the Government is affirmed by a majority of 268 against 39—A Bill being brought in to give effect to the resolution, Mr. Edwin James moves its rejection, and is seconded by Sir C. Napier—Mr. Sidney Herbert supports the motion—After full debate, the second reading is carried by 141 to 32—In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough gives his support to the Bill, but thinks further defensive measures desirable—Speech of Lord De Grey and Ripon, who adverts with much satisfaction to the newly-raised Volunteer Corps—The Fortifications Bill is passed. [128]

CHAPTER VI.

CHINA AND INDIA—Mr. B. Cochrane calls the attention of the House of Commons to the relations of this country with China in reference to the affair on the Pihho River—Speeches of Sir Michael Seymour, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Pakington, and other Members—The Earl of Elgin offers explanations of his conduct in China in the House of Lords—Sir De Lacy Evans again brings on a discussion in the House of Commons respecting the intended Chinese Expedition—A debate arises, in which Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Whiteside, and many other members speak—Earl Grey moves in the Upper House for an estimate of the probable cost of the Expedition, and expresses his opinion on the transactions in China—He is followed by the Duke of Somerset, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Elgin, and Lord Ellenborough—The Chancellor of the Exchequer finds it necessary to make special provision for the expenses of the Chinese War—He makes a supplementary Financial Statement on the 16th of July—The money is to be provided without

increase of taxation—FINANCES OF INDIA—Mission of Mr. James Wilson to restore the equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure—He states his plans of retrenchment and taxation in the Council at Calcutta—Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, opposes Mr. Wilson's plans, and causes much embarrassment to the Government—He is promptly removed from office by the Cabinet—Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, criticizes the financial proposals of Mr. Wilson—Answer of the Duke of Argyll—Mr. Danby Seymour adverts to Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, and eulogizes his services—Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston justify the recall as a measure of inevitable necessity for the public good—Remarks of Mr. Bright—THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Sir C. Wood, on the 13th of August, explains to the House of Commons the state and prospects of the Indian Exchequer—He defends the increased taxation proposed by Mr. Wilson—Mr. H. Danby Seymour severely criticizes the statement—After some discussion, Sir C. Wood's Resolutions are adopted—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY—A Bill is brought in by Sir C. Wood to authorize the amalgamation of the Indian European Army with the Queen's Forces—The measure is firmly resisted by a section of the House of Commons—It is opposed in an able speech by Lord Stanley, but supported by General Peel—Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Rich, take a prominent part in opposing the Bill—It is supported by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ayrton, Colonel Percy Herbert, Mr. Vansittart, Sir W. Russell, and Sir C. Wood—After protracted debates the second reading is carried by 282 to 53—Further opposition on going into Committee—Various hostile amendments are negatived by large majorities, and the Bill is passed—The second reading is moved in the House of Lords on the 10th of August by the Duke of Argyll—Lord Ellenborough expresses great objection to the Bill—The Earl of Derby also declares his distrust, but declines to move an amendment—The Duke of Cambridge speaks in favour of the Bill, and is followed on the same side by Lord Clyde and the Earl of Granville—The Bill is read a second time, *nem. con.*, and becomes law [155]

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, &c.—CHURCH RATES—Sir John Trelawny brings in again his Bill for the abolition of the rate—Lord R. Montagu moves the postponement of the second reading for six months—Speeches of Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fermoy, and other members—The second reading is carried by 263 to 234—Further debates on the Bill in Committee—Mr. Newdegate proposes, as a substitute for Church Rates, a fixed charge on real property—After much discussion, the amendment is rejected by a large majority—Further

opposition on the third reading of the Bill—Mr. Whiteside moves its rejection—His motion is supported by Mr. Disraeli, opposed by Mr. Bright, and negatived by a majority of 9, and the Bill is passed—Lord Lyveden moves the second reading in the House of Lords, and is supported by Lord Ripon and the Duke of Newcastle—the Dukes of Marlborough and Rutland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey, oppose the Bill—It is thrown out by 128 to 31—TRUSTEES OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS—A Bill for removing a grievance felt by Dissenters excluded from these trusts is brought in by Lord Cranworth—Debate in the House of Lords thereon—It undergoes important changes in Committee, and in a modified form becomes law—A measure introduced for the same object by Mr. Dilwyn in the House of Commons, undergoes much discussion, and on the motion of Mr. Selwyn is postponed for six months—MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—Mr. Spooner brings on his annual motion against the endowment of this College—His speech—After a short debate the motion is negatived by 186 to 128—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THEATRES—Lord Dungannon brings this subject under the notice of the House of Lords—The Earl of Shaftesbury enters fully into the question in an interesting speech—Remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, and other peers—The discussion terminates without result—REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK—Lord Ebury moves for the appointment of a Commission, with a view to a revision of the Liturgy and Canons of the Church of England—Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London and Oxford, Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville, Lord Lyttleton, and other peers—The motion is rejected without a division—UNION OF CITY BENEFICES—A Bill introduced by the Bishop of London for the purpose of relieving spiritual destitution by transferring surplus funds and buildings to other places—After some debate in the House of Lords, it becomes law—CENSUS OF 1861—A Bill to authorize this operation is brought in by the Government—The proposal to require returns as to religious profession is warmly opposed by the Dissenters—Agitation on this question—Mr. Baines moves the omission of this clause in the Bill—Speech of Sir George Lewis—The Government protest against the objection, but concede the point—The Bill is passed—NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND—Mr. Isaac Butt moves an Address praying for inquiry—Speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell (Secretary for Ireland), Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Henessey—The motion is negatived by 196 to 62—TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND—Mr. Cardwell brings in a Bill to settle the much-disputed land question—After much debate and some modification it is passed into a law—POSTPONED MEASURES—REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON—The Bill introduced by Sir George Lewis passes a second reading, and is then suspended—REFORM OF THE LAWS OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—An extended and comprehensive measure for this purpose is submitted to the House of Commons by the Attorney-General—It is received with much favour, and a great part of the Bill passes through Committee, but on account of the pressure of business is postponed to another Session—MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN

SYRIA—This subject is brought before the House of Lords by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—His speech—Speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, and other peers—CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION—Its great length and severe labour—It is terminated by the prorogation of Parliament by Commission on the 28th of August—The Royal Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor—Review of the operations of the Session [181]

CHAPTER VIII.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ITALY—Proposal of a Congress—Various schemes for settling the question of Central Italy—Vote of Tuscany and the Æmilia in favour of Annexation to Piedmont—King Victor Emmanuel receives the homage of his new subjects—Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speech of the Emperor of the French—Opposition of the Swiss Government with respect to the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny—Result of the Appeal to Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice—Autograph Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Pope—The Pope's Reply—Opening of the Sardinian Parliament—Speech of the King—Articles of the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice—Misrule of the King of Naples—Outbreak of Insurrection in Sicily—Expedition of Garibaldi—His Proclamation to the Italians—Question of the complicity of the Sardinian Government—Successes of Garibaldi—Capture of Palermo—Battle of Melazzo [208]

CHAPTER IX.

ITALY CONTINUED—Attempts of the King of Naples to conciliate his subjects—Proclamation of a Constitution—Letter of the French Emperor to Count Persigny—Proclamation of Garibaldi from Messina—He effects a landing on the Mainland—Capture of Reggio—Surrender of Royalist Troops at San Giovanni, and Terror of the Government at Naples—Flight of the King and Entry of Garibaldi into the Capital—Insurrectionary movements in the Papal Territory—General Lamoricière takes the command of the Papal Army—Difficulties of his position—Letter from Count Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, threatening invasion of the States of the Church—The Cardinal's Reply—Campaign of Generals Fanti and Cialdini in the Marches and Umbria—Battle of Castel Fidardo—Flight of General Lamoricière—Siege and Capture of Ancona—Letter of Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, deprecating an attack by Sardinia on Venetia—His second letter with reference to the invasion of

the Neapolitan territory by the King of Sardinia—Conference at Warsaw—Meeting of the Sardinian Chambers—Count Cavour's statement with respect to Venetia and Rome—Account of Garibaldi's Dictatorship at Naples—Battle of the Volturno and defeat of the Royalist Army by Garibaldi [224]

CHAPTER X.

ITALY CONTINUED—Proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the People of Southern Italy—The Piedmontese Army enters the Abruzzi—Defeat of the Neapolitan Royalists by General Cialdini—Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi—The Royalist Army retires behind the Garigliano—Investment of Gaeta and surrender of Capua—Interference of the French Emperor—Occupation of Roman territory by the French—Incident at Viterbo—Entry of the King of Sardinia into Naples—Garibaldi retires to Caprera—His last Proclamation to his Soldiers—Reactionary attempts in the Neapolitan territory.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO—Causes which led to a war between these two countries—General O'Donnell, at the head of the Spanish Army, lands in Africa—Stipulations insisted upon by the British Government—Final defeat of the Moors at Tetuan—Treaty of Peace—Carlist attempt at Insurrection—Renunciation of claims to the Spanish Crown by the Comte de Montemolin—Subsequent revocation by him of that Act.

AUSTRIA—Imperial Patent constituting an enlarged Reichsrath—Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, and Imperial Diploma establishing a new Constitution—Autograph Letters of the Emperor to the great Functionaries of State.

SYRIA—Massacre of Christians by the Druses in the towns of the Lebanon—Disgraceful conduct of the Turkish authorities—Scenes at Zaleh and Deir-el-Kammar—Outrages and Massacre at Damascus—Convention by the Western Powers as to interference in Syria—Departure of French Troops for the East—Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pasha in punishing the guilty—Appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Commissioner in Syria [241]

CHAPTER XI.

WAR WITH CHINA—Expedition fitted out by England and France to proceed to China—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros appointed Plenipotentiaries—British Ultimatum addressed to the Chinese Government—Its Reply—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros wrecked at Ceylon—Rendezvous in the Bay of Tah-lien-hwan—Peh-tang—Chinese Rebels repelled by the British at Shanghai—March from Peh-tang to Tangku—Capture of the

Taku Forts—Abortive attempts at negotiation—Occupation of Tien-tsin—Duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners—The Allied Forces advance from Tien-tsin—Treacherous conduct of the Tartar General—Engagement with the enemy at Tangchow—Seizure of Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Brabazon, and others, by the Chinese—Fate of the Prisoners—Narrative of the Captivity and Release of Messrs. Parkes and Loch—Advance upon Peking—Capture and Plunder of the Emperor's Summer Palace—Surrender of Peking to the Allies—Destruction of the Summer Palace—Convention with the Chinese Government, and Ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

UNITED STATES—Danger to the Union from the Question of Slavery—The Missouri Compromise—The Nebraska Bill—Question of Election of a President in 1856—Mr. Buchanan's conduct—The Kansas Bill—Resolutions of the House of Representatives hostile to Mr. Buchanan—His Protest—Contest for the Election of a New President—The Candidates—Mr. Abraham Lincoln becomes President elect—His previous history—Meeting of Congress—Message of the President.

TOPICS—Questions of Slavery and Secession—Relations with Great Britain—Kansas—African Slave Trade—Filibustering [258

CHRONICLE.

EVENTS	Page 1
------------------	--------

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.	Page	TABLES OF MORTALITY; MAR-	Page
<u>TREATIES:—</u>		<u>RIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS;</u>	
<u>Treaty of Commerce with</u>		<u>METEOROLOGY; AND BANK-</u>	
<u>France</u>	210	<u>RUPTS.</u>	338
<u>Treaty with Nicaragua.</u>	231	<u>UNIVERSITY HONOURS:—</u>	
<u>Treaty of Annexation of Savoy</u>		<u>Oxford</u>	339
<u>and Nice to France</u>	240	<u>Cambridge</u>	342
<u>Convention for the Pacifica-</u>		<u>THE MINISTRY</u>	345
<u>tion of Syria</u>	242	<u>SHERIFFS for the Year 1860.</u>	346
<u>STATE PAPERS:—</u>		<u>BIRTHS</u>	348
<u>Correspondence respecting</u>		<u>MARRIAGES.</u>	358
<u>Savoy and Nice</u>	243	<u>DEATHS</u>	376
<u>Correspondence respecting the</u>		<u>PARLIAMENT</u>	515
<u>Affairs of Italy</u>	273	<u>HONOURS.</u>	516
<u>LIST OF ACTS, Public and Pri-</u>		<u>PROMOTIONS</u>	522
<u>vate</u>	301	<u>TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.</u>	
<u>FINANCE ACCOUNTS</u>	318	<u>The Walworth Murders</u>	532
<u>PRICES OF STOCK</u>	336	<u>The Stepney Murder</u>	541
<u>AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,</u>		<u>PATENTS</u>	565
<u>HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, AND</u>		<u>POETRY</u>	582
<u>BUTCHER'S MEAT</u>	337	<u>INDEX</u>	594

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1860.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION at the Beginning of the Year—*Progress of Events in Italy*—Great Interest felt in England in these Transactions—*The expected Reform Bill*—General Absence of Agitation or Excitement on the Question—*Financial Affairs*—Expectations of large Changes in this Direction—PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED ON 24TH JANUARY—*Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne*—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by Lord Fitzwilliam, and seconded by Lord Truro—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The Address is agreed to, nem. con.—In the Commons the Address is moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, and seconded by Lord Henley—Mr. Disraeli enters at some length into the projected new commercial relations with France, and also into the Italian policy of the Government—Lord Palmerston in answer, states that the Commercial Treaty with France has been signed, and justifies its provisions—He also vindicates the policy of non-interference adopted by his Cabinet in regard to Italy—The Address is voted without opposition—Some further debate on the French Treaty arises on bringing up the Report—Remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Mr. Horsman—FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Warlike preparations in France—Mr. Kingslake addresses a question to Lord J. Russell on this subject—His answer—The Marquis of Normanby takes up the cause of the deposed Governments in Italy—He moves an Address to the Crown respecting the anticipated annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speeches of Earls Granville, Grey, and Shaftesbury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of

Derby, and other Peers—Second Motion of Lord Normanby reflecting on the Policy of the Sardinian Government—The policy of that Power is vindicated by Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other Peers—Explanations with respect to the relations of Sardinia and France in the House of Commons—Speeches condemnatory of the proposed annexation of Savoy are made by Mr. Kingslake and Sir Robert Peel—Remarks of Mr. Bright—Answer of Lord John Russell—Various discussions on the proposed annexation of Savoy and Nice—Strong animadversions on the conduct of the French Emperor by Mr. Roebuck—On the 12th March Lord John Russell enters into a full explanation respecting the Savoy question, and the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in regard to it—Speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members.

THE principal subjects which engaged the public attention at the beginning of the year 1860 were the state of Italian affairs abroad, and the expected measures of Parliamentary Reform and financial policy at home. The progress of the constitutional cause in Italy was regarded with warm sympathy by the people of England without distinction of parties, and the moral support which the British Government lent to the Sardinian cause, while they, at the same time, strictly observed the principle of non-interference, was entirely in accordance with the public feeling on the subject. It will be seen that the course of events was watched with great anxiety and led to repeated discussions during the session of Parliament; though on the great principle of Italian independence there were very few exceptions to the general unanimity in the Legislature. At home, the prospect of a Reform Bill was viewed not without some anxiety by those who feared political agitation and change; but, apparently, with very little interest by the country generally. The leading advocates of Reform found their efforts to arouse popular feeling on the subject very feebly responded

to, and it was suspected that a large section of the liberal party, though professedly friendly to such measures, would be by no means unwilling to see the question indefinitely postponed. A certain number of public meetings had been held previously to the commencement of the Session, and some manifestation of interest had been made; but it was not sustained, and bore the appearance of being factitious rather than real. The state of the public finances excited more real interest. It was known that there would be a considerable deficit in the Revenue to be supplied, and at the same time that increased armaments and defensive preparations would make augmented demands upon the public expenditure. It had also been for some time anticipated that the year 1860, in which the falling in of the Long Annuities was to bring with it a considerable reduction in the annual charge of the Public Debt, would be signalized as the era of some large financial changes; and the character of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a financier, certainly not wanting in boldness and enterprise, gave assurance that the opportunity now offered would not be neglected.

In other respects, the circumstances of the country wore a favourable aspect—trade was in a sound and thriving state—the farming interest made no complaint, and the labouring classes were generally in full employment.

The Legislative Session commenced rather before the usual time, the two Houses being summoned for the despatch of business on the 24th of January. On that day Parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies by Her Majesty in person, who delivered the following Speech from the throne:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—

“It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice.

“My relations with foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

“At the close of the last Session I informed you that overtures had been made to me to ascertain whether, if a Conference should be held by the Great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by me to assist at such a Conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and from the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of the representatives of the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna of 1815, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich; and to deliberate, associating with the above-mentioned Powers the Courts of Rome, of Sardinia, and of the Two Sicilies,

on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis.

“Desirous at all times to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accepted the invitation, but at the same time I made known that, in such a Congress, I should steadfastly maintain the principle, that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular government or constitution.

“Circumstances have arisen which have led to a postponement of the Congress, without any day having been fixed for its meeting; but whether in Congress or by separate negotiation, I shall endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns; and I trust that the affairs of the Italian peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled.

“Papers on this subject will soon be laid before you.

“I am in communication with the Emperor of the French with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

“A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavoured, by friendly means, to prevent a rupture; but, I regret to say, without success.

“I will direct papers on this subject to be laid before you.

“My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city the ratifications

of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the LVith Article of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted.

"The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire.

"I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition, intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"It will be gratifying to me, if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries, shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.

"I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before you.

"An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. Such collision, however, has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval and civil officers on the spot, and by the equitable and conciliatory provisional arrangement proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States.

"I trust that the question of boundary out of which this affair has arisen may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the just rights of the two countries, as defined by the first article of the Treaty of 1846.

"The last embers of disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished; my Viceroy has made a peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and, by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity, my authority has been everywhere solidly, and, I trust, permanently established. I have received from my Viceroy the most gratifying accounts of the loyalty of my Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great land-owners of the country. The attention of the Government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country; and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects.

"I have concluded a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan, and a treaty regarding boundaries with the republic of Guatemala. I have directed that these treaties shall be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a view to place the military and naval services, and the defences of the country, upon an efficient footing.

"I am glad to be able to inform you that the public revenue is in a satisfactory condition.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I have accepted, with gratification and pride, the extensive offers of Voluntary service which I have received from my subjects. This manifestation of public spirit

has added an important element to our system of national defence.

"Measures will be laid before you for amending the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and for placing that representation upon a broader and firmer basis.

"I earnestly recommend you to resume your labours for the improvement of our jurisprudence, and particularly in regard to bankruptcy, the transfer of land, the consolidation of the statutes, and such a further fusion of law and equity as may be necessary to insure that, in every suit, the rights of the parties may be satisfactorily determined by the court in which the suit is commenced.

"I am deeply gratified to observe that the great interests of the country are generally in a sound and thriving condition; that pauperism and crime have diminished; and that, throughout the whole of my empire, both in the United Kingdom and in my colonies and possessions beyond sea, there reigns a spirit of loyalty, of contentment, of order, and of obedience to the law.

"With heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of nations for these inestimable blessings, I fervently pray that His beneficent power may guide your deliberations for the advancement and consolidation of the welfare and happiness of my people."

The Address to the Throne was moved in the House of Lords by Earl Fitzwilliam and seconded by Lord Truro. Earl Grey then addressed the House. He began by expressing his gratification that Her Majesty was able to lay so satisfactory a statement of our domestic and foreign affairs before Parliament. He viewed with the

greatest satisfaction the paragraph on Italian affairs, and the policy which was therein enunciated. That policy assured the nation that the British Government would be no party to cutting up and parcelling out Italy in order to forward the interest or desires of other countries, but would maintain the right of the Italians to choose their own Government, by which means a powerful and free State would be established in Italy, calculated to promote the general welfare of Europe and of this country. He could not, however, express the same satisfaction at that part of the Royal Speech which related to the recent commercial treaty between this country and France. No one could wish more strongly than himself to see the commercial intercourse of the two countries increased, but he feared that the present experiment would prove a retrogression in our financial policy. At the present time, when our financial condition was likely to be one of some difficulty, he condemned the reduction of duties on French products for the purpose of obtaining a commercial treaty from France. In regard to China, he also could not concur in the words of the Speech, as he thought that the whole question ought to have been brought before Parliament previously to the fitting out of any expedition, in order that improper expenditure might have been avoided, and an impolitic and unjust war prevented. He proceeded to consider whether we had been justified in forcing our way up the Peiho, and whether war with China would place our interests in that country in a better position by a corresponding increase of our commerce. He blamed in strong

terms the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in not having brought these matters before Parliament, and feared that steps had now been taken which rendered war almost inevitable, and had, at the same time, bound us to the French Government in such manner that we could not draw back. All he wanted was to prevent this pernicious practice being drawn into a precedent, and he, therefore, should move to add to the paragraph relating to Chinese affairs an amendment embodying these opinions.

The Duke of Newcastle thought that when the circumstances of the commercial treaty with France were known, the House would be prepared to support Her Majesty's Government. To extend the commerce between two powerful countries was the best way to cement peace and good-will, as commerce bound not kings and governments alone; but when kings and governments had passed away, still linked together the people of the two countries. As to the amendment, he combatted the principle which Lord Grey had attempted to establish by the two precedents of 1790 and 1826, which, in his opinion, were contrary to the rule which had been established during the last thirty years. We were not about to commence hostilities with a country with which we were previously at peace; the fact was, we had not been at peace with China for the last two years, for, although a treaty had been drawn up, it was not ratified, and peace could not be said to be concluded before the ratification of the treaty. He could not agree that we had no right to go up the Peiho, and maintained that it was not only the way but the only highway, and pointed to the Rus-

sian treaty which had particularly reserved this very route for the Russians whenever they might choose to avail themselves of it, and we, by the favoured nation clause, undoubtedly might claim the same right. He repudiated the idea that the honour of the country was to be made subservient to the interests of the tea trade, and concluded by re-asserting that the practice of Parliament as laid down by Lord Grey was not an established rule.—but that, even if it were, it had not been violated, as peace had not been concluded by China.

Lord Normanby thought it would be better to postpone the discussion on Chinese affairs until the papers on the subject were before the House. After a few remarks upon the present state of feeling among the French manufacturers on the contemplated abolition of Protection, he entered at great length into the Italian question, and while expressing a wish that the Princes of Central Italy might not be reimposed on their subjects by force, he considered that, if force were not to be permitted on one side, it ought not to be countenanced on the other.

Lord Brougham reviewed the events in Italy during the last year, and expressed his opinion that the Italians should be allowed to work out their own freedom, without the interference of foreigners, whether French, Sardinian, or Austrian. Adverting to the commercial treaty between France and this country, he combatted the erroneous impressions of the Parisian circles, that the treaty was prejudicial to France and profitable to England alone, and asserted that the contrary would, without doubt, be the case. With this

doubtful state of feeling in France, and in the present unsettled state of affairs all over the world, when it was impossible to calculate what might happen in the next month or week, he considered we ought to be so well armed as to render invasion impossible to succeed and unlikely to be attempted.

Lord Derby expressed his surprise that among so great a variety of topics as the Royal Speech contained there were so many on which nothing had been said by preceding speakers. They had heard nothing about the treaties of Guatemala and the Tycoon of Japan, and of the San Juan difficulty, in which our officers, both civil and military, had exercised so sound and admirable a discretion. They had heard nothing on Reform but a casual remark of Lord Brougham as to the apathy of the people of Yorkshire and Lancashire on the subject, and he considered that if Parliament treated the subject in the same dispassionate manner, there would be no great dread of any very revolutionary measure being carried. With the exception of some little ebullition of Irish feeling here and there, he congratulated the House on the happy domestic condition of the country. Lord Derby, in speaking of India, dwelt with satisfaction upon the suppression of the mutiny and the restoration of our dominion, and highly eulogized the policy of Lord Canning in his restoration of the feudal system in Oude, and his treatment of the talookdars, a system which would consolidate British power more firmly than ever. Having paid a just tribute to the spirit which had produced the present volunteer movement, he said there were three topics to which it was impossible to do more than to allude. These

were the commercial treaty between France and England, the war with China, and the Congress and the separate negotiations. In reviewing the recent commercial arrangement, he did not think it a matter for congratulation, and pointed out the inequality of the advantages, as being immediate to France, but prospective to England, and that while the articles admitted into France were of vital importance to her for warlike purposes, the articles taken by this country were of a totally different nature. The present time, when the defences of the country were absorbing so much money, and the Income-tax was drawing to an end, was most inapt for reducing the revenue and binding the country by a treaty from which it could not withdraw. Why, too, he asked, were the wine duties to be mitigated and the duty on hops and malt left untouched? War duties were still levied on tea and sugar, and he could not understand how, without inconsistency, the Government could take off the one and retain the other. In respect to Lord Grey's amendment on the war with China, he would defer the discussion raised by Lord Grey to a future time, but availed himself of the occasion to speak in the highest terms of the Admiral and the officers and men who had conducted the attack, and who for devotion to their duty and heroic bravery were surpassed by few, even in our navy. In reply to the Duke of Newcastle, he observed that if we were at war with China, the Chinese were justified in attacking us, and if at peace we had no right to force our way up the Peiho. He then addressed himself to the affairs of Italy and the Congress, and asked under what cir-

circumstances the Government had determined to join the Congress. Various rumours as to the conjoint action of France and England in Italy had been afloat for some time, and he wished to elicit a declaration on this point from Her Majesty's Government. He repudiated the notion of a separate treaty with France, and strongly insisted on the dangers which would ensue from such a course. While he admitted the right of every country to arrange its own affairs without foreign interference, he considered that those internal changes in a country should be made by itself, and not influenced by external assistance. He would not enter into a discussion upon the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, which was not a question for a Protestant country. This country looked upon the Sovereign Pontiff in the same light as they looked upon any other sovereign, and would treat him in the same way, so that if his Government were overthrown we should not interfere, but this must be done by the free will of the Italian people, and not by foreign influence or aid; and in connection with this part of his argument he asked why, when all Austrian troops were withdrawn, were Rome and Milan still occupied by the French? In case of the meeting of a Congress, he should object to England joining in it at all. Such a course might be undignified, but, in his opinion, the present high position and moral influence of this country in Europe were entirely owing to that cause. If, however, it should be found necessary to enter a Congress, he protested against any Congress which should bind this country to active interference or acquiescence in the

policy laid down by the majority of the Powers assembled, and insisted that Government should clearly understand for what objects they entered into Congress, and how far they were to be made parties to its decisions.

Lord Granville, having replied to the preliminary remarks in Lord Derby's speech, pointed out, in reply to Lord Derby's compliment to Lord Canning on his present policy in Oude, that it was identical with the policy of the despatch which had been condemned on a previous occasion by Lord Derby. He could not agree with the opinions of Lord Derby on the commercial treaty between this country and France, and considered that they were only the old opinions of Lord Derby on Protection put forward in a new form. He contended that the removal of all artificial obstructions to commerce would be for the benefit of both countries, and was calculated, by promoting mutual interests, to strengthen the desire for continued peace between them. As to the Congress and the relations of this country with France, he was aware of no such negotiation or proposition made in August, or since that time, as that to which Lord Derby had alluded; and Her Majesty's Government was perfectly unfettered, and free from any engagement, pledge, or guarantee of any nature whatever. He explained the reasons which influenced the Government in agreeing to enter the Congress, and pointed out what would have been the consequences if they had refused to do so. In regard to the future policy of the country it had been sufficiently laid down in the language of the Speech, which declared non-interference was the

course to be adopted. He regretted to see the tendency in this country to treat the question of the sovereignty of the Pope as a religious question. In his opinion that was not the case, and Her Majesty's Government had decided to look upon it as a political subject, and in that light only. An eloquent panegyric on the late Lord Macaulay, as one of the members of their Lordships' House, was introduced by Lord Granville in conclusion.

The amendment was then negatived, and the Address agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the Address was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P. for West Cornwall, who briefly passed in review the principal topics adverted to in the Speech from the Throne. He expressed a hope that the influence of the Government would be exerted for securing to the Italian people the benefits of freedom and good government; that the necessity for actual hostilities with China would be averted; and, with respect to domestic affairs, that a Bill for the reform of the representation would not only be introduced, but that the measure would so far meet with the approbation of all parties that it would become the law of the land before the expiration of the present Session. In conclusion, he congratulated the House upon the high position in which the country now stood, without example in modern times.

The motion was seconded by Lord Henley, who entered at some length into the question of Parliamentary Reform, and congratulated the House that the charge of public affairs was com-

mitted to the hands of the present Government.

Mr. Disraeli took notice of the attempt made by Lord Henley to raise, he said, a question of confidence. He did not intend, he observed, to move an amendment to the Address; but there were topics of much importance referred to in the Royal Speech which required explanation. The prospect of increased commercial relations with France was, he admitted, a subject of congratulation; nevertheless, the nature of the commercial treaty (supposing it to be based upon a principle of reciprocity) required some explanation, and he was not aware of the mode in which the attention of Parliament was to be called to it. The principle of reciprocity was rejected by our commercial system; and what France undertook to do in 1861 might be done without any treaty whatever. Another subject which demanded explanation was the condition of Italy and the relations of our Government with that country. There was so much ambiguity in the Royal Speech on this subject that he was at a loss to gather the real state of our diplomatic relations with Italy and with France in reference to that country, and he felt it his duty to ask some explanation of what had occurred since the prorogation, and what were the engagements into which Her Majesty had been advised to enter. The principle of non-intervention had been that which the late Government had adopted, and to which the House had cordially adhered, and if the present Government diverged from that policy, they must offer very grave reasons for so doing. He wanted to know, therefore, why in August Lord J. Russell had (as he

learned from a foreign source) made overtures to the French Government to enter into a special agreement for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. What was the character of those overtures? What was the nature of the agreement? It appeared that a proposition had been made for an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England to make interference by any Power in the affairs of Italy a *casus belli*, which might involve this country in serious political complications. He wanted to know what was the object of the Congress, which, if we entered into it, might lead us into embarrassing relations. The conclusion to which he had come was, that the less we meddled with the affairs of Italy the better. A country in the present state of Italy was far beyond the management and settlement of Courts, Cabinets, and Congresses; the problem could only be solved by the will of the population, though this country might do great good by laying down principles of sound policy.

Lord Palmerston, after expressing his satisfaction at the prospect of unanimity upon the Address, vindicated the paragraph in the Royal Speech on the topic of Reform, and then passed on to the other main subjects of the debate. He announced that the treaty with France was signed on the 23rd, but that he had not yet received the document. He certainly thought it not desirable as a general rule that England should enter into any conventional agreement with other countries as to her tariff and customs duties; but he maintained that in the present case, owing to a peculiarity of the French constitution, we could not

obtain an essential security from France except by a convention. The treaty was therefore an exceptional arrangement, and did not imply any change in opinion on the principle which should govern these matters. The agreement, however, was conditional on the consent of Parliament. In reference to the affairs of Italy, he protested against the Government being called upon to answer interrogatories founded upon anonymous telegrams: he declared that the statement regarding the special agreement referred to by Mr. Disraeli was totally unfounded, and that this Government was entirely free from any agreement with any foreign Government as to the affairs of Italy.

The noble lord then entered upon the question of the proposed Congress, and contended that England could not honourably or wisely stand aloof in the event of its assembling. Her Majesty's Government, he said, were prepared to go into the Congress, free from all engagements; but after having declared fully their opinions as to the propriety of leaving the Italians free to determine their own course.

"Our policy," said the noble lord in conclusion, "has never varied. We said in the beginning, and we say still, that no foreign force should be exerted to control the people of Italy in the arrangement of their own affairs. Our opinion is, that they should be left to settle their affairs among themselves, between people and Government; that they should be free to adopt that form of Government and such an arrangement of States as they might think best for their own interests, and that no foreign Power ought to interfere by force of arms to prevent

them from arriving at the result which is most satisfactory to their own feelings and interests. The right honourable gentleman says that if you ask the opinions of different people, all of whom are respectively and individually good authorities on the subject of Italy, one will tell you one thing, and another another; that whether it is about the Romagna, Tuscany, or Sardinia, or Naples, or Lombardy, every one you consult gives you a different opinion. Is that peculiar to Italy? Without going further than the walls of this House, I should like to know whether you will not find gentlemen here who will give you the most opposite opinions about any question of domestic interest you like to name. . . . In this House a question is settled according to what the majority thinks about it; let the people of Italy settle their own questions in the same way. If it be true that Tuscany wishes to be a separate nationality, so be it. If it be true that the King of Naples is the most beloved of monarchs, let his subjects remain united to him in the bonds of affection. If it be true that the people of the Romagna are enamoured of the Government of the Pope, let them return to the happiness from which they are temporarily separated. All that we want is, that the Italians should be left to judge of their own interests, to shape their future arrangements according to their own opinions of that which is most likely to contribute to their happiness and most in unison with their feelings and opinions. I am sure this policy is consonant to the wishes of the people. It is founded upon the same principle as that on which the throne of this country now rests, and, therefore,

in advocating it I feel that the Government are backed and supported by the feelings of the people at large, by the historical traditions of our own country, and by the principles on which that constitution is founded under which we are so happy as to live."

The Address was then agreed to, *nem. con.* On the bringing up of the report a desultory discussion on various subjects took place. Among others, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald entered into a discussion of the treaty with France, to which he raised many objections, and he warned the House against too close an access and identity of interests with France.

Mr. Gladstone rallied Mr. Fitzgerald on his assumed knowledge of the character of the treaty, hinting ironically that he must have secreted himself, after the ancient fashion, behind the tapestry of the room in which negotiations were going on, and thus have obtained his minute knowledge. Mr. Gladstone said he could not enter on a discussion of the questions raised; he must defer it until Parliament was made acquainted with the particulars of the treaty. Answering some of Mr. Fitzgerald's strictures, he ridiculed his fear of an identity of policy between England and France. "Is that possible, in the nature of things? Why, there is hardly any contingency in which they can be associated except for objects honourable in themselves and beneficial to mankind."

"On no occasion, in our own day or in history, have they ever been combined for a bad object as regards the politics of Europe; and therefore I trust in that alliance, as I hope we all do, and wish it may be drawn closer and closer, not only on account of its in-

trinsic value, but because it contains nothing in itself which can by any possibility be hostile to the interests of the other Powers of Europe."

Mr. Gladstone intimated to the House that the treaty would be laid on the table in the course of the following week.

Mr. Horsman renewed the complaint that the Reform Bill had been postponed to so late a day as the 20th February, intimating that the fate of the Government might in the mean time turn upon a vote about China or the Congress. The country, he said, required an early settlement of the question.

Lord Palmerston justified the course pursued with respect to the Reform Bill. He thought there would be ample time to discuss it during the Session. The motion was then agreed to.

The lively interest taken at this time in the progress of events in Italy, and also the anxiety caused by the expected annexations by France of the territories of Savoy and Nice, gave rise in the early part of this Session to some important debates in Parliament. On the 3rd of February Mr. A. W. Kinglake inquired of Lord J. Russell whether the Government had received any information as to the naval and military preparations of the French Emperor, and, if so, whether it could be made known to the House.

Lord John Russell said, he had to remark that this country had an able Ambassador at Paris, and other officials, and from none of them had the Government received any information as to extraordinary military preparations by the Emperor of the French. He believed there was no foundation for the statement that the Emperor of

the French would have 600,000 men ready in the spring. He did not believe that there was any desire on the part of either Austria or France to renew the war. France was certainly making great naval preparations, but he did not think that that was a subject on which this country need be jealous. He expected that the ratification of the treaty would take place on the following day. The persons entrusted with the negotiations were Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden.

On the 7th February the Marquis of Normanby, who distinguished himself during this Session by his active exertions in behalf of the deposed Governments in Italy, brought forward a formal motion in the House of Lords respecting the impending annexation by France. The noble lord moved an Address to the Queen, to represent to Her Majesty that this House has been informed that her Government has stated to the Government of France the objections entertained by Her Majesty's Government to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, and to pray Her Majesty to direct her Government to use their best endeavours to prevent the transfer of those territories to France. He prefaced his motion by observing that he was impelled by no desire to impute blame to the Government for the course they had pursued. It was only his desire to place upon record the dissent of their lordships from so important a measure. He proceeded to decant upon the discrepancy of the statements made upon this subject in July last by Count Walewski, and the rumours afloat and confirmed by the French newspapers at the present moment.

No one believed on the Continent that a compact for the annexation of Savoy and Nice did not exist between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. It would be most satisfactory to hear that no change in the intentions of the French Government had taken place on this subject since the 18th of last March, when Lord Cowley wrote to Lord Malmesbury that the Emperor of the French contemplated no increase of French territory. The question, however, almost entirely depended upon the public opinion of Savoy, and he could not say what that opinion was. Great changes had taken place in the feelings of the Savoyards towards their King since 1814, partly brought about by the increase of taxation, the oppressive action of the conscription, and other causes. He considered the question in its geographical and strategic aspect, and came to the conclusion that the annexation would be injurious to the balance of power in Europe, to the interests of Savoy and its inhabitants, and, by adding a discontented population to its sway, to the interests of France itself.

Lord Granville stated that he had no further information to add to that which he had formerly given to a question upon this same subject to Lord Normanby. Her Majesty's Government were still in communication with the French Government on the matter. Her Majesty's Government had been assured that, although there had been formerly a question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice under certain contingencies, as those contingencies had not arisen, there was no question of annexation at the present moment. At the same time France did not deny that the

creation of a powerful Italian kingdom on her frontier might give occasion to the consideration of such a question. The information from Sardinia was also to the same effect—that no compact existed between France and Sardinia for the cession, exchange, or sale of Savoy and Nice to France. He assured the House that the Government of this country had represented to the Government of France all the objections which in an European sense would arise from the contemplated enlargement of French territory, and proceeded to consider the question of an extension of the French frontier, and pointed out that the arguments used by the French for the extension of their frontier to the Alps might with equal propriety be applied to the frontier of the Rhine and of Germany. At the present moment our Government was in communication with France, Sardinia, and Austria on the Italian question. The policy of this country was not one of nationalities, but the avoidance of any armed interference in the affairs of the Peninsula, and to secure to the Italians the privilege of choosing for themselves. Considering the present circumstances of the two countries, and the friendly feeling existing between them, he considered that Lord Normanby would best consult the public interests by withdrawing his motion.

Lord Grey thought the statement made by Lord Granville showed the necessity of bringing forward this motion. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the conduct of the Government of France upon this subject, especially when coupled with the language of the French newspapers. The annexation, he thought, would

be so pregnant with evil to Europe and this country, that Her Majesty's Government ought to do all they could to prevent such a catastrophe. He did not think the honour of this country involved in preventing this measure if the two parties interested were agreed upon it, but he did think that the principle which would be violated by such an annexation should be most strongly supported by this country. In a brief and lucid argument he exposed the fallacy of the proposition that the subjects of a settled Government had a right to choose their own rulers and transfer their allegiance from their own to a foreign King at their own caprice and convenience. He entreated Lord Granville to reconsider his determination to oppose the motion, as he (Lord Grey) believed that they were all unanimous in condemning the proposed annexation; and he considered that, while the declaration of the House against the annexation would be received with the greatest satisfaction in Europe, it could not be deemed an unfriendly act to the Emperor of France, but rather the contrary, because, if it induced him to pause in his present policy, and to give up his present design, it would be advantageous to him, by preserving for him the confidence of Europe, which would be lost by pursuing the course in which he was now embarking. If it were really true that a secret treaty had been entered into between France and Sardinia for their mutual aggrandizement, it would be difficult to find language sufficiently strong to denounce the iniquity and immorality of such a compact, which could only be described as a great crime against the civilized world.

Lord Shaftesbury, in very strong language, denounced the present policy of France, which, under the guise of moderation, was pursuing a subtle course, most dangerous to the interests of this country and of Europe.

The Duke of Newcastle deprecated the use of the strong language used by Lord Shaftesbury on such important questions, as calculated to excite an irritation which it would be most difficult to allay, and which would be a great obstacle to the proper reception and calm and dispassionate consideration of the representations made by Her Majesty's Government on the question.

Lord Brougham thought the statement of Lord Granville most satisfactory. He strongly objected to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, and asked where the violation of the settlement of Europe, if once departed from, would stop.

Lord Derby hoped to have heard that the advice tendered by Her Majesty's Government had been so received by the Emperor of the French that there was no longer cause for the apprehension of Europe in respect to the annexation of Savoy to France. The late Government had, before the breaking out of the Italian war, clearly shown the dangers which would thereby arise to Savoy, and the present Government had at length become impressed with the truth of those views. The discussion of this evening, whatever might be the fate of the motion, would bear this fruit—that it had exhibited the unanimity of every British peer on this question, an unanimity which would produce a most beneficial effect upon European opinion. The two Powers who would suffer

the most, in his opinion, by the annexation, would be the two countries immediately interested; for, if the annexation should take place, it would belie the whole of the proclamations of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, which were so worthy of admiration on account of the disinterestedness of the policy they had announced, and which were totally inconsistent with the rumours of the compact for the mutual aggrandizement of the two Powers. There was, however, another reason why Savoy should not be annexed to France. Piedmont was bound by a specific treaty to Switzerland never to cede Savoy, and Piedmont could not set aside the treaties with Europe, nor the specific treaty with Switzerland, without a violation of the international law of Europe. The language of Piedmont to France ought to be—that it was impossible, owing to her treaty with Switzerland, that she could yield on this question. If Piedmont held this language, France would surely not be so unscrupulously violent as to take these provinces by force. Such a step would be fatal to France in her relations with Europe. All confidence in the steady policy and peaceful character of the Emperor of the French would be lost, and it would be said that Austria had been expelled by France from Italy, not for Italian independence, but for the furtherance of her own selfish ends. The present was a great opportunity for the Emperor of the French to establish a character for peace and moderation, by declaring that he entertained no idea of extending the French frontier beyond its present limits, or of destroying the balance of

power in Europe, but that, on the contrary, he would maintain a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries, by which declaration he would establish a moral power throughout Europe as great as the material power now wielded by France.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe expressed his thanks to Lord Normanby, for bringing forward the motion, and entirely concurred with the remarks of Lord Derby. The noble marquis, after a few explanatory remarks, withdrew his motion.

On the 14th February, Lord Normanby again brought the affairs of Italy under the notice of the Upper House of Parliament, by a motion intended to convey a strong censure upon the newly-constituted authorities in Tuscany, and upon the acts of the Sardinian Government. The noble lord moved for a copy of the instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Florence to attend the official reception, on the 1st of January, of Signor Buoncompagni, now acting as Governor-General of Tuscany: also for a return of the dates of all communications between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador at Paris on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, up to the 1st of January, 1860. He prefaced his motion with a strong attack upon the Sardinian Government for their conduct in Central Italy, which had been characterized by measures of the most arbitrary nature, perfectly inconsistent with the high-sounding pretensions to freedom which they had put forward. He denied that the present Government in Central Italy and the Duchies was the choice of the

population, who were in a state of discontent, and pointed out the manner in which the respective Governors of the Duchies had been elected. He expressed his opinion of Signor Buoncompagni in the strongest terms of reprobation, and asked if it were fitting that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence should have been directed to pay his official court to such a man, and why a departure from the usual line of proceedings in such matters should have been ordered in this particular case.

Lord Granville defended Signor Buoncompagni and the Italian people from the attacks of Lord Normanby, and asked whether Lord Normanby, from the cases of outrage he had cited, supposed that Italy was, under her new Government, to return to the golden age, and that no crime was to exist; and whether the British Parliament were to be guided by the opinions of his anonymous correspondents, who, of course, were no more unbiassed in their views than others. The state of Italy was at the present moment most satisfactory, and he thought that the moderation the Italians had exhibited was highly creditable.

Lord Malmesbury hoped that nothing would induce the Government to abandon the policy of non-intervention, and regretted that no official transactions of the Government in Italy, except fragments obtained in discussion, had been made public since the retirement of the late Government. It was his sincere wish that Italy should be made an independent nation, strong enough to repel aggression and to assume a place among the great European Powers, but he did not wish to see that end

compassed by the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. If that annexation should take place, the formation of a strong kingdom in the north of Italy would not be feasible, as that kingdom would be open on both extremities, by the Alps to France, and by the Mincio to Austria. He should much prefer to the establishment of a kingdom a confederation of States free from the influence of the foreigner. The only way, however, to secure Italian independence was to leave the Italians to themselves, and to induce the Emperor of the French to withdraw his armies from Italy, as Italy, under her present circumstances, had merely exchanged an Austrian for a French master. He regretted extremely that any mark of respect not absolutely necessary had been paid to Signor Buoncompagni, whom he described as one of the most active conspirators in hurling from his throne the Sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance.

Lord Clanricarde thought it would be impossible, in the present state of European feeling, to effect the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. He proceeded to examine in detail the speech of Lord Normanby, and from his own experience contradicted the statement that the feeling of the Italians was one of discontent with the present state of things. The atrocities of the Italians, which had formed so fruitful a source of vituperation to Lord Normanby, were not entirely without a precedent, for the Austrians had committed cruelties which were not to be forgotten, although Lord Normanby had thought fit to pass them over. The fiscal burdens under which the subjects of Sardinia groaned, according to Lord Nor-

manby, were as nothing compared to the taxation endured by Venetia, which, in fact, was absolute confiscation. He proceeded to review in detail the speech of Lord Normanby, from which he dissented in almost every particular.

Lord Granville read a statement from Lord Cowley, to the effect that the French Government at the time of the communication did not contemplate the annexation of Savoy.

Lord Cardigan said, that while it was most desirable that the French army should be withdrawn from Northern Italy, the withdrawal of the French army from Rome would be followed by the most dreadful consequences to the Papal Government and its supporters.

Lord Derby asked whether the papers to be laid on the table of the House would contain the latest information on the subject of the negotiations with respect to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and whether Lord Granville would point out in what view Her Majesty's Government regard the project. He also wished to know whether there had been any communications between the two Governments since the despatch of July last (when the project of the annexation of Savoy and Nice was denied) which would lead Her Majesty's Government to infer that a change had occurred in the views of the French Government. If any such correspondence had taken place, he must say that Her Majesty's Government, while they had adhered to the letter of the truth, had at the same time made a statement calculated to mislead. With regard to Signor Buoncompagni, he wished to know whether it was a fact that Mr. Corbett had attend-

ed his receptions, and whether, if he had done so, it was in opposition to the views of the representatives of other Courts, and to the instructions he had received from his Government.

Lord Granville said that he had stated last week the most recent communications which had taken place between the French and British Governments upon the annexation of Savoy and Nice. With regard to the second question of Lord Derby, Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, had received no instructions whatever, except to treat Signor Buoncompagni as he had treated his predecessors.

The motion for papers was adopted, with the omission of all mention of Mr. Corbett's instructions.

In reply to questions addressed to the Government in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord John Russell stated that inquiries of the Sardinian Government had produced a general answer, that Sardinia had no engagement with France to cede Savoy, and had no intention of ceding it: but the French Government had told Sardinia that if the latter were aggrandized by the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy.

On the 28th of February, Mr. A. W. Kinglake again called the attention of the House of Commons to the same topic, in consequence of the strange rumours which prevailed of the approaching annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, in order, he said, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House upon that pro-

posal, and which he believed would be unanimous. He read a communication which he had received from Paris last autumn, and extracts from French papers suggesting grounds for the transfer—grounds which, he remarked, would have an extensive and dangerous application. By the treaties of 1815 the northern portion of Savoy (Chablais and Faucigny) was declared to participate in the neutrality of Switzerland; but if it became a part of France, what, he asked, would become of this guarantee, and of the integrity of Switzerland, which would be jammed in between two departments of France? This annexation would have an embarrassing effect upon our own freedom of action, and would unsettle the political relations of Europe. He referred to the repeated declarations on the part of the Government of France, prior to the recent war in Italy, that the Emperor was actuated by no motive of personal ambition or desire of conquest. At the same time he had, he said, received in January, 1859, a communication (which he had imparted to the British Government) stating that a secret arrangement (called a *pacte de famille*) had been entered into between France and Sardinia for the cession of Savoy to France, although Count Walewski had assured Lord Cowley that no "treaty" whatever existed with that view. Apparently, he observed, the matter stood thus:—He had no doubt that an arrangement had been come to, under which, in exchange for Lombardy, the Emperor of the French should possess Savoy and Nice; but, as all Lombardy had not been conquered, the contingency had failed.

He protested strongly against the annexation of the two provinces, which, if carried into effect, would, in his opinion, be an open violation of treaties. He concluded by moving an address for copies of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia in respect to the proposal.

Sir Robert Peel, in seconding the motion, observed that this matter affected the whole Italian question, and was of such vital importance that it involved the interest of all Europe; the proposal in question being the first attempt to alter the basis of the territorial arrangements of 1815, the inroad must be checked with a vigorous hand. There was a stern and determined resolution on the part of the Savoyards to resist their transfer to France, the national feeling being, he knew, absolutely antagonistic to the connection; it would be in direct contravention of the Act of Congress of the 20th of November, 1815, and would affect at once the neutrality of Switzerland and of Savoy. And what, he asked, would be the feelings of the Italians when they found they had acquired liberty by the sacrifice of the freedom of other countries? They would be feelings of the deepest regret and grief.

Sir G. Grey did not dissent from the sentiments expressed by the mover and seconder of the motion. The question, he observed, had justly claimed a large share of public attention, and was worthy of the consideration of the House, which might rightly demand the fullest information as to the course taken by the Government. To the motion of Mr.

Kinglake, therefore, they were ready to assent, and were prepared to lay the papers upon the table. A protracted discussion could lead to no result until those papers were in the possession of the House, showing the position of the Government in relation to France and Sardinia, and the course they had adopted. He joined with Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel in deprecating the annexation of Savoy to France, the consequence of which, he agreed, might unsettle Europe.

Mr. Disraeli thought it would be more convenient to defer the discussion until the papers were before the House, and should, therefore, refrain from expressing any opinion upon the merits of the question.

Lord J. Russell offered a few explanations. With respect to the family compact referred to by Mr. Kinglake and Sir R. Peel, he could only say that the Government had no diplomatic information to that effect, and the fact of any treaty prior to the war had been repeatedly denied by both the Governments of France and Sardinia. Reminding the House of the critical position of affairs in Central Italy when the question of the Congress was under consideration, he observed that it was not unnatural that a Power like England, dreading a renewal of the war, should endeavour to prevent it, and with that view the Government had made certain propositions, and, although they had not been accepted in the gross, something had been gained. With regard to the question as to the annexation of Savoy, he could not but think that it was a course of policy which the Emperor of the French would hesitate long before he adopted,

since it would produce distrust, because it would be in contradiction with the magnificent proclamation he had issued; because the encroachment, once begun, would, he was afraid, be deemed the precursor of others, and excite apprehension; and, finally, because it could not tend to strengthen France, whose security depended upon her own resources, upon the spirit of independence and the warlike qualities of her people. The extension of her frontiers had never been a source of power to France, and was not for her a right or secure policy.

The motion was agreed to.

Again, on the 2nd of March, Sir R. Peel, reverting to the subject of Savoy, called the attention of the Government to a variation, which he deemed of much importance, in the original text of the French Emperor's speech, as published in different English journals, and, after a strong denunciation of the project, asked for more explicit information upon the subject of the annexation.

Mr. Bright wished to know what Sir R. Peel proposed should be done in the case. These repetitions of inquiries, he said, tended to create greater complications in a matter of this nature. The language of Sir R. Peel was as extravagant as if Europe and England itself were on fire, and he strove not to suppress it, but to make it hotter. We could not prevent the annexation of Savoy to France, which he was informed the people of the province desired; but we might embroil ourselves with France. He would never have recommended or promoted the annexation; but "Perish Savoy," he would say, rather than that House should involve the

Government in a war with France in a matter in which we had no interest whatever.

Lord J. Manners, with considerable warmth and vehemence, repudiated the opinions expressed by Mr. Bright, which did not, he said, represent the sentiments of the people of England; and he inquired whether the Emperor of the French still intended to consult the great Powers, prior to annexing Savoy.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Lord J. Manners, reiterated the reply he had already given—that, reading the speech of the Emperor in conjunction with the assurances given by the ambassador, he did not doubt that the intention of the Emperor was to consult the great Powers with reference to the annexation. He proceeded to observe, that the question was one which related to the position of France and the protection of her frontier, and the Emperor thought it was due to the security of France that Savoy, if the assent of the people could be obtained, should be annexed to its territory; but he (Lord John) understood that the Emperor wished to consult the great Powers of Europe as to the measure, and the opinion of Europe could not be a matter of indifference to the Emperor of the French. He differed from the Government of France in this matter; he conceived that the annexation of Savoy and the occupation of the passes of the Alps by France would be more threatening to Italy than Sardinia could ever be to France. With regard to England, her power did not consist in the Government, but in the Parliament; and if, in a matter of this kind, mere assertion was to be taken for proof, the only effect of discussions in this temper would be to create angry feelings. This

was a question which should be fairly considered, and he had heard with concern, he said, the speeches of both Sir R. Peel and Mr. Bright. It was the duty of the Government and of the House of Commons to consider, in the present state of affairs, in what way the peace of Europe could be best maintained and consolidated, and not to give cause for the increase of suspicion and animosity. With respect to the two versions of the Emperor's speech, the Government had only a telegram; the authentic version would appear in the *Moniteur*.

Three days afterwards the annexation question was again reopened by Mr. Roebuck, the subject of Savoy having been brought before the House in connection with the pending commercial treaty with France, and some members having expressed an opinion that no further steps ought to be taken in regard to the treaty until the intentions of France in reference to Savoy were made known. The hon. and learned member for Sheffield inveighed on this occasion in strong terms against the Emperor of the French, whom he accused of breach of treaties. He feared, he said, lest England should be thought to truckle to him. There was something in the grave, solemn declaration of a nation like England. With the treaty of commerce he should be anxious to close, if he could; but the consideration of that question ought to be deferred until the House had an opportunity of declaring its opinion on the annexation of Savoy.

Mr. Coningham protested against such language as Mr. Roebuck had applied to the ruler of France, than which nothing, he said, could be more injurious to the interests of

England, of civilization, and of liberty.

Lord J. Russell said, if it was thought necessary to take the whole question of Savoy out of the hands of Her Majesty's Government, that might be a useful course; but there was one course which was consistent neither with constitutional proceedings in that House nor with the confidence usually placed in the Government, and, above all, not consistent with amicable feelings between this country and France; and that was, renewing, day after day, irritating discussions upon this subject, asking for no decisive vote, proposing no definite result, but sowing suspicion and distrust, calculated to bring about a total rupture with a neighbouring friendly country. After recapitulating the course which the question had taken, and the position in which it now stood, he asked whether the present was the moment for raising this discussion. His persuasion was, he said, that if the language of disapprobation was heard from all the great Powers, the project of annexation would not be persevered in. The Government of Sardinia, the Power most interested in the question, had not spoken upon the subject. His opinion was, that the treaty of commerce with France was destined, if approved by Parliament, to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, by giving both an interest in the blessings of peace, which would tend to prevent the great calamity of war.

After some further desultory discussions on the same subject in both Houses, Lord John Russell undertook to give a formal explanation on behalf of the Govern-

ment in relation to the Savoy question. The noble Lord discharged this undertaking on the 12th of March. He began his speech by representing the state in which the question of Savoy and Nice had been left by the late Administration, and proceeded to vindicate the present Government from the accusation that they had pursued a policy which, by promoting the annexation of the Romagna and Tuscany to Sardinia, laid a ground for that of Savoy to France. This accusation was founded, he said, upon an entire misapprehension. Their policy had been to endeavour, by negotiation, to secure to the Italian people the power of managing their own affairs. He then explained the communications which had taken place on the subject of certain proposed combinations for the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the establishment of a kingdom of Central Italy. The British Government, he observed, were not hostile to either; they wished the people of Italy to decide for themselves; to assert their independence of any Power whatever, and, if they thought proper, to unite themselves to Sardinia. It had been said that for a long time he had acquiesced in the design of France to annex Savoy, and that he took no step in the matter until late in the month of January. But this was a mistake of dates. On the 5th of July he had stated what he considered would be the consequences to the Emperor of the French if the plan of annexing Savoy was carried into effect, in the general distrust it would create. But, according to Count Walewski, no such plan was then contemplated, and, the contingency he referred to being improbable, it was unnecessary for

him (Lord John) to say that, supposing the Grand Duke of Tuscany not to be restored, and a kingdom of Central Italy not to be formed, he must reiterate the declaration he had made. In January, however, the question had assumed a different shape, showing that there was a project on foot for the annexation of Savoy, and at the end of that month the Government renewed the expression of its fears as to the consequences of the measure. It had been objected, he continued, that the Government had been so anxious for the independence of Italy that they had neglected other objects. But in 1856 Lord Clarendon had thought the question of the state of Italy of so much importance that he brought it before the Conference, and later occurrences had induced the Government to consider it one of European interest, and, if so, of British interest. It was for European objects that they had employed the influence of Great Britain, and employed it peacefully, to reconcile differences, prevent war, and lay the foundations of peace between the great Powers of Europe. If, in doing so, they could enable Italy to regain her independence, and raise a country, which had for three centuries been sunk and degraded, into one of the leading Powers of Europe, so far from being ashamed, and shrinking from any responsibility, he should always take a pride in having been allowed to participate in such an object.

Mr. Whiteside adverted to the repeated warnings given by Switzerland, which, he observed, had always seemed to know what was about to happen, that a bargain had been struck between France

and Sardinia for handing over Savoy and Nice to the former Power, and that this question was of vital importance to the safety and independence of Switzerland. The British Government, however, had done nothing in consequence of these repeated warnings; and, although Lord Cowley, in the month of January, wrote for instructions, up to the 28th there was nothing to show what the Government thought or did on the subject. On that day Lord J. Russell wrote a very good despatch; but in that despatch he did not make a remonstrance founded upon the general law of Europe. Mr. Whiteside referred to some of the papers laid before the House, with the view of showing that the French Government had very frankly declared its views that if Sardinia was aggrandized by the addition of Tuscany and the Romagna, France must have Savoy and Nice; and he contended that the Government had laboured to bring about this contingency.

After some observations by Mr. Milnes and Mr. Cochrane,

Mr. Horsman said he believed the House would be unanimous in thinking that the annexation of Savoy should not be made a cause of war. But the question was, whether France would not thereby acquire a new military frontier. The treaties of 1815 were securities taken by the great Powers of Europe against the traditional policy of France—a policy of war and aggrandizement—and what right had Sardinia to liberate France from obligations for the protection of Europe? Then what was to be done? Had Sardinia no alternative but war or acquiescence? Lord J. Russell, in his despatch, had re-

ferred to the Rhine and to Belgium; then, if we apprehended danger, the policy of this country was to take precautions and form alliances with other Powers. This was the traditional policy of this country, to form alliances in order to check aggression and the preponderance of any great Power, and he thought the Government would have done wisely upon this occasion by entering into such an alliance. Instead of this, they had busied themselves with a commercial treaty with France. The policy of tame acquiescence would be a dangerous and an unworthy policy; the other would place us in a dignified attitude before the world.

Lord Palmerston thought the course which the Government had pursued in this matter was much more clear and consistent than Mr. Whiteside had represented. It was evident that this was not a case upon which the issue of peace or war ought to depend. The cession of Savoy did not involve the interests of this country so as to induce us to go to war to prevent it. As regarded England, France would not be stronger after the acquisition of Savoy than before. If this was agreed upon, it was clear that some of the measures recommended in the debate would not be expedient. To enter into alliances with the great Powers of Europe, unless the matter was of sufficient importance, would inspire alarm, and rouse the national feeling in France. Her Majesty's Government, when it appeared that no Congress would take place, and there would be no opportunity to bring the matter into discussion in the assembly of the great Powers, stated to France and to the other Powers their objections to the measure. He thought it would be

a great mistake in the French Government if they persisted in the plan of annexation, and it would be a glorious act on the part of France if, after having restored independence to Italy, she was content with the renown of that generous enterprise without mixing it up with so small an object. The reasons assigned for the annexation he thought insufficient, and the objection felt by the British Government was not founded upon what they considered British interests, but upon the danger to Europe of the precedent and of the principles,—those of natural boundaries and the identity of language,—upon which the annexation was justified. As it was not to be done without the consent of the sovereign and the people of Savoy, and the assent of the great Powers of Europe, we were not come to the point when we were authorized to hold that reflection might not induce the Government of France to abandon the design. In the opinion of our Government this was a question of European interest, and he could not help thinking that other Governments would take the same view as our own, and that the Government of France would find that it would gain more by preserving the good opinion of Europe than by the acquisition of this small territory.

Mr. Disraeli, after disclaiming any desire to make the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France a ground of war, observed that Lord J. Russell had not denied that he had received ample and repeated warnings of the design of the French Government. His defence was, that he thought the intimations mere threats, and he treated them with indifference. Then he (Mr. Disraeli) contended that,

being acquainted with the policy of France, if Sardinia was aggrandized by the acquisition of the duchies, it might be expected that she would demand the annexation of Savoy, and the Government had pursued a course favouring that policy. This was the charge he had brought against the Government, and Lord J. Russell had given the House no information upon this subject. The conduct of France had been

frank and open; but, if the principle of natural boundaries was to be acted on—if distrust was excited in Europe—if sanguinary war followed and dynasties were subverted—the Government which had assisted that policy would be responsible to the country and to history for the consequences.

After speeches from Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Mr. B. Osborne, the discussion terminated.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer appoints the 6th of February for bringing forward the Budget—Expectation of great financial changes—In consequence of the Minister's illness the Financial Statement is postponed—It is made on the 10th February, and the Commercial Treaty with France produced at the same time—Elaborate and comprehensive speech of Mr. Gladstone—Extensive changes in taxation proposed by him—Wine Duties—Paper Duty—Reduction of Tariff—Increase of Income-tax, &c.—Reception of the Budget in the House of Commons—Mr. Du Cane gives notice of an Amendment disapproving of the proposed changes—His motion is postponed to give place to one made by Mr. Disraeli, relative to the proceedings on the Treaty—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Hugh Cairns, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, and other Members—The amendment is negatived by 293 to 230—Debate in the House of Lords on the French Treaty, and financial measures of the Government—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earls Grey and Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Hardwicke—Mr. Du Cane's notice comes on for discussion on the 21st February, and occupies three nights—Speeches of Mr. Baxter, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Byng, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Bright, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—The division results in a majority of 116 in favour of the Government—Address to the Crown in approbation of the Commercial Treaty with France, moved by Mr. Byng in the House of Commons on the 8th of March—Sir Hugh Cairns states some objections to the Treaty—Mr. Horsman moves an amendment, excepting to one of the articles—The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the Treaty—The amendment is supported by only 56 votes against 282, and the Address is carried—Lord Taunton, in the Upper House, moves the concurrence of the Lords in the Address—His Speech—Speeches of Earl Grey, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, and other Peers—The motion is carried on a division by 68 to 38.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed, in the first instance, a very early day (February 6th), for the financial statement, on which public expectation was anxiously fixed; and it was announced that the Commercial Treaty with France, which

had been recently signed, would be at the same time laid before Parliament, in order that the two matters, which were intimately connected, might be viewed as a whole, and considered together. An obstacle, however, unexpectedly arose, which compelled the postponement of the Budget, and prolonged the suspense of the public for some days. This was the illness of Mr. Gladstone, which, though not of a serious nature, was such as disabled him for so great an effort as a complicated financial statement would exact. This delay caused much general disappointment, and it was feared that it would occasion no small inconvenience to the commercial world, whose arrangements were suspended on the expected announcements. Happily, Mr. Gladstone's recovery proceeded rapidly, and on the 10th he presented himself in the House of Commons, showing but slight traces of his recent illness. His speech, which was heard with the deepest attention, occupied four hours, and this great effort was accomplished with a vigour and facility which surprised those who had felt anxious as to his physical powers. The great extent of the field over which the statement extended made it inevitably a long one, but it did not exhibit the faults of diffuseness or prolixity, nor exceed those limits of needful explanation which the subject demanded. In order to include the substance of the Ministerial propositions within a moderate space, it will be necessary to condense Mr. Gladstone's statements as much as is consistent with making them intelligible. The right honorable gentleman began his speech by observing that the year 1860 had been marked out

by public expectation as one when taxes might be reduced, because 2,146,000*l.* of interest on the debt, and the increased duties on sugar and tea, and the income tax would lapse. Then had come the commercial treaty with France. There were, however, disturbing circumstances. The revenue, estimated at 69,460,000*l.*, had yielded 70,570,000*l.*, and but for these circumstances, the expedition to China being among them, there would have been a balance in hand. In the mean time Spain had honoured bills due from her, amounting to 50,000*l.*

Coming to the charges of the current year, Mr. Gladstone said that the estimated funded debt was 26,200,000*l.*, and this would now be reduced by 2,438,000*l.* The Consolidated Fund, commonly so called, stood at 2,000,000*l.*, exhibiting an increase of 40,000*l.* The army and military, including a vote of credit for the Chinese expedition, amounted to 15,800,000*l.* The navy and packet service to 13,900,000*l.* The miscellaneous estimates might be taken at 7,500,000*l.*, exhibiting a decrease as compared with the estimates of last year of 325,000*l.* These and other items made a total of 70,100,000*l.* He anticipated that the customs of next year would yield 22,700,000*l.*; the excise duties, 19,170,000*l.*; stamps, 8,000,000*l.*; taxes, 3,250,000*l.*; income tax (there being one half-year outstanding), 2,400,000*l.*; Crown revenue, 280,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 1,500,000*l.*; making a total of 60,700,000*l.*; while the total charge upon it would be 70,100,000*l.*, leaving an apparent deficit of 9,400,000*l.* The deficit must be met irrespective of remission of taxation. It would

be easy to return to peace duties on tea and sugar, if the House would agree to an income-tax of one shilling in the pound. How should the deficit be met? Were they to stop in the progress of commercial reform? if so, they might stop for ever. High taxation was a reason why they should proceed, not why they should stop. The country was richer than it ever was, and better able to bear the war taxes on tea and sugar; and it had paid an income-tax of 1s. 1d. in the pound during the last half-year without a murmur. ("No, no!") He meant his observation generally. What did he propose? The Government asked Parliament to renew the tea and sugar duties, as they now stood, for fifteen months. He now came to the commercial treaty with France, which he recommended for adoption to the House. France engaged to reduce the duties on English coal and coke, flax, and pig-iron, in 1861. On the 1st October, 1861, France would reduce duties and take away prohibitions on British productions mentioned, on which there was an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. There was a provision that the maximum of 30 per cent. should, after the lapse of three years, be reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent. England engaged, with a limited power of exception, to abolish immediately and totally all duties on manufactured goods, to reduce the duty on brandy from 15s. to 8s. 2d., on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s.—with power reserved to increase the duty on wine if we raised our duty on spirits. England engaged to charge upon French articles subject to excise the same duties which the manufacturer would be put to in consequence of the changes. The treaty was to be in force for ten years.

Having vindicated the policy of the Government in regard to the treaty, and contended that it was not an abandonment of free-trade, Mr. Gladstone stated generally the results of the treaty. The reduction of the duty on wine, which would afford relief to the consumer, would be 830,000*l.*, entailing a loss of 515,000*l.* The reduction of the duty on brandy, from 15s. to 8s. 2d., would afford relief to the consumer to the extent of 440,000*l.*, entailing a loss to the revenue of 225,000*l.* There were other matters on which it was proposed to postpone the remission of the duties for some time—for instance, corks and straw-plaits; but the general result would be, that the relief to the consumer would be 1,737,000*l.*, entailing a loss to the revenue of 1,110,000*l.* "France is a foreign country, but it is a country divided from England by a narrower channel than that which separates England from Ireland, and there are no two countries to which nature has given such a diversity of soil, products, and character, and there cannot be found on the face of the world two countries so well constituted for carrying on a beneficial and extended commerce. England has gained a great advantage, even if France had done nothing at all, and she has done doubly well, because France has done a great deal." (Loud cheers.)

Entering into the wine question, and discussing it fully, Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to Mr. Cobden, and passed on to a further change in the Customs, which would entail a loss to the revenue of 910,000*l.*, giving at the same time relief to the consumer of about 1,040,000*l.* It was proposed to abolish the duty on butter, which yielded 95,000*l.* a year; on tallow, which yielded

87,000*l.*; on cheese, which yielded 44,000*l.*; on oranges and lemons, which yielded 32,000*l.*; on eggs, which yielded 22,000*l.*; on nuts, which yielded 11,000*l.*; and on other articles, yielding altogether 382,000*l.* Farther to reduce the duties on timber, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* and 2*s.*; on currants, from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.*; on raisins, from 10*s.* to 7*s.*; on figs, from 10*s.* to 7*s.*; and on hops, from 45*s.* to 14*s.* He proposed to levy on all goods imported or exported a duty of one penny per package for registration, and on goods in bulk, in accordance with the unit under which they were entered. He calculated that that would produce 300,000*l.* a year; he proposed also to levy a small rate on certain operations in warehousing, such as removing, packing, mixing, &c. From that measure it was thought 120,000*l.* a year might be raised. He also proposed 6*s.* a cwt. on chicory, or any other vegetable matter prepared for mixing with coffee, and upon that point he should ask the Committee to come to a vote that night. He proposed stamps on notes for the sale of colonial and dock warrants. He proposed a license on eating-houses, under whatever name they might be carried on, giving them the permission of selling wine and beer. The duty on these houses would be doubled if they were kept open after twelve o'clock at night. Stamps on various other small articles would be imposed. He proposed, under certain modifications, to reduce the game certificates; also to impose a penny stamp upon all cheques. He should also recommend to the Committee the repeal of the duty on paper, and to abolish the stamp on newspapers.

How should the deficiencies be applied? As he had before re-

marked, a shilling income-tax would do it at once. Remissions had been proposed giving four millions of relief, and there were deficiencies of nearly nine and a half millions. Against that they proposed to take up the credit now allowed in the payment of the malt duties, and to impose an income-tax of 10*d.* in the pound over 150*l.* a year, and 7*d.* in the pound under 150*l.* Three-quarters of that amount would be collected this year. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to make a general recapitulation of the measures proposed by him.

"Let me now bring into one view the alterations which I have stated in detail, and in doing so I must endeavour to bring clearly before the mind of the Committee three separate sums—1st, the entire amount of the remission or relief to the consumers by the adoption of the plans we propose; 2nd, the amount of loss to the revenue which they will entail; 3rd, the amount of compensation which will be derived from the changes in the tariff which we recommend for the adoption of the Committee. The Customs' duties under this treaty with France will give relief to the consumers of a sum of 1,737,000*l.* and a loss to the revenue of 1,190,000*l.* By the supplemental Customs plan we shall give relief to the consumers of 1,039,000*l.*, and there will be a loss to the revenue of 910,000*l.*; total relief to the consumers, 2,771,000*l.*; total loss to the revenue, 2,100,000*l.*

"In the Inland Revenue Department there will be a relief on paper of 1,000,000*l.*; on hops, 105,000*l.*; and on game certificates, 50,000*l.*; making in all, 1,155,000*l.*; and a total loss to the revenue of 990,000*l.* There will thus be a total relief to the consumers in the Customs and Inland Revenue De-

partments of 3,931,000*l.*, and a loss to the revenue of 3,090,000*l.* The amount of compensation by means of increased consumption may be estimated at 841,000*l.*, and there will be a further compensation by new charges and savings on establishments of 982,000*l.*, being a total of 1,823,000*l.* Taking this computation, there will be a net loss to the revenue for 1860-61 of 2,108,000*l.* I will not enter now more fully into the question of relief to the consumers, but I believe that the effect of the tariff in 1861-62 will be to enrich the revenue to a much greater extent than, perhaps, many anticipate. I will now state in a few words the effect of those changes in accomplishing that most desired consummation of all reformers—a simplification of the Customs' tariff of the country. The number of articles subject to Customs' duties in 1842 was 1052; in 1845, 1163 articles, for I must remind the House that the first operation of the reform of the tariff was to multiply the number of articles, in consequence of an increase of the headings under which they were specified. In 1853, the number of articles was 460; in 1859, 419. After the changes now proposed are adopted, without allowing for a few sub-divisions, such as the specification of two or three classes of sugar, the whole number of articles remaining on the tariff will be 48. There are three classes, including fifteen articles, such as sugar, tea, tobacco, wine, coffee, timber, raisins, &c., which are in reality the only articles that will be retained on the tariff for purposes of revenue. Besides those fifteen articles, there are twenty-nine which, though yielding revenue, are only retained on special

grounds. Thus five articles are retained on account of countervailing duties on domestic articles, and twenty-four on account of their resemblance to one or other of the fifteen articles I have adverted to. We could not, for example, admit eau de Cologne free of duty, while there is a duty on brandy. It thus follows that your Customs' revenue will be derived substantially from fifteen articles. That is a result which I hope Custom-house reformers will be of opinion justifies the changes we have made. There will be a relief from indirect taxation of about 4,000,000*l.* Out of that, 1,000,000*l.* remitted on the paper duty will go directly to stimulate the demand for rural labour; 1,800,000*l.*, or the greater part of 2,000,000*l.*, under the French Treaty will in every instance strike at differential duties, and will be the means of removing from the tariff its greatest, perhaps its only remaining deformities. There will be on the British tariff, after the adoption of these changes, nothing whatever in the nature of protective or differential duties, unless you apply that name to the small charges which will be levied upon timber and corn, which amount in general, perhaps, to about three per cent. With that limited exception you will have a final disappearance of all protective and differential duties, and the consumer will know that every shilling he pays will go to the revenue, and not to the domestic as against the foreign producer."

Mr. Gladstone concluded his speech in these terms:—"In conclusion, I may say that I feel a hope which amounts to a persuasion that this House, whatever may happen, will not shrink from its

duty. After all it has achieved by resolute, courageous, commercial reforms on behalf of the masses of the people, and not on behalf of them alone, but on behalf of every class, on behalf of the throne, and of the institutions of the country, I feel convinced that this House will not refuse to go boldly on in the direction in which it has already reaped such honourable rewards. By pursuing such a course as this, it will be in your power to scatter blessings among the people—and blessings which are the best of all blessings, because you are not forging mechanical helps for men, to enable you to do that for them which they ought to do for themselves—but you are enlarging their means, you are giving value to their labour, you are appealing to their sense of responsibility, and you are not impairing their sense of honourable self-dependence. There were times of old when Sovereigns made progress through the land, and when, at the proclamation of their heralds, they caused to be scattered heaps of coin among the people. That may have been a goodly spectacle, but it is also a goodly spectacle, in the altered spirit and circumstances of our times, when a Sovereign is enabled through the wisdom of her great Council assembled in Parliament, again to scatter blessings among the people in the shape of wise and prudent laws, which do not sap in any respect the foundations of duty, but which strike away the shackles from the arm of industry, which give new incentive and new reward to toil, and which win more and more for the Throne and for the institutions of the country the gratitude, the confidence, and the love of an united people. Let me even say to those

who are justly anxious on the subject of our national defences, that that which stirs the flame of patriotism in men, that which binds them together, that which gives them increased confidence in their rulers, that which makes them feel and know that they are treated justly, and that we who represent them are labouring incessantly and earnestly for their good—is in itself no small, no feeble, and no transitory part of national defence. We recommend this plan to your impartial and searching inquiry; we do not presume to make a claim on your acknowledgments, but neither do we desire to draw on your generous confidence, nor to appeal to your compassion. We ask for nothing but impartial search and inquiry; we know that it will receive that justice at your hands, and we confidently anticipate in its behalf the approval alike of Parliament and of the people of this empire." (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and general cheering.)

Mr. Disraeli complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the great ability with which he had made his statement, but urged that ample time should be given to the House for consideration of proposals involving so great an amount of details. Mr. Crawford recommended on behalf of the commercial interests of the country that there should be no unnecessary delay in dealing with the financial measures. Mr. Newdegate pleaded for further time. They should not, he said, be so eager to register the commands of France. This expression called up Lord John Russell, who denied that the treaty had been forced on the country, and intimated that

until the material points in the Budget were decided on, he could take no step in advancing the Reform Bill. Finally, it was agreed that the debate on the Budget should take place on the 20th. On the evening of the 17th a notice of motion for the 20th was given by Mr. Du Cane, one of the members for Bucks, the object of which was to test the opinion of the House of Commons on the policy of the Budget. On the same evening some discussion took place with regard to the course of proceeding to be adopted by the Government. In answer to a question from Mr. Bentinck, Lord Palmerston said, that the Government had not deemed it necessary to provide by any understanding with France for the contingency of Parliament not sanctioning the treaty. Mr. Disraeli inquired in what shape it was proposed to bring the treaty under the consideration of the House so as to subject it to a full discussion. Mr. Horsman described the conclusion of the treaty as a stretch of the Royal Prerogative. Lord Palmerston said the only question was as to the order by which their proceedings should be governed. If the Government had brought the treaty forward before the details of the proposed commercial changes had been discussed, they would have been met by the objection that they were asking something unreasonable. They intended to take the sense of Parliament on the matters depending upon the treaty, and it would also be their duty to give the House an opportunity of stating their opinion, ay or no, upon that engagement.

Subsequently to the announcement of Mr. Du Cane's motion, an-

other notice was given by Mr. Disraeli, of an amendment to be proposed by him on the House going into committee on the Budget; and when that proceeding was about to take place on the day appointed, Mr. Du Cane postponed his own motion to give precedence to Mr. Disraeli. That right hon. gentleman accordingly moved the following resolution:—

“That this House does not think fit to go into committee on the Customs' Acts, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the treaty of commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, until it shall have considered and assented to the engagement in that treaty.”

He premised that it was not his intention to give any opinion upon the policy or provisions of the treaty with France, or upon the recent financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he and his party regretted that, from the peculiar manner in which public business had been brought before the House by the Government, they were obliged to precipitate conclusions which ought to be postponed until many preliminary discussions had taken place which might modify their opinions, he had deemed it his duty to give notice of this resolution, in order to afford the House an opportunity of remedying an evil of no slight magnitude; for, if the House should go into committee upon the Customs Acts, and adopt the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the treaty would, in his opinion, never come before the House. If the Customs Act passed, the assent of Parliament, provided for by an article in the treaty, would have

been fulfilled. How, then, was the House to deal with questions in the treaty which had nothing to do with Customs' duties? The 11th article, for example, binding the parties not to prohibit the exportation of coal, furnished (in conjunction with the 19th article) an unanswerable reason for bringing the treaty itself before the House. If the reductions and remissions of duty under the treaty were made, he wanted to know how the Government proposed to subject the treaty to the constitutional control of the House of Commons. He thought the House could not do better, in order to extricate itself from a difficult and humiliating position, than follow the precedent of the treaty with France of 1786. Mr. Pitt, in the following year, called the attention of the House of Commons to the French treaty, moving resolutions which embodied the gist of the treaty; those resolutions were passed and reported; an address to the Crown was agreed to, which was sent up to the House of Lords, and it was not until both Houses had concurred in the address, and Parliament had had a constitutional opportunity of considering the treaty, that Mr. Pitt introduced his Consolidation Act. He saw no reason why the present House of Commons should be treated differently from that of 1787, and he was at a loss to imagine why the Government should refuse to consent to his suggestion, and to pursue the same course as Mr. Pitt. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli remarked upon the negotiator of the treaty and upon its form. He thought the appointment of Mr. Cobden as their secret agent was a most unwise act on the part of the Government, the treaty indicating

the idiosyncrasy of the negotiator. As to the form of the treaty, it appeared to him to be an instrument devised to silence the voice of one Legislature; let it not, he said, deprive another Legislature of its privileges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered Mr. Disraeli in a speech of great power. He observed that, Mr. Disraeli, in calling the attention of the House to a subject which was strictly a point of procedure, had introduced extraneous topics into his speech; for the question was a narrow one, though of great importance. He contended that Mr. Disraeli was correct neither in his facts nor his principles. He read from the journals of the House some of the resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt in 1787, and some of the proceedings thereupon, and he denied that the present Government had withdrawn the treaty from the cognizance of the House or abandoned the precedent of Mr. Pitt. He could not understand, he said, what were Mr. Disraeli's notions of the respective functions of the Crown and of Parliament in respect to treaties. He insisted that the Government had followed substantially the precedent of Mr. Pitt, with due allowance for the change of circumstances and of the law. But whether the course they had taken was right or wrong, he wanted to know what it was the House could do on a message from the Crown which it could not do on papers presented to the House? The proposition was puerile. The Government had held it to be their first duty, without interposing difficulties, to bring under the cognizance of Parliament the most vital and substantial parts of the treaty. If they had erred on any

point it was by too rigid an adherence to the precedent of Mr. Pitt. The real sin of the Government, as he understood, was that they had combined the treaty and the Budget; that is, that they ought to have reduced at once the duties upon French wines and spirits by resolution, which must have taken effect immediately. Mr. Gladstone concluded by showing the consequences of this course, which would have had the effect, he said, of reviving the system of differential duties.

Sir H. Cairns contended that, by the course now pursued, should the House hereafter object to certain articles in the treaty not affecting duties, the Customs' resolutions having been passed, the mischief would have been done, and the House could not go back. If they went into Committee on the Customs Acts, it would not be competent to any member to enter into the general policy of the treaty. This was a departure from the precedent of Mr. Pitt. He asked that the House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the treaty before it was called upon to deal with the Customs' duties.

The Attorney-General replied to Sir H. Cairns, and contended that the alterations of the law proposed by the resolutions with reference to the treaty, brought the propriety of the whole treaty at once into the field of discussion, the treaty being the ground of the alteration of the law.

Sir F. Kelly disputed the construction put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the 14th and 20th articles of the treaty, the effect of which was that the treaty would be invalid until the whole, in its entirety, should be

sanctioned by Parliament. He pointed out the consequences of a decision of the House adverse to the 11th article after a reduction or remission of duties by the resolutions. If any one vote should be rejected by the House, it would be impossible to adopt the treaty, or even for Her Majesty to submit it to the approval of the House. This difficulty would have been avoided by a strict adherence to the precedent of 1787.

Mr. Newdegate maintained that the course taken by the Government was not only repugnant to the precedent set by Mr. Pitt, but was not consistent with the practice of the House. He protested against the treaty as one-sided.

Mr. Ayrton observed that the Government were for the first time invited to depart from the established usages of the Constitution, and enter upon a course, hitherto, he believed, unknown. It had always been the practice, in these cases, to take into consideration either the message from the Crown or the treaty itself. Whenever Parliament was called upon to vote the money of the people in execution of a treaty, it was the practice to go into Committee upon the treaty, and then to consider the votes. The House, in Committee upon the Customs Acts, would consider the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but not the treaty, the consideration of which should precede that of the resolutions. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Malins complained that an attempt was made to drive the House into a sanction of the treaty by a side-wind. As there were articles in the treaty which would not be the subject of any resolution in the Committee on

the Customs Acts, he wanted to know in what way the Government proposed to take the sense of the House upon the treaty.

Mr. Bright, after listening to the debate, was at a loss to tell what was the question they were discussing. He could not find out, he said, from the resolution or the speech of Mr. Disraeli, what was the real object or purpose of the motion. If he sat on the other side of the House, instead of carping at the treaty and making it the stalking-horse of party, he would attack it in a manly way. A portion of the members opposite were very much annoyed at the treaty; then, why not bring forward a motion and say so? He was of opinion that the Government had taken the right course; but say that their policy was bad, the treaty bad, and the Budget bad; let the course taken be a straightforward one; let an explicit resolution be brought forward, and the question discussed upon its merits.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald recalled the House to the distinct point in question—namely, whether the course taken by the Government would give the House a fair opportunity of discussing the treaty. He contended that it did not. He arraigned the policy of the treaty with reference especially to the 11th article respecting coals and the differential duties on shipping, and he asked when the House would have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon these matters. What he wanted was a Committee that could consider all the clauses of the treaty requiring the assent of Parliament.

Lord J. Russell observed that he had found some difficulty in understanding the object of the

resolution, but it now appeared that what was meant was this, that instead of the course hitherto taken, by which those parts of the treaty which required legislative sanction were submitted to the House of Commons, it was proposed that every clause of the treaty, including those depending upon the prerogative of the Crown, should be discussed in that House, which would be a total change in the Constitution of the country. The Government, on the contrary, proposed to bring before Parliament all the clauses requiring the assent of the House, and then to move an address to the Crown on the subject of the treaty. This was the course which Mr. Pitt adopted, and it was the only course which Parliament could rationally pursue. He agreed with Mr. Bright that the proposition involved in the treaty, which was a large one, ought to have been met by a resolution putting its principle fairly in issue. To endeavour to harass the House by questions as to the form of procedure was unworthy of a great party.

Mr. Horsman said the House was called upon, by the course taken by the Government, to pass financial votes, every one of which involved political responsibilities and results, while the instrument (the treaty) was not submitted to them. He argued that this course was opposed to that followed by Mr. Pitt in 1787, and, contrasting the manner in which Mr. Pitt had treated Parliament and adhered to constitutional law and precedent with the secrecy of the negotiation and execution of the present treaty, and the manner in which it had been postponed to the Budget, he thought they indicated something like a conscious-

ness that the transaction would not bear the light. Passing to the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he observed that Mr. Gladstone professed to follow the example of Sir Robert Peel, but a fallacy, he thought, lurked under this profession. Sir R. Peel lowered duties to increase revenue; but Mr. Gladstone, instead of reducing taxes, abolished them altogether. He imputed to the Government a double policy, a treaty of commerce and a rivalry of armaments, leading to expenses of peace and expenses of war, a system not satisfactory to the country, any more than that of reducing the duties on luxuries and taxing the necessities of the poor.

Lord Palmerston insisted that the subjecting all the clauses of the treaty to the control of Parliament would be contrary to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. The Government, he said, intended to give the House an opportunity to express its opinion upon the treaty in the same manner as Mr. Pitt had done in 1787. He concluded with a brief but spirited reply to Mr. Horsman.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 293 to 230, and the House went into Committee *pro formâ* on the Customs Acts.

In the Upper House on the same day, the financial and commercial policy involved in the Budget became the subject of an important though short discussion.

It was commenced by the Earl of Derby, inquiring what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take to carry into effect the 20th article of the Treaty of

Commerce with France. The noble lord said he should not discuss the question whether this treaty was or was not in accordance with the principles of free trade; it decidedly was at variance with the principles laid down by Her Majesty's Government some two or three months ago, and he read several extracts from the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Cowley, to show that Mr. Cobden, with the sanction of Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell, had been actually negotiating a treaty on the very bases which they had shortly before repudiated. He had no doubt the Government considered the treaty as one of reciprocity,—an opinion from which he most strongly dissented. There was a feeling in the country that much mystery had been observed in negotiating this treaty, especially as Mr. Cobden was not positively known to have been the principal negotiator before the treaty was laid before Parliament. The correspondence which had been made public was very meagre and unsatisfactory, and Parliament was able to gain but little information from it. He proceeded to draw a parallel between the mode in which Mr. Pitt had introduced his commercial treaty with France in 1787 and the course which the present Government had deemed it expedient to adopt—very much in favour of Mr. Pitt's method of procedure. That procedure he detailed at some length, and called particular attention to the part which the House of Lords took in discussing that treaty, urging upon their lordships the absolute necessity of discussing questions of this kind, and not refraining from them on the mis-

taken notion that, as the treaty referred to money matters, the House of Lords had no business to meddle with them. Both in a political and a financial light he considered it was highly beneficial and necessary that these questions should be discussed by their lordships. Did the Government, he wished to know, propose to use the same means as Mr. Pitt to obtain the consent of Parliament to render this treaty valid,—viz., first to communicate the resolutions to their lordships and then to address Her Majesty for her sanction to the terms of the treaty; and, finally, to carry out the treaty by an Act of Parliament? He rated highly the advantage of extending our commerce with France, but he wished to see it done, if done by treaty at all, by a treaty bearing on its face some marks of reciprocity. He regretted to see that no steps had been taken to obtain an equalization of the duties on shipping, and denounced the article on the export of coal as most impolitic and highly dangerous in its possible consequences to our relations with countries with which France might be at war, if coal were to be declared contraband of war. In addition to this objection, it was an article in which there could be no reciprocity. This treaty was most unpopular in France, and was creating a strong feeling against this country among the French, not at all calculated to foster the relations of the two countries. The dislike entertained to the treaty might be estimated from the fact that the Emperor of the French, with all his power, was obliged to have the authority of a treaty to enable him to impose these changes as law on the people of France.

For the sake of regularity he would conclude by moving that there be laid before the House copies of so much of the journal of the two Houses of Parliament in 1787 as related to the proceedings in Parliament with regard to the treaty of commerce and navigation with France.

Lord Granville defended the Government in the course they had taken relative to the treaty, and pointed out a distinction which had escaped the observation of Lord Derby—viz., that Mr. Pitt's treaty was confined in its operation to France and England, while the recently-made treaty dealt with the Customs' duties of the country generally, and affected the whole world as much as it affected France. In reply to Lord Derby, he stated that the Government proposed to carry the 20th article of the treaty into effect after certain resolutions were agreed to in the House of Commons; that House would then be advised to agree to an address to Her Majesty, and if their lordships wished for full information the resolutions and address would be laid before them, and they might then adopt an address of their own, as was done by the House of Lords in Mr. Pitt's time. In answer to Lord Derby's objection, that the advantages of the treaty were all conferred on France, it was the opinion of many eminent Frenchmen that the treaty was solely advantageous to England, and that it would ruin French commerce. He himself thought that both countries would find equal advantages from it, and hoped that it might induce France to abolish her remaining protective duties.

Lord Grey did not consider the

present a fit occasion to discuss the merits of the treaty, but wished to point out one or two subjects of serious importance. Was it wise, he asked, that for the purposes of cheapening French manufactures we should bind ourselves to supply France with coals for ten years, while France continued to prohibit or levy a high duty on the exportation of articles of raw produce, such as rags and silk, equally essential to the manufactures of this country?

The Duke of Argyll said, if the treaty were to be tested by reciprocity, some defects would doubtless be found in it; but the advantages conferred by the treaty ought to be considered with its defects. He should have been highly gratified if the treaty had been a Navigation treaty, but it was not so; and Her Majesty's Government had not contemplated the revision of the French navigation laws, as the French Government had steadfastly refused to alter those laws. He wished it to be understood that the continuance of the Income-tax was not due to the treaty, but to the increased naval and military expenditure, which had rendered the continuance of the tax necessary.

After a few words from the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Derby withdrew his motion.

The next important proceedings in the House of Commons upon the financial measures was the debate on Mr. Du Cane's motion, which had been postponed, as before mentioned, in order to give precedence to Mr. Disraeli's amendment, but came on the next day (the 21st), and was continued by adjournment on the two following days. A great number of members took part in this discus-

sion, in which the whole policy of the French Treaty, and the various financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer underwent a searching investigation. Our space will only admit an abridgment of the principal speeches delivered during this prolonged debate. Mr. Du Cane's Resolution was in the following terms:—"That this House, recognizing the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by reimposing the Income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate." He objected to the Budget, he said, first, because it appeared to him that, while it failed to grapple with the financial exigencies of the country, it would increase our financial difficulties; secondly, because the principal reduction of taxation—namely, of the duties on wines and paper, was inopportune at the present moment, when he found the Income-tax raised to so high a rate; and, lastly, he objected to the Budget, because it was based upon an unnecessary and one-sided commercial treaty. Proceeding to show the main features of our present financial position, and the manner in which it was proposed to deal with it, he went through the details of the budget, which, according to the calculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would, he said, leave a surplus at the end of the year of 470,000*l.*; but the probable deficiency of the succeeding financial year Mr. Du Cane computed at not far off 13,000,000*l.* He asked the House to consider

what was likely to be the consequence of such a state of things upon a reformed Parliament. Cut off from the most useful sources of indirect taxation, the House would either seize with avidity upon the Income-tax as a permanent feature of the revenue, and carry it to a length that would make it utterly oppressive and intolerable; or, on the other hand, it would provoke an ignorant impatience of taxation in the House, and induce it to resort to the miserable, cheese-paring economy which had already led to such disastrous results on the defences of the country. After a detailed examination of the policy and effects of reducing the wine duties, he discussed the proposal to abolish the paper duty, arguing, upon the theory of taxation avowed by the Government in 1857, that if there was one tax more than another which the present Administration ought to have left entirely untouched, it was that on paper. Other taxes and other questions involved in the Budget he left, he said, to their appropriate champions, and proceeded to his final accusation, that the Budget was based upon a one-sided and uncalled-for commercial treaty, which was, he contended, neither a free-trade nor a reciprocity treaty; which cut off arbitrarily various sources of indirect taxation, and fettered the whole system of our taxation for years to come.

Mr. Gower ably defended the Budget. Lord Robert Montagu took the opposite side. Mr. Liddell and Mr. Dodson thought the treaty with France was worth the sacrifice that was to be made for it.

Mr. Baxter considered the Budget as the very best that had

been proposed since the days of Sir R. Peel. The greatest benefit that could be conferred upon the labouring men of England was to extend our trade and increase our commerce, and thereby render their labour, which was their capital, more valuable. Hitherto we had scarcely any trade with France, and the effect of the reduction of duties under the treaty would be greatly to extend that trade, and to inaugurate the principle of free-trade generally, which would be a guarantee of peace.

Mr. Crossley, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, said the treaty and the Budget had given the greatest satisfaction to his constituents.

Sir S. Northcote cordially admitted the great merits of the scheme before the House, and that it contained a great deal of sterling gold. But gold might be bought too dear, and the question was, whether what was offered was worth the price to be paid for it. After noticing certain matters in connection with the treaty at variance with free-trade principles, and admitting the great advantages that might be derived by our trade from the treaty, which made a breach in the French system of protection, he explained his objections to the scheme, and argued that the remissions and reductions of duties would, in spite of the elasticity of the revenue, leave a large deficiency, to be dealt with by a crippled taxation; and that this was too high a price to be paid for the advantages offered by the scheme. The reforms of Sir R. Peel were enormously successful because he had a virgin soil to work upon. He dealt with our indirect taxation; the direct taxa-

tion should now be dealt with ; but the Government were now throwing away an opportunity of dealing with the direct taxation as Sir R. Peel had dealt with the indirect. He could not understand the scheme of the Government, unless it was intended to cut down expenditure, to postpone obligations, or to create debt.

Mr. Ayrton advocated strongly the repeal of the paper duty, and recommended a just and permanent income-tax.

Mr. Hubbard instituted a comparison between the concessions made by England under the treaty and those made by France ; the former being large and important and the latter almost nothing. He instanced coal, upon which we had engaged to levy no duty, France, although she had coal, having none to export. He could not congratulate the nation, he said, upon an additional income-tax as the price of a lesson upon political economy by Mr. Cobden to the Emperor of the French. From the treaty he turned to the Budget, and pointed out the practical evils that would, in his opinion, attend the stamp duty upon contracts and dock warrants, in hindrance to trade, annoyance, and loss, and the charge to be levied upon certain operations in warehouses. His principal assault, however, fell upon the increased income-tax, which was to bear the brunt, he observed, of the reductions under the treaty, and fill up the chasm they created. Commenting upon the injurious and unequal action of this engine of extortion, he stigmatised it in its present form as a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. He concluded by an earnest protest against the remission of duties as most unwise, and against

the aggravated imposition of the income-tax and the multiplication of new and harassing imposts.

Mr. Baines considered the scheme of the Government as safe, comprehensive, and wise, as a whole. He gave a warm, though not an unqualified assent to this great plan upon these broad grounds. It was a completion of the fabric of free trade ; in the taxes remitted regard was had to the interests of consumers, the bulk of the nation ; and it established new bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse between England and her nearest neighbour. He dwelt upon the advantages which had been the fruit of our progressive advances in the path of free trade, in the vast expansion of our commerce, the improvement in every branch of industry, and the increase of national wealth.

Mr. Byng strongly supported the policy of the treaty as based upon the principles of free trade, and calculated to promote the cause of peace and concord among nations. Mr. Horsfall, M.P. for Liverpool, criticised the treaty, but could not join in opposing the financial scheme. He complained that the treaty made no reference whatever to the disadvantage under which British shipping laboured in comparison with American shipping in the ports of France, which operated as a differential duty in favour of cotton brought from America in American ships. He could not, however, support the motion. If it had been confined to the income-tax he should have felt it his duty to support it, but he could not vote for a resolution negating a scheme which would sweep away from the tariff so many vexatious

duties, and thereby give an impulse to trade.

Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Beach spoke against the Government measures.

Sir F. Baring said he had never been hostile to commercial treaties, and had no objection to a bargain with France; but he did object to our excluding ourselves from taking the same course with another country. While we made a commercial treaty with France we sacrificed the possibility of negotiating such a treaty with Spain. He proceeded to consider the advantages expected from the treaty, and showed that while reductions of duty had augmented the consumption of tea and sugar, the same effect had not followed in the case of wine and spirits. But there were political reasons, it was said, for the treaty; then why not form commercial treaties with other Powers? He was desirous of being on the most friendly terms with France; but, in regard to Italy, although England wished Italy to be free, prosperous, and independent of other countries, he did not read that to be the policy of France, and he did not desire that we should connect ourselves with that policy. After some remarks upon the tariff, the stamp duties, and the paper duty, he called the attention of the House seriously to the state in which the finances of the country would be left if the Budget was passed. It was proposed, he observed, to continue the income-tax for one year more; but what did the House suppose would be the deficiency in 1861-62? Taking the expenditure to be the same as now, the deficiency would be 12,500,000*l.* at least. But then, it would be said, there would be the income-

tax at 10*d.*, and the war duties on tea and sugar again continued. This, however, would not do; there would still be a deficiency of 1,500,000*l.* or 2,000,000*l.*, and new taxes would be indispensable.

Mr. Bright observed that the speech which the House had just heard was that of a mind which clung very much to the past, and entertained doubts with regard to the future. Every part of it held up some hobgoblin to prevent them from pursuing the course which, from 1842, had proved most wise. There was but one opinion expressed in the country with respect to the general propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the motion, which was a fair one, went to defeat the whole scheme, to reject the budget and the treaty, and to overthrow the Government. The result of this would be a new Budget, indirect taxes, and, at the same time, an estrangement from France, which he thought would be very unfortunate. It had been objected to the treaty, that the advantage was all on the side of France; but he contended that, on the face of the treaty, concession for concession, the French gave to us at least five times as much as we gave to them; and that when the treaty came into force, our trade with France, which was now almost *nil*, would rank her with some of our best customers. A phantom of an argument had been raised on the subject of coal, but this question, with regard to the navy of France, was a mere bagatelle. The whole of the coal required by the French navy was only 150,000 tons. He excused the Emperor of the French on the ground that he had to deal with an obstinate Protectionist party, there being "Chowlers" in France

as well as in England. But the treaty, he observed, was but a part of the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who proposed to reduce and simplify the tariff, and to abolish the hated excise upon paper, and he asked the opponents of the Budget whether 1*d.*, or 2*d.*, or 3*d.* in the pound Income-tax was too much to pay for the great good which the country would receive from it. The scheme carried out the policy of Sir Robert Peel; the effects of that policy had been seen and felt, and no one now denied that it was a wise one. But, although he spoke thus in favour of the treaty, the Budget, and the relaxations of the tariff, he was not unmindful of one great blot in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he alluded to the frightful, the scandalous expenditure. He ridiculed the notion that there was any ground for apprehensions of evil designs by France, and asked why it was that, with professions of perfect amity on our part, and a commercial treaty, there should be so vast an increase in our estimates. It was, he said, a wonderful inconsistency, or a great and fatal hypocrisy, and somebody must be guilty of an immorality, the darkness of which he wanted words to describe.

Mr. Whiteside, after a reply, seasoned with sarcasm, to Mr. Bright, discussed the treaty, which he termed a partial and one-sided instrument. He especially condemned the article binding England not to impose a duty on the exportation of coal, which deprived the House, he said, of its legislative authority in the matter. He returned to the speech of Mr. Bright, upon which he expended a good deal of satirical declamation,

and then attacked the financial scheme of the Government—the reduction of the wine duties, the repeal of the paper duty, and the income-tax, upon the demoralizing and mischievous effects of which he vehemently insisted, declaring the doubling of it to be an immoral proposition, calculated to corrupt society. The treaty, in his opinion, ought to be reconsidered, and the budget, under the circumstances of the country, he regarded as unwise and inexpedient.

Mr. Cardwell observed that the motion demurred to no particular article in the treaty, nor to any proposition in the Budget, but raised the whole question of our financial policy in the fairest manner. He justified the course proposed by the Government by the success of the policy upon which it was founded, observing that, even where duties were altogether remitted, it was a mistake to suppose that no returns to the Exchequer were obtained by the remission. But returns to the Exchequer were not all the benefits conferred by the remission of taxation; it had trebled our foreign trade, added to the wealth of every class of the community, diminished the expense of pauperism, and extended social comforts.

Mr. Newdegate called attention to the discordance between the treaty and the instructions for it, and to the relative position in which it placed Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French with reference to the rest of the world, the stipulations enabling the Emperor to represent all mankind. He condemned the financial plan of the Government—the reduction of duties upon luxuries, and the retention of those upon coffee, tea, sugar, and malt—articles of prime

necessity to the people—and warned the House that 12,000,000*l.* would not represent the deficiency it would have to cope with in the year 1861-62, and this deficiency Mr. Bright, he said, threatened to fasten, by direct taxation, upon real property.

Mr. Bright, in explanation, said that he had never made such a proposition.

Mr. Osborne expressed his surprise and disappointment at the speech of Sir F. Baring, and at his criticisms upon the commercial treaty, which the more it was scrutinized, he said, the less it could be objected to by Free-traders. He denied that there had been any bargain with France; the treaty had not been a matter of bargain at the expense of free-trade; it had been made, not in opposition to, but in conformity with, the doctrines of free-trade. The charge of submission to France was all rhodomontade, and though the dowager sympathies of the country had been enlisted in the cause of coal, the apprehension was a mere bugbear, like that conjured up by the advocates of the corn-law. He defended strenuously the reduction of the duties on wines, which were luxuries, he observed, only because they were made so by exorbitant taxation, the diminution of which would be, in various ways, an enormous benefit to the country, in the improvement of morals as well as taste. He was not prepared to say that taking off the duty on paper at this time was quite prudent, but he liked the Budget so well that he would swallow this part of it. As to the income-tax, the additional 2*d.* was necessary, because, since 1858, 8,000,000*l.* had been added to the army and navy expenditure; but he

anticipated that the treaty would supply the means of dispensing with this tax.

Mr. T. Baring observed, that if the treaty was not a bargain—that is, a contract imposing conditions on both parties—he did not see why we should have had recourse to a treaty at all. He contended that we were entitled to consider to what extent the treaty was an advantage to England, and he indicated certain points—the differential duties on shipping in particular—in relation to which, he thought, the correspondence showed that the interests of this country had not been well guarded. After remarking that the treaty appeared to him not calculated to insure feelings of amity between the two countries, and that he did not anticipate from its operation a permanent enlargement of our trade with France, he expressed his readiness to reduce duties if he felt it could be done with safety to our finances; but he argued that we could not dispense with indirect taxation; that it was hazardous to depend upon the income-tax, and impolitic to take off duties that did not press upon the industry of the country, or upon any class of the community. A high income-tax, he observed, affected the labourer, since it diminished the fund which provided him with employment; and though an easy engine to a minister, and a popular measure when taxes were reduced which could not be reimposed, it was pregnant with danger, and, in his opinion, it was not necessary (for reasons he stated) to have had recourse to it upon this occasion. He should vote against the Budget as it then was, and if he voted for the resolution he should do so solely to mark his sense of the

danger of parting with duties when there was a deficiency in the Exchequer.

Mr. Milner Gibson said he had heard with regret a person of such high authority in the commercial world as Mr. Baring condemn the policy and financial arrangements of the Government; but he recollected that Mr. Baring had been the uniform and persevering opponent of commercial reform. In answer to the objections to a commercial treaty he cited precedents and authority, observing that Lord Derby had actually been employed in negotiating such a treaty with France, and Lord Malmesbury had endeavoured to push the import of coal into France on condition that our duty upon her brandies should be reduced. Why, then, he asked, should the House refuse its sanction to this treaty? Sir F. Baring had objected to a commercial treaty with France because we did not at the same time conclude one with Spain. But this treaty was to be taken on its own merits. He believed that it would produce great political and commercial advantages, and he should be glad, he said, to conclude such treaties with every country, but he would not refuse a treaty with France because he could not obtain one with Spain or Portugal. In order to remove a misapprehension regarding the 3rd article of the treaty, which was supposed to give fresh vitality to a system of differential duties injurious to British shipping, he explained the construction and meaning of the article, and stated that there were no differential duties on British shipping between England and France. In defending the provisions of the treaty he showed that the benefits conferred

by it upon the agricultural class, in supplying articles which they were in the habit of consuming at a lower rate, would not be inconsiderable, while the poor-rate would be diminished by the demand for labour which the reductions of duty would create. There was, he observed, a great feeling against the income-tax; but 30,000,000*l.* expended upon our military and naval armaments obviously necessitated a high income-tax; and he contended that it was not out of proportion to our expenditure, being 36 per cent. upon 70,000,000*l.*, the same rate as when the tax was first introduced. He felt strongly that it would be most unfortunate if the House of Commons should throw out the French treaty, and put its *veto* upon the remissions of duty proposed by the Government on the ground that the income-tax was a little too high.

Mr. Walpole observed, that the House was placed in considerable embarrassment by so many questions, upon which it was difficult to arrive at a definite issue in one debate, and that it would have been better to confine the Budget to the finances of the year, without mixing it with questions of high State policy. The motion of Mr. Du Cane confined the question to one single issue, and if he thought it would defeat the French treaty, the main provisions of which he deemed right, he would not vote for it; but he explained the grounds upon which he supported the motion. He condemned the reduction and remission of duties that did not press upon trade and industry, and asked upon what principle 1,000,000*l.* of paper duty could be given up when the only effect was the imposition

of the 1*d.* in the pound income-tax? Every reason that could be assigned for the abolition of the Excise on paper might, he said, be urged with tenfold force against the continuance of the income-tax, upon the objections to which he dwelt, contrasting them with the feebler objections to the paper duty. If he wanted another reason for supporting the motion, it would be that, next year, there would be a deficiency as great or greater than at present.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, after listening to the speech of Mr. Walpole, he could understand his premises apart from his conclusion, or his conclusion apart from his premises, but he could not discern the connection between the two. He was favourable to the main features of the Budget, favourable to the treaty with France, and favourable to the maintenance of the Government, yet he was about to vote for the motion of Mr. Du Cane. After noticing some of the topics discussed by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Baring, and making allusion to a speech of Sir J. Pakington at a recent hop-growers' meeting, denouncing the Budget, he passed to the general issue before the House, and the motion as it stood. The Budget, he observed, had been pronounced in that House ambitious, audacious, and a bold experiment upon the country; but Mr. Bright had given a different description of it. He had said truly that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could lay no claim to the merit of originality; he simply walked in the footsteps of those who had gone before him. What, he asked, was the motion? It declared that "it was not expedient to add to the

existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue." Could this be reconciled with the treaty? In its terms it was aimed at the very life of the treaty. But much more than this. It was an opinion repudiating and condemning the mass of our commercial legislation for the last eighteen years. He reviewed the financial operations of 1842, 1845, and 1853, and insisted that the plan which the Government proposed corresponded with those measures, and that the effect of it would be to add to our resources, creating constantly-growing funds by the remission of taxes. He admitted that it was impossible to expect a rapid return to a lower expenditure; but, being on a high level of expenditure, let us, he said, strengthen ourselves by pursuing the course which in former years has been found so efficacious. The stationary system of finance recommended by the motion would sacrifice the supply gained by past legislation, and provision must be made by new taxes. He was quite satisfied, he said, in conclusion, with the issue raised. If Parliament was to be reformed, the best security they could take was to show that they had done justice to all classes while the old system was in existence.

Mr. Disraeli denied the similarity between the measure the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced and those he had referred to in 1842, 1845, and 1853. Of the Budget he would say that it aimed at too much, and provided too little. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated his deficiency at 9,400,000*l.*; it would be a moderate estimate to add a million more to the army

expenditure on account of China ; but, taking the deficiency at only 9,400,000*l.* for the next year, he would find wanting the 1,400,000*l.* for malt and hop credits, while 1,000,000*l.* would be required for Exchequer bonds. It was because Mr. Gladstone's plan was not like those he had cited that the motion called upon the House to interpose and express an opinion upon his propositions. With respect to the treaty, he and his party had no prejudices against a commercial treaty with France ; on the contrary, if the position of affairs permitted, nothing could be more desirable. But his objection to this treaty was, that it was drawn with a want of forethought, and of knowledge of the circumstances with which the negotiator had to deal, and that by the treaty the deficiency under which we were suffering would be largely increased, to the extent of 500,000*l.* beyond the amount at which Mr. Gladstone had calculated his loss. He exposed what he characterized as the great failures of the famous Budget of 1853, which he connected with that of 1860, and asked why, after these conspicuous failures, the House should put confidence in a wild and improvident project of the same financier. Adverting to the state of affairs in Italy, he put it to the House whether this was not a moment when we ought to husband our resources, instead of sacrificing portions of our ordinary revenue.

Lord Palmerston said he was not going to discuss the extraneous topics introduced by Mr. Disraeli. He recalled the House to the subject before it—a resolution which, in a short compass, was one of the most important ever submitted to it. The motion involved

two questions—our commercial relations with a foreign country, and the development of our national resources at home ; it asked the House to reject summarily and by anticipation the treaty and the Budget. If we were to face a large expenditure, we ought to do all we could to increase our resources ; and the two measures were directed to that object, while they would spread over the other countries of Europe the sound principles of commercial intercourse.

The House then divided, when there appeared :—

For Mr. Du Cane's Motion 223	
Against it	339

Majority for Government . 116

So large a majority in favour of the financial policy of the Government was conclusive as to the ultimate success of the Budget and the French Treaty in the House of Commons, but the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, involving a great multitude of details, and affecting in various ways a large circle of interests, had yet to undergo a severe and lengthened ordeal in both Houses. The opposition party, though outnumbered, were by no means daunted, but strove in the numerous discussions which arose on the several articles of the treaty and the multifarious items affected by the Budget, to thwart the policy of the Government. Before entering, however, into the details of the financial scheme, Lord Palmerston had undertaken to give Parliament an opportunity of declaring its opinion explicitly upon the merits of the commercial treaty, and this he proposed to do by asking the assent of the two Houses to an address to the

Crown expressing their approbation of that engagement. Accordingly, on the 8th March, a motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Byng, M.P. for Middlesex, who invited the House to concur in the following resolution :—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to assure Her Majesty that, having considered the treaty of commerce concluded between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach Her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for this new proof of Her Majesty's desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects; to assure Her Majesty that we shall proceed to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to a system which we trust will promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, tend to the extension of trade and manufactures, and give additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace."

If he were called upon, he said, to define what ought to be our foreign policy, he should say a dignified forbearance, calm conciliation, friendly intercourse with all nations, and an absence of unnecessary interference in their affairs. This policy, he observed, was no reason why we should not endeavour to promote our trade with the rest of the world. When he looked at the commercial treaty with France, he did not wish to over-rate its benefits to ourselves, or to undervalue its disadvantages. If he was asked why he supported the treaty, he should say that it was because he saw in it the almost entire abolition of protective duties and the simplification of our tariff. It had been objected

to the treaty, that it was a bad bargain for the people of England; but he denied entirely that the negotiations had been entered into in the spirit of a mere barter and bargain. This was not a treaty of reciprocity, but one of mutual benefit. If we complained that France had not marched at the same rate with us in the path of free-trade, we should recollect that we had arrived at our present advanced position by slow and successive steps. After noticing the imputed faults of omission and commission in the treaty, the questions he would address to the House, he said, were, whether they believed the commercial treaty to be right in principle; whether it would conduce to the advantage of the two contracting Powers; whether by its operation our trade and commerce would be extended; whether it would cement the ties of friendship and the bonds of alliance with France; and, lastly, whether they believed that it would bear the scrutiny of time and the judgment of posterity. If they answered these questions in the affirmative, he claimed their co-operation in the address.

Mr. Baines seconded the motion. He thought it was desirable to stimulate the trade with France. The treaty would cement the friendship and advance the interests of the two greatest nations in the world.

Mr. Lindsay moved an amendment, expressing a desire to see the benefits of the treaty extended to navigation. He explained the existing state of the French navigation laws, and showed that they were more injurious to France than to England, keeping down the growth of their shipping and restricting their trade. He declined,

however, to press his motion, thinking it better to bring it forward in a substantive shape at some future time. Mr. Peacock and Mr. B. Cochrane objected to the policy of the treaty. Mr. Ewart congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his great achievements. Mr. Maguire warmly defended the treaty, which he insisted would prove very beneficial to Ireland. Mr. Ridley, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and Mr. Slaney also spoke in favour of it.

Sir Hugh Cairns intimated the view taken by the party with which he was connected. He said:

"I should regret very much if this motion were not carried. The rejection of it would be the overthrow of the treaty, and, for my part, I do not desire that the treaty should be overthrown. But if my assent to the motion were to be held to imply that I believed this to be a treaty wise in its details, well-considered in its provisions, or such a treaty as the trade of the country required, and had a right to expect, the opinion which I entertain of the treaty would be very much misapprehended; and it is in order to prevent that misapprehension that I do not wish to give a silent vote on the present occasion." It had been denied, he observed, that the treaty was a bargain; but, if it was not a bargain, what was the meaning of the terms in the treaty under which the validity of its stipulations depended upon the sanction of the House of Commons? His objection was that it was not only a bargain, but a very bad bargain for us. He dwelt upon the defects of the treaty in relation to our shipping, and to the linen and linen yarn of Ireland, loaded with an almost prohibitory duty, expressing his doubt whether

the negotiators could have had their attention directed to the subject of the linen trade. He specified other objections to the manner in which the treaty had been framed, and commented upon the spirit-duty, originally fixed at 10s. per gallon, which was subsequently reduced to 8s. 2d., and he asked what concession had been made by the French Government for this 1s. 10d. He contrasted the vigilance of the French negotiators of the treaty with the supineness of ours, and, with reference to the 11th article, he observed that up to that moment the House had not had any explanation of the object of the Government in regard to that article, and he asked what right they had to surrender a power to prohibit the export of coal, possessed for political purposes, and which had no relation to commerce. Although he considered the treaty one-sided, imperfect, and halting, he supported the motion because much greater injury would be done, and greater risk incurred, by arresting it than by assenting to it, and he was not prepared to take the responsibility of defeating the treaty in that way.

Mr. Milner Gibson was glad to hear that Sir Hugh Cairns would throw no impediment in the way of the treaty, by which we should obtain what was good in itself, as well as beneficial to the people of both France and England. With regard to Irish linens, he had been assured by a deputation from the manufacturers of Belfast that they would be satisfied if they were put upon the same footing as those of Belgium, and they were to be so placed in June, 1861. In respect to coals, what could be done by international law before the treaty could be done afterwards; the non-

prohibition of the export of coal was only in a commercial sense. The spirit duty was governed by considerations relating to the Excise survey and regulations applicable to British spirits, which the difference of duty was intended to cover; and, as to shipping, he insisted that the treaty placed British shipping in a better position, and conferred upon our shipowners an important advantage. He should be glad to see, he said, all navigation laws entirely abolished; but the restriction of the French law had but a small effect upon British shipping, and too much importance was, in his opinion, attached to such a matter. But the House, he observed, must look at the principles of the treaty; had the negotiators travelled from the broad principle into the minute details alluded to by Sir Hugh Cairns, they would have failed altogether. He hoped the House would give an unanimous vote in favour of the address.

Sir Stafford Northcote considered that the objections of Sir H. Cairns had been very feebly dealt with by Mr. Gibson, and had not been answered at all. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the general character of the treaty, the House ought not to be precluded from discussing its details, and he proceeded to review and enforce the objections founded upon some of those details, disputing the theory of Mr. Gibson as to the sense of the 11th article, and contending that this article fettered our liberty of action; and this, he said, was his objection to the treaty, confessedly a clumsy one, that it tied up the hands of Parliament for ten years. The motion proposed to thank Her Majesty for much more than the

treaty, for financial arrangements were mixed up with the treaty. It was, therefore, impossible for him to join cordially in the motion.

Mr. Horsman observed that, by the treaty with France, the power which Parliament should possess over the taxation of the country had been abandoned, and we had tied and bound ourselves, as long as the treaty lasted, to France. This was a great sacrifice, he said, which could be justified only by some great impending evil to be averted thereby, or some great good to be secured. The House, therefore, ought to ask what were the motives of the treaty. Glowing prospects, he observed, had been held forth as the results of the treaty, but his objection was that these prospects, like many others, were based upon false calculations. The equivalents we were to receive were of two kinds, material and moral. The material consisted in the extension of the principles of free trade; but, as he understood them, the object and result of these principles were to unite countries in one common interest, so that France and England should be as closely connected as Lancashire and Yorkshire. But how did this consist with the menacing attitude of France, which imposed upon us taxes and burdens in time of peace? The moral equivalent was the securing of friendship and peace with France. If these results were to follow the treaty, he admitted that they would be cheaply purchased by ten times the sacrifice; but he could not conceive how this conclusion could be reached by wounding the *amour propre* of the French. By this treaty we made enemies of the commercial classes, the only classes hitherto averse from war. The

error arose from confounding the French Emperor with the French nation, whose views, he contended, were antagonistical. Having considered the sacrifices made on our part, he predicted that, as a commercial speculation, the treaty would fail, and then discussed its political objects, confessing his apprehensions that commercial considerations predominated too much in our political relations. But what, he asked, did a political alliance with France mean? Our policies differed altogether; in relation to Italy and to Savoy, in respect for treaties and reverence for national rights, we were, he said, the very antipodes of each other. After summing up his objections to the treaty upon economical, fiscal, constitutional, and political grounds, he dwelt at considerable length upon that article in the treaty which gave to foreign nations what he termed a vested right in English coal, contributing to the exhaustion of one of the great elements of our commercial prosperity and our political strength, and enhancing its price, and thereby, in effect, laying a tax upon this country for the benefit of foreigners. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, to add to the resolution the following words:—

“But humbly to represent to Her Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, Article 11 imposes on the Crown and Legislature of the country unnecessary and impolitic restrictions to which this House cannot assent; and to pray Her Majesty to effect the omission of that article from the treaty.”

Mr. Vivian showed that the advantages of the Article in question were in favour of England, as it had been proved that there was sufficient coal in the mines of

Wales alone to answer all the exports, and supply the wants of the country for 750 years.

Mr. Bentinck addressed the House in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Sir Robert Peel gave his cordial support to the motion, and urged that, although the treaty might entail some losses on this country for the present, it would obtain for us greater advantages hereafter.

Mr. Disraeli observed, that if the Government were of opinion that, upon the whole, it was wise to enter at once into arrangements with the French Government, instead of waiting for a year, it would have been better, by some alterations in our mutual tariffs, to have attained all the ends that could be at present acquired; and at a later period to have completed the work, and accomplished the ulterior results by a treaty. He should have objected to tie up the hands of this country so long for objects which might be realized by a simpler process. These were the views under which he should have regarded the treaty under ordinary circumstances; but no one could say that this treaty had been negotiated under ordinary circumstances; the circumstances were of a most exceptional character, and he objected to it upon three grounds—financial, diplomatic, and political. His first objection was to the creating a large deficiency of revenue for the purposes of this treaty. Upon the second ground, he objected to the treaty that it had been unskilfully and negligently entered into, and he adduced proofs of what he considered precipitation, and of carelessness in regard to British interests. Then the political objections to the treaty were a part of the sub-

ject which could not be evaded, as the House, he said, had been challenged to consider the treaty upon political grounds, it having been avowedly negotiated for political purposes. In considering the question of Savoy, he avowed that the conduct of the French Government appeared to him in that matter to have been, so far as the English Government was concerned, sincere, frank, and straightforward, while the latter had been pursuing a policy which they knew must necessarily have led to the annexation of the provinces, yet in the end turning round and affecting surprise. He complained that the narrative of the transactions on this subject was imperfect, from the want of important information contained in private letters which did not appear. With a full knowledge of the intention of the Emperor of the French, no protest was made until a comparatively late period, and the House was now asked to assent to a commercial treaty on account of the critical condition of Europe, although it was so placed that it could exercise no control in the matter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he thought the House would be of opinion that the time for the full discussion of the matters referred to in the speech of Mr. Disraeli had not yet arrived. He should be ready, he observed, to rest the defence of the treaty on the various speeches already delivered, excepting the speech of Mr. Horsman, to which he replied, protesting against the tone and language in which he had described the character, policy, and conduct of the head of a neighbouring and friendly nation. After vindicating the general policy of the Government in relation to the affairs of

Italy, he considered the objections offered to the treaty. It had been said it was a bargain, and that we had sought equivalents and had not got them. He denied that the treaty was a bargain, for the essence of a bargain was that something was to be given which was worth retaining, and something was to be received in return. But nothing was given to France which was of value to us, and nothing was received from France, except a measure by which France conferred a benefit upon herself. Upon commercial grounds, the short recommendation of the treaty was, that at a very small loss of revenue we gained the advantage of a very great extension of our trade. We had long acted upon the principle that all differential duties were bad, and there was scarcely a duty abandoned by us that was not a differential duty. With regard to France, no measure was more likely to conciliate the people of that country. There was another important consideration. Nothing would be able to withstand the moral contagion of the example of England and France acting together on the principles of free trade, which, in his opinion, would extend far beyond the limits of the two countries. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to reply to specific objections to the articles of the treaty relating to shipping, contending that the treaty did much for British shipowners; and to coals, which article, he insisted, made no alteration in our rights and duties in regard to belligerents—it was simply a commercial question. He enlarged upon this part of the treaty as regarded the interests of France and England, slightly adverting to other objections, which, he said, would not

bear examination, and expressing his conviction that the mass of the people did not participate in these objections. If, he concluded, by the blessing of the Almighty, a spirit of justice, prudence, and moderation should prevail in the councils of Europe, we ought to hope that this treaty would produce effects beyond our power to calculate.

The House then divided upon Mr. Horsman's amendment, when there appeared :—

For the Amendment	56
Against it.....	282

Majority for the original tion	226
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A corresponding motion was made in the House of Lords by Lord Taunton, on the 13th March, who moved that their lordships should agree with the Address to the Crown adopted by the House of Commons. The noble lord said that the Address had received the almost unanimous consent of the House of Commons, and was ratified by the approval of the industrious and manufacturing classes. The treaty would develop our trade with France, and prevent serious misunderstandings breaking out upon petty differences; it would benefit our manufacturers, coal-producers, and the shipping interest, and would show the world that we were ready to give further proof of our confidence in free-trade. The Earl of Cork seconded the motion.

Lord Grey said that, although he did not intend to obstruct the progress of the treaty, he could not give his vote in favour of the motion. This treaty could not be considered by itself alone, as it was a part, and a most essential part, of the financial arrangements

of the country, and he should therefore review it in connection with the Budget of the present year. The repeal of indirect taxes to the amount of 3,900,000*l.* a year, in the face of a deficiency of 9,000,000*l.*, was a hazardous and ambitious experiment, and it was his opinion that such changes of taxation ought not to be lightly attempted. Successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had concurred in pressing upon Parliament the inexpediency of meddling with these taxes; yet, in spite of this, because the public had calculated upon some advantage by the falling in of the Long Annuities, and although the sum saved by the Long Annuities had been more than counterbalanced by new expenses, it was thought necessary, in order not to disappoint the people, to gratify them by a large remission of indirect taxes. Such a scheme was fanciful in the extreme, and it was to treat the people of this country like children. It was, however, necessary to look forward, and to consider what would be the probable effects of the remission of these taxes. There were fortifications to be built; there was a war in China most inadequately provided for by the present estimates, which would exercise a decided effect on the Budget of 1861. Parliament, in 1861, would have to deal with a deficiency of probably 10,000,000*l.* How was such a deficiency to be met? Not by indirect taxes, because the Budget had abolished them; not by increased Customs' Duties, because the present treaty with France would preclude such a course. He could not concur with Lord Taunton, that the treaty was the best means of insuring the friendship of the two

nations, as it would create in the minds of the French people the idea that French industry was sacrificed to England to promote political objects. The balance of the advantages was by no means in favour of this country, for, while French shipping was placed on the same footing as our own, ours was subjected to all its present disadvantages; and, while France obtained from us all she wanted to promote her own manufactures, she had actually forbidden the free export of the raw material of paper. It was with regret that he alluded to Savoy, but he thought that this treaty ought not to have been signed without a formal disclaimer having been previously obtained from France of her intention to annex Savoy and Nice. Such a signal mark of our confidence and support as the signing of this treaty ought not under present circumstances to have been given. It had inflicted a stain upon the honour of the country by promulgating an opinion abroad, that England had agreed to the annexation in order to promote her own material interests. In conclusion, he asked whether he had not shown sufficient reasons why their lordships should refuse to share with the Government the responsibility of sanctioning the treaty.

Lord Wodehouse defended the financial scheme of Mr. Gladstone, which, he contended, was neither ambitious nor fanciful. The Budgets of Sir R. Peel in 1842 and 1845 were fully as wide in their range as that of Mr. Gladstone. In 1845, Sir R. Peel converted a surplus into a deficiency, whereas the present Budget merely left things very much as they were. He regretted extremely that Lord Grey had introduced the question

of Savoy into the discussion. The annexation of Savoy had nothing whatever to do with the treaty, nor was there, as had been hinted, any collusion between the English and French Governments in connection with the annexation of Savoy. The treaty ought to be tested upon commercial principles, and to stand or fall by them alone.

Lord Malmesbury concurred with the opinion of Lord Grey, but said he was not opposed to commercial treaties, as seven years ago he himself, when a member of Lord Derby's Government, had entered into negotiations with France with a view to extend the commercial relations of the two countries. Those negotiations did not succeed, owing to the unwillingness of the French to make mutual concessions. It was said that this treaty was not a bargain; but, if it were not, what was it? The treaty was not only a commercial disadvantage to this country, but a political mistake. The treaty was a concession, not to this country, but to the Palmerston Government, in order that by conciliating the cotton party it might retain office. It was a treaty not between the French and English people, but between the Emperor of the French and Lord Palmerston. He corroborated this assertion by reading extracts from an article in the *Journal des Débats* of the 10th of March, and asked whether, if this was the view taken by the French people, it would tend to cement the friendship of the two nations. He condemned in strong terms the conduct of the Government in signing this treaty pending the question of the annexation of Savoy, and sincerely regretted to see the Emperor of the French departing

from that policy which he had proclaimed at the commencement of his reign, and entering on the course which had been so ruinous to the First Empire.

Lord De Grey and Ripon defended the treaty as calculated to extend our commercial relations, and affording fresh securities for peace.

Earl Stanhope took an opposite view of the tendencies of the treaty, which had already excited the hostility of the protected interests in France with which it interfered.

Lord Overstone entertained very grave doubts as to the expediency of entering into any such treaty, as such engagements were full of danger and difficulty. In such matters each country would consult its own advantage better by pursuing its own interests, acting independently, and progressively reforming its tariff without binding itself to this or that party. In regard to the export of coal, he thought it not a question of depriving foreign countries of that article, but of the propriety of depriving ourselves of the fiscal benefit of an export duty. The demand for and consumption of coal was increasing annually, and, as it was an article limited in amount, and with no power of reproduction, the export of such a commodity was not a point upon which they were to have no opinion, but was, to say the least of it, an open question. He could not conceal the opinion he entertained that this treaty, instead of making us friends, was calculated to create ill-will and suspicion of having been mutually overreached, between the two nations. Reviewing the conduct

of Mr. Cobden as a negotiator, he pointed out instances of inattention to the interests of this country visible in the treaty, and then proceeded to lay down with great clearness the principles of free-trade, which were not, he contended, antagonistic to a system of duties, and he concluded by expressing his regret that he could not vote for the Address.

The Duke of Argyll defended Mr. Cobden and the Government from the charges brought against them by Lord Overstone, and explained, in reply to Lord Grey, that the remission of indirect taxes would not increase the present deficit, but merely leave it in the same condition as before. The increase in the Income-tax was not due to these remissions, but to the increased expenditure for naval and military armaments; and the increase of the Income-tax was rendered necessary by the naval policy of their predecessors. His noble friend complained that the measures of the Government tended to alter the proportions between direct and indirect taxation, but this assertion was at variance with the results of taxation, for the Customs' duties alone, in spite of the reduction of 11,000,000*l.* since Sir R. Peel's time, had increased by 2,000,000*l.* Sir R. Peel had not confined himself to reductions, but he made very large abolitions, many of them analogous to those of the treaty. As for an export duty on coal, it had been already tried, and had not materially interfered with the coal trade of the country. That article in the treaty on coal was a guarantee that France was inclining to peaceful objects, and if France was to

become to a great extent dependent upon us for coal it would be an additional guarantee for peace. He concluded by advertising to the triumphant manner in which this matter had been carried in the House of Commons, which was, he considered, a very strong argument in its favour.

Lord Derby was in doubt as to the precise points upon which they were asked to give an opinion. If their assent did not bind them to the approval of the Budget, why were they asked to vote an Address? So far as the purely commercial parts of the treaty were concerned, he was disposed to agree with Lord Grey, who considered that the consent of Parliament would be sufficiently given by passing the measures requisite to carry it out. To carry out the 11th Article, however, an Act of Parliament would be necessary. The Address, therefore, could not have the slightest effect upon either part of the treaty. But supposing the treaty to be a good one, was the present the proper time for adopting it, when a deficit of 9,000,000*l.* had to be provided for? He should be only too glad if the deficit were no greater, but he thought that the expenditure was under-rated and the income over-estimated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having remitted taxes to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*, in order to reimburse the public purse, was compelled to reimpose the war duties on tea and sugar, to raise the Income-tax to 10*d.* in the pound, and to collect 900,000*l.* by small duties on commerce. How was this deficiency to be met? Why, by anticipating the revenue, the result of which would

be a deficiency of 11,000,000*l.* at least for the next year, to provide for which the only means was increasing the Income-tax. He denied the similarity of the course taken by the present Government and by Sir R. Peel in 1842. Sir R. Peel had taken off taxes in the belief that it would occasion such an increase of indirect taxation as to enable him to take off the Income-tax, but no such hope was held out by the present Government. The tendency of the course pursued in the Budget was ultimately to abolish all indirect taxation, and to establish a large permanent Income-tax in time of peace. Supposing the treaty, however, to be beneficial, it was certainly purchased by a great sacrifice of revenue at a most inopportune time. The treaty was characterized by haste and want of consideration. How could it be reconciled, if the commodities of the two countries were on a fair and equal footing *inter se*, that French silks were admitted free of duty into England, while English silks imported to France paid a 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty? There were no stipulations in the treaty that articles which were admitted into France at present at less than 30 per cent. should not be raised to that amount upon the ratification of this treaty. Another phase of the question was the political one. He would not say that the treaty should not have been signed unless the Emperor Napoleon promised to forego the annexation of Savoy, but he would say that in the present state of affairs in Europe, it did appear that this treaty had been thrown as a sop to England, and intended to convey the idea to Europe that

the policy of England and France was identical. He proceeded to consider the whole question of Savoy, and denounced as highly culpable the conduct of the Government, in even appearing to sanction the course upon which the French Emperor was entering. Up to the present moment the conduct of the Emperor had been most moderate. What would be the result if Savoy were annexed? All confidence would be destroyed in Europe, large armaments and consequent expense would be thereby occasioned, and mutual ill-will and suspicion engendered by the acquisition of a territory so small that, if it were not for the principle at stake, it would be of no consequence whatever. His opinion of the impolicy of this treaty was so great that, although he was not particularly desirous of dividing on the question, he should feel it his duty, if Lord Grey pressed for a division, to vote against the Address.

The Lord Chancellor said it was quite unnecessary to pass an Act of Parliament in order to give validity to the treaty, nor was it requisite even to give validity to the 11th Article. The treaty was simply one of commerce, and did not affect the power of the Crown to prohibit the exportation of what was or might be contraband of war.

Lord Chelmsford made a few observations in answer to the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hardwicke confined the few remarks which he offered to the consideration of the 3rd Article of the treaty. After a few words from Lords Wensleydale and Cranworth, the debate was brought to a close by a speech from the Duke of Newcastle. The

noble Duke admitted the political bearing of the treaty, but called the attention of the House to the fact, that the negotiation was commenced before the question of Savoy arose. He congratulated the Opposition on their change of sentiments in regard to the Emperor of the French since the last occasion on which they had spoken of him, and denied in the strongest manner that there existed any connection between the annexation of Savoy and Nice and this commercial treaty, asserting that they were entirely unconnected transactions. This treaty was not an exchange of equivalents; for how could a country which had systematically abolished its own restrictions expect at once to gain equal advantages from a country which pursued a contrary system? It was not for England, however, to blame France for her restrictive policy, for we had taught her that policy ourselves by the adoption of the Methuen Treaty. Adverting to the speech of Lord Malmesbury, he showed by statistics that the increased consumption of wine would be greater than Lord Malmesbury supposed, and that, if it were to supersede the use of malt liquor, the revenue would certainly be the gainer, as the lower duty on malt would have to yield to the higher duties on wine. He could not agree with the assertion that the Government was contracting the sphere of indirect taxation, merely because they had curtailed the roll of the Custom-house to forty-four articles. The policy of such reductions had been sufficiently shown by the increase in the Customs and Excise since 1842. There was no reason for supposing that the Government

had precluded itself from imposing Customs' duties, for it could impose any duty it liked upon French goods, on condition of imposing at the same time a similar Excise duty upon our own manufactures. Shortly adverting to the paper duty, the Duke he said must leave it to Lord Derby to decide

what course he would pursue, but an adverse vote would not invalidate the treaty.

The House then divided, when the numbers were :—

Contents . . .	68
Non-Contents . . .	38
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Majority . . .	30

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.—Discussions on the several portions of the Budget—The Wine Duties—Mr. Gladstone's exposition of this subject—Mr. M. Milnes moves an amendment in favour of allowing the Wine Merchants a further drawback on their stocks—It is negatived, and the original propositions are carried—Measure for facilitating the consumption of wine by licensing Refreshment Houses for the sale—Opposition of the Licensed Victuallers' and the Temperance Societies—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his Bill—Mr. Crook, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Ayton, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Henley oppose the second reading, which is supported by Mr. Ker Seymour, Alderman Salomons, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The second reading is carried by a majority of 74, and the Bill becomes law—Removal of a great number of minor Customs Duties from the Tariff—Mr. T. Duncombe advocates the case of the Cork-cutters—Sir Joseph Paxton moves an amendment on the proposed remission of the Silk Duties—The Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeds in carrying his proposition—THE INCOME TAX—A resolution is moved to increase the rate to 10d. in the pound for one year—Sir Henry Willoughby moves to substitute 9d.—This and other amendments are negatived, and the Bill is passed—EXCISE ON PAPER—Various opinions as to the policy of repeating this Tax—Sir W. Miles moves an amendment to defeat the second reading of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Norris, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Pakington—The amendment is rejected by 245 to 192—The third reading is again contested, Sir Stafford Northcote meeting it with a hostile motion—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Puller, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Ellice, Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Disraeli—The third reading is carried by nine votes only—Lord Monteagle gives notice of his intention to move its rejection in the House of Lords—The Earl of Derby also intimates his resolution to resist this part of the financial scheme—Important debate upon the second reading in the House of Lords on the 21st May—Earl Granville opens the debate in an able speech—Lord Lyndhurst asserts the constitutional right of the Lords to reject the Bill—Lord Monteagle attacks the financial plans of the Government—Lord Cranworth opposes Lord Lyndhurst's view as to

privilege—The Duke of Argyll vindicates the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measures—The Earl of Derby, in a powerful speech, supports the amendments, and comments severely on Mr. Gladstone's policy—The second reading is negatived by a majority of 89—Great conflict of opinion occasioned by this proceeding of the Upper House—It is regarded by some as a great infraction of the privileges of the House of Commons—On grounds of financial expediency, the Lords' decision is approved in many quarters—Some agitation on the privilege question takes place—In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston moves the appointment of a Committee to search for precedents—The Committee makes a report—On the 6th of July Lord Palmerston proposes three resolutions, defining and affirming the exclusive right of the House of Commons—Supplies to the Crown—Interesting Debate on these resolutions—Speeches of the Premier, Mr. Collier, Mr. Coningham, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. E. James, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. White-side, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Butt, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Bright, and other members—The resolutions are agreed to without division—The assertors of the exclusive privilege of the Commons are still dissatisfied—Lord Fermoy moves a resolution protesting against the alleged encroachment of the Lords—It is rejected after a debate by 177 to 138—The Excise Duty on Paper being thus continued, Mr. Gladstone proposes an adjustment of the Customs Duty on that article with reference to the French Treaty—The Paper Manufacturers exert their influence to defeat the measure—They allege special circumstances exempting their case from the rule of Free Trade—The Conservative party take up their cause—Mr. Gladstone states the arguments for his measure in a powerful speech on the 6th of August—Mr. Puller moves an amendment, and supports the case of the Manufacturers—Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Disraeli support the amendment—Mr. Childers, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Maguire, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston maintain the principles of Free Trade as applicable to the case—Mr. Puller's amendment is negatived by 266 to 233, and the propositions of the Government are adopted.

THE comprehensive scheme of financial arrangements embraced in Mr. Gladstone's Budget, may be regarded as containing four leading features. The first was a liberal remission of the wine duties, which was designed, under the commercial treaty, to induce some important reciprocal concessions from France; the next was the purgation of our own tariff from a large proportion of the remaining import duties which the preceding measures of Free Trade had spared; the third was the repeal of the Ex-

cise duty on paper; and the last was the reimposition of an increased rate of the income-tax. These several subjects involved a great deal of animated discussion, and raised in some quarters an obstinate resistance, insomuch that almost throughout the whole Session the time of the Legislature was more or less occupied with questions of finance. Without attempting to follow these numerous discussions in detail, we shall give a brief account of the more important debates that arose upon each

of the leading features of the Budget, as above described. The first question which came under notice was that of the wine duties, and this branch of the subject was explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with great fulness of detail in a Committee of the whole House upon the 27th of February. The right hon. gentleman began by observing that this was one of the most difficult fiscal questions with which he ever had had to deal. High duties had created an exceptional and artificial state of things, and the first step towards a thorough change in this department could not be taken without encountering great difficulties.

Before proceeding further, he answered a question which had been raised as to the manner of ascertaining the strength of wines and applying the scale to them. The object of the alcoholic test was simply to determine what was wine and what was not wine. Any liquor containing more than forty degrees of alcohol was not admitted at all. There were no official data except for the strong sorts, and a great variety of samples had been collected. "The operation of the test," continued the right hon. gentleman, "to which I refer has been founded on actual experiment, and the mode of making that experiment is as follows:—The wine is first of all subjected to distillation in small stills, which have now been brought to such perfection that they perform the operation in less than half an hour. The spirit having by this process been extracted from the wine, it is tested in the usual manner, and with the most perfect accuracy, by means of Syke's Hydrometer. Now I come to the different classes of wine, and the dif-

ferent rates of duty at which they are to be admitted into this country. A portion of the lighter wines of France and of the Rhine will be admitted at a duty of 1s. per gallon. The remainder of the lighter wines of France and of the Rhine will be admitted at a duty of 1s. 6d. A portion of the lighter wines of Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean will also be admitted at a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon; while the greater portion of the Spanish, as well as the great bulk of the Portuguese and a considerable amount of the Sicilian, together with the wines of the South of France, will have to pay a duty of 2s. Next of the scale of duties. An uniform duty cannot be adopted, because wine varies in quality more than any other product. Anything more than a mere nominal duty would be unequal in its operation. But we cannot impose a nominal duty only, since the principle on which wine duties are levied lies at the root of half our indirect taxation—the imposition of duties on strong liquors. The lowest duty is a high rate on the lowest kind of wine. Therefore, in order to give fair play to the scheme, that duty must not exceed 1s." Entering minutely into various objections, Mr. Gladstone showed that the alcohol in beer is more legally taxed than the alcohol in spirits properly so called; and that the competition between beer and spirits and beer and wine is only indirect. The Government could not reduce the duty below 2s. when the spirit approaches forty degrees of proof, without perilling the 12,000,000*l.* of revenue raised on British and foreign spirits. Therefore, 2s. was as low as they could go. He had carefully considered in-

genious proposals for an *ad valorem* duty, but he did not think that any head of a revenue department would undertake to administer the law on such a principle. Having gone into this "dry and technical" statement, Mr. Gladstone took up the question of drawbacks. He held that there was no just ground for allowing drawbacks on wine, because the price of wine does not depend on the duty, but on its quality and age, and because the introduction of the new wine would not affect the consumption of the old. But there was a pledge to the wine trade. When negotiations for commercial treaties were going on with France, Spain, and Portugal, between 1838 and 1843, trade was much disturbed, and, to bring it into a healthy state, the Treasury in 1842 agreed to allow drawback on certain wines, not on a mere reduction of duty, but on a reduction of duty under treaty. In 1843 the Minute was maintained and extended to all wines, and limited only by the quantity which had paid duty within a specified time. So matters went on until the idea of a commercial treaty was abandoned. In 1852, there was a Committee on wines, and the wine trade was allowed to resume operations under the Minute of 1843, the extension being withdrawn. At present, there had been no delay; no long-drawn negotiations; no disturbance of trade. By the allowance of drawback, in a large number of cases, the dealers would pocket the money twice over. But finding a contract in existence, the Government would carry out its terms, grant the drawback to all who had fulfilled them, but resist any attempt to go beyond these terms. Mr. Gladstone then moved

so much of the resolution as enacted the fall of duty to 3s. a gallon, and provided for the payment of the drawback.

A desultory discussion followed Mr. Gladstone's elaborate statement. Mr. Crawford objected to the alcoholic test and to the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the claims of the wine trade. Mr. Bentinck delivered a speech of uncompromising hostility to Free Trade, and taunted the Government with subserviency to Mr. Bright. Mr. Crossley applauded the firmness of the Government. Mr. M. Milnes argued in favour of the wine-dealers, and moved an amendment that would have entitled them to claim for all stock not paid before the 10th of February, whether the dealers had complied with the minute or not. Mr. Cayley expressed surprise that beer was not mentioned in the correspondence with France. He asked whether any reference had been made to it during the negotiations. Mr. Dodson, admitting that the duties on French wine in England and on English beer in France were nearly equivalent, thought that the duty on the raw material of beer ought to have been reduced.

Mr. Gladstone said beer was not mentioned in the correspondence. There was no fight for equivalent advantages. Had there been so, the treaty would have broken down. Only the lower kinds of wine would come into competition with beer, and these kinds were more heavily taxed in proportion to value than beer. Mr. E. Ball argued, on behalf of the working classes, in favour of a reduction of the malt-duty. Mr. Bass demanded free-trade in malt,

a declaration, he said, "not made in that House by any brewer for these forty years." Mr. Henley contended that the change in the wine-duties would be equivalent to a differential duty in favour of France. Mr. Milnes withdrew his amendment, and submitted another, giving all wine-dealers a right to drawbacks for stocks acquired within the last two years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, adhered to his proposal of giving the drawback only to those who had complied with the Minute, and on a division, the amendment was negatived by 183 to 72.

Mr. Gladstone next moved the second part of the resolution, which fixes the rate of duty to be paid on wines of different strength. In this part of the resolution, he said the Government had determined to propose two alterations. By the first, the 15th of January would be fixed as the time for the final fall of duty, instead of the 15th of April. By the second, 18 degrees instead of 15 degrees would be fixed as the lowest standard of alcoholic spirit, so that all wines containing less than 18 degrees of alcoholic spirit would enter at 1s. per gallon duty; those containing less than 20 degrees at 1s. 6d.; and those containing less than 40 degrees at 2s.

This led to another desultory discussion, but ultimately the resolution was agreed to without a division.

As a complement to his measure for the reduction of the wine-duties, it was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give increased facilities for the consumption of that article by licensing the sale of wine at refreshment houses. By this means he designed to make

it more accessible to the general public, and to benefit the revenue through the increased sale. Having brought in a Bill to give effect to this measure, Mr. Gladstone explained its aim and objects on moving the second reading on the 27th of March. He stated that it was a measure of practical importance, and had no party character. There were, however, he said, two parties taking their stand on independent grounds, but arrayed in opposition together: these were the licensed victuallers and the Temperance Societies, the former being the more formidable opponents.

The channels for the sale of wine were unduly, nay, ludicrously restricted. Such was the state of the law, that no man could have a licence for the sale of wine, unless he had a licence for the sale of spirits also; but he might have a licence for the sale of spirits without having one for the sale of wine. Thus the sale of wine was restricted in favour of spirits. Nor was the distinction theoretical; out of 63,000 licensed to sell spirits, only 25,000 were licensed to sell wine. The quality distributed was another reason for enlarging the channels of distribution, so as to introduce the principle of competition. Now the Government would not be responsible for reproducing the existing licensing system. At present, duties were imposed on magistrates, which it was impossible for them to discharge. They were made judges of the quantity of liquor a given number of human beings ought to consume. This led to an inequality dependent upon personal discretion, and to the greatest heartburnings, while for moral purposes it was inefficient.

And that was the system with which the Government was asked not to interfere. The Bill before the House proposed to give enlarged means for the sale of wine not to be consumed on the premises, by giving retail shopkeepers power to take out licences for the sale of wine not to be so consumed. It was proposed that all houses whatever in which any description of refreshment was usually and ordinarily sold, should be brought under the control of the police, and with that view should be made liable to the payment of a small licence duty. All houses below 10*l.* in value, in places containing less than a certain population, would be exempt. The third part of the Bill referred to licensing eating-houses. Eating and drinking should go on together. "You have contrived a system of law which does everything short of absolute enactment to separate them one from the other. You have, therefore, got in England some 70,000 or 80,000 drinking-houses that are not eating-houses at all; and not only that, but what else have you done? You have constituted a monopoly in the sale of drink, and to those who hold that monopoly you have not given a monopoly of the sale of victuals. What has been the consequence? That the trade in drink has been fostered, favoured, and prosecuted by those who have the monopoly of it, to the comparative neglect of the trade in victuals, which, not being the subject of a monopoly, has become the property of a different set of parties, the social result of which is, that you have done everything in your power, by the construction of your law, to separate the business of eating

from that of drinking. Under this Bill every one who keeps a refreshment-house, subject to certain limited exemptions, will be liable to take out a small licence, and will so come under the control of the police. All those who keep eating-houses will be entitled to apply to the Excise for a wine licence, but before it issues the officer of Excise must make known the fact to the magistrates, who have power under the Bill—very large and even arbitrary power, I admit,—power which cannot be justified unless you have confidence in their integrity and intelligence—to object to the issue of the licence, and to put an absolute veto upon it, provided they can assert either that the house is not an eating-house within the meaning of the Act, or that it is a house kept or frequented by disorderly persons. The reason why I have given such a power with respect to the application by the magistrates of the definition of an eating-house is, that if you were to entitle the parties themselves, upon undertaking to sell bread and cheese, to call themselves eating-house keepers, and to invest them on that ground with a title to take out a wine-licence, the effect would be that you would give licences to drinking-houses under the name of eating-houses. The object of the Bill is to give a wine-licence only in cases where the business of drink is so far subsidiary to the business of eating that the house can be declared to be kept open for the purpose of selling victuals. Then, as to the subsequent management of houses. In the first place, the licence must be renewed from year to year, and, though it would not be just to impose upon the party who wants a renewal of

his licence, the necessity of going through the same process of giving notice, yet the Bill, duly requiring the magistrates to take the initiative, gives them the same powers, to be annually exercised, if they think fit, in the case of renewals of licences, as they are to exercise upon notice received from the party in the case of the original granting of a licence. . . . There is, besides, in the Bill, a system of penalties. This portion of the Bill has been copied in general from the Beer Acts, which contained very severe penalties; but they have been improved and made more workable by changes of various kinds. I intend to propose an amendment, in one clause of which the necessity will at once be recognized. The words of that clause have been taken from the Beer Acts, and provide that everybody licensed under the Act who shall permit any person to be guilty of drunkenness or disorderly conduct in their houses shall be subject to certain penalties; but, oddly enough, the section which makes it penal to permit drunkenness or disorderly conduct does not make it penal to commit drunkenness or disorderly conduct. I propose, in Committee, to make an amendment to that effect."

Mr. Wyld and Mr. Ayrton expressed their hostility to the Bill, but an amendment moved by the former was defeated by 150 to 122. The debate having been adjourned,

Mr. Crook moved to defer the second reading for six months. He objected to the Bill, that it increased immensely the facilities for the consumption of intoxicating liquors, although the number of places licensed for the sale of

wines was ample, thereby tending to demoralize the people.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Digby Seymour, who contended that the fiscal benefit expected from this "French Wine Bill" had been much exaggerated; that upon sanitary grounds it would fail; and that upon moral and social grounds it was incompatible with the welfare of the community. He objected to the arbitrary machinery of the Bill, which, he said, would introduce with French wine a French police.

Mr. K. Seymour said he was not surprised at the opposition offered to this measure, which had to deal with two different but well-organized parties. He did not think any demoralization would follow the giving a fair chance to the consumption of wine, and that it was an anomaly to exclude it from houses of refreshment. The power which, in some cases, the Bill gave to the magistrates was, in his opinion, too large. He examined the plea set up by the licensed victuallers adverse to the Bill, disputing many of their allegations, and contended that their opposition was a selfish one.

Mr. Hardy observed that, whereas the primary object of the Bill was revenue, he agreed with Mr. Seymour that the revenue would not be materially increased by it. But assuming that there would be a large consumption of wine, according to the hypothesis of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there would be no diminution of the consumption of beer and spirits, the object being to give perfect freedom from restrictions. This freedom of trade in liquors had existed long ago, and he showed the effects of successive experiments in legis-

lation on this subject in multiplying beerhouses and the temptation to drunken men. This measure was to secure free trade in wine; but he denied that the principle of free trade applied to this case. Then, was there any call for this Bill? He asserted that opinion was strong against it. The definitions in the Bill were, he insisted, so imperfect, as to what were refreshment houses and what eating-houses that it would be impossible to establish checks as to the nature of the houses and against disorderly houses, while it placed a secret and irresponsible power in the hands of the magistrates and of the police. The former would become odious, and everything would be thrown into confusion. The consumption of spirits was diminishing, partly by the temperance movement, but principally through moral and social causes, and the increasing consumption of tea, coffee and cocoa, and he asked the House whether they would supply the place of these articles by wines from foreign countries, stimulating their use by increased competition.

Mr. Ayrton argued at considerable length against the Bill, the opposition to which, he said, was founded upon a great and intelligible principle, that the intemperance of the people was nearly in precise proportion to the opportunities and excitements for drinking offered by the number of houses established. The humbler classes had not the necessary self-control, and it was no friendship or kindness to them to afford facilities for the coarse enjoyments to which they were prone and strongly tempted; on the contrary, it was the greatest kindness to them to

assist them by the pressure of legislation in avoiding these gratifications. He contended that the expectations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that intoxication would be diminished [by the increased consumption of wine were illusory. The theory that in wine countries there was an absence of drunkenness depended upon certain conditions, especially the poverty of the people; the question was, what the result would be in this country, when the opportunities to buy wine were increased, and high wages afforded the means of buying enough to procure intoxication. He urged the evil consequences of taking a wrong step in a matter so intimately connected with the moral and physical condition of the lower classes, and that the best course was to reject the Bill.

Mr. Liddell likewise opposed the Bill. After observing that it created a new temptation for the indulgence of intoxication, and that in large towns the youth of both sexes would be encouraged to congregate together in wine-houses, he argued against the case for the Bill, which rested, he said, upon an assumption which was not true, that there was a public necessity for opening new channels for the sale of cheap wines. He objected that the Bill virtually diminished the control of the magistrates, that it did not give them power at the right time, and gave them power at the wrong time.

Alderman Salomons supported the Bill, which he thought would supply a great public want without interfering with the interests of licensed victuallers or any other class opposed to the measure. The Bill, he said, contained a great

many errors, but he believed that in the Committee it might be made not only unobjectionable, but popular.

Mr. Palk, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Humberston also spoke against the Bill. Sir M. Peto supported it, though he wished to see it altered in Committee. Sir W. Miles gave a conditional approval.

Mr. Edwin James opposed the Bill because it was unjust towards a large number of persons, the licensed victuallers, who had invested a large capital upon a monopoly created, not by themselves, but by restrictions imposed upon them by the Legislature. The wine-houses established under the Bill would, he contended, become public-houses without magisterial control.

Mr. Villiers observed that Mr. James had taken a straightforward course. He had appeared as the advocate of the licensed victuallers. A Committee of that House had reported that the system of licences was faulty—that it afforded no real security to the community. The present Bill provided securities and gave larger scope to the vigilance of the police, as recommended by the Committee, whereas those who opposed the Bill argued that it relaxed some of the existing restrictions. In their invectives against drunkenness, they overlooked the amount of wine drunk in public-houses, and were alarmed at small potations being permitted in eating-houses. He described the mode in which licences were now given by magistrates, which, he observed, had nothing to do with police or good order. While the Bill would supply a great convenience—a want that was almost a necessity—he believed it would provide the

strongest securities against disorder and abuse.

Mr. Henley remarked that, so far from this Bill carrying out the recommendations of the Committee to which Mr. Villiers referred, every part of it was in contradiction to and in conflict with them, and he pointed out some of these contradictions. If there was one point strongly established before the Committee, it was that the having two kinds of houses was in effect a competition to tempt people to do what they ought not to do, and this Bill was going to set up a third, in the very teeth of the recommendations of the Committee. Mr. Henley examined the securities provided by the Bill, condemning the manner in which it dealt with the magistrates, and the perpetual blister of the police. His objections went, he said, to the whole framework of the Bill, which it was almost impossible to alter in Committee.

Mr. Buxton said the brewers had nothing to do with the opposition to this Bill; they had, one and all, refused to take any part in the agitation against it. Having, however, considered the Bill studiously, he had been driven reluctantly to the conclusion that he ought to oppose it, on the ground that it would strongly tend to promote intoxication. Admitting that a free trade in wine was a necessary corollary of the commercial treaty, he suggested the withdrawal of this Bill, and the introduction of another containing a scheme of precautions founded upon principles which he indicated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that many objections urged in the debate related

to matters of detail, which were proper for consideration in the Committee. One set of objections he answered by stating, that the refreshment houses for which licences would be required were houses kept open for the purpose of selling refreshments to be consumed on the premises. It had been admitted, he remarked, that it was the duty of the Government to submit to the House the unsatisfactory state of the law on the subject of the sale of wine. Did the House mean to stand by the present licence system? The Government had offered a measure, which they asked the House to read a second time, reserving the details for the Committee. The real question was, whether the Bill was likely to cause a great increase of intemperance. After stating that he had received, from distinguished friends of the cause of temperance, assurances that they were in favour of the Bill, and adverting to the various opinions upon the subject of alcoholic drinks, he showed that the present system of licensing was full of defects and anomalies. This Bill was intended to give an opening to the consumption of the lighter wines of France, and to unite the two operations of eating and drinking, which the effect of the existing system was to disunite.

The House then divided, when there appeared:—For the second reading, 267; against it, 193—majority, 74.

The Bill underwent a good deal of discussion, and was modified in many of its details; but ultimately passed through the two Houses and became law.

That portion of the Budget which altered or removed duties upon various articles in the Customs' tariff,

was adopted without much controversy. The avowed opponents of Free Trade, indeed, in the House of Commons, among whom Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Newdegate were the most prominent, repeated their confident, though unavailing, protests against the removal of the last remnants of the protective system. The bulk of the Conservative party, however, did not resist the measures proposed. On behalf of some of the interests affected by the Budget, a stand was made by their representatives, who argued that their case formed, on special grounds, an exception to the doctrines of Free Trade.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe, for example, wished to maintain the duty on manufactured corks. The cork-cutters feared that, unless they had an ample supply of raw material, they would not be able to compete with foreign brethren of the craft. It so happened that Spain had prohibited the export of Catalonian cork, and thus restricted the supply of the finer qualities of raw material. The answer to Mr. Duncombe was that there would be no justice in levying a duty on corks imported from France or Morocco, because Spain levied a prohibitory duty on the export of cork from Catalonia. There was here an obvious difficulty, with which the House sympathized. But it was not prepared to prevent the Government from carrying out its treaty engagements with France. Mr. Duncombe, therefore, submitted his motion in a new form. He proposed to abolish the duty on the produce only of countries from which the export of cork is free. Mr. Gladstone was willing to restrict the Resolution to "the produce or manufactures of or imported from France, or Algeria."

With this concession Mr. Duncombe was not satisfied. He therefore pressed his amendment to a division, but was defeated by 191 to 118. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved and carried the amendment which he had suggested. Upon the article of silk, Sir Joseph Paxton moved an amendment, to the effect that the duties on silk manufactures should not be reduced, unless English-manufactured silks and ribbons were admitted into France upon equal terms. Upon this there arose a debate, in which the often-repeated arguments of Free Trade and Protection were again revived. Finally, the amendment was negatived by 190 to 68. A further attempt was made by Mr. Newdegate to postpone the time at which the alteration of the silk duty should take effect, to October, 1861. But this was also rejected on a division, by 179 to 51. The other reductions in the tariff were ultimately agreed to.

The increase in the rate of the Income-tax, however necessary to cover the other remissions in the Revenue, was naturally one of the most unpopular features in the Budget, and that which afforded to the opponents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the most plausible arguments against his financial scheme. The strong expressions of disapprobation which Mr. Gladstone himself had in former years used against the permanence of this tax were brought up against him with considerable effect. But the favour with which the Budget, as a whole, was regarded out of doors, and the support given to it by the commercial and manufacturing interest, carried the Chancellor of the Exchequer over this difficulty.

On the 23rd of March, the

right hon. gentleman moved, in Committee of the whole House, a Resolution, that there be paid for one year, commencing on the 6th of April, 1860, upon the annual value of property, except that chargeable under Schedule B of the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, the rate of 10*d.* in the pound, and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, &c., chargeable under Schedule B, the rate of 5*d.* in the pound in England, and 3½*d.* in the pound in Scotland and Ireland. He observed that he had shown in his financial statement that the revenue, with the additions he had proposed, would leave a surplus of about 400,000*l.*, and any reduction of the rate specified in the Resolution would convert the apparent surplus into a deficiency.

Sir Henry Willoughby moved to substitute 9*d.* for 10*d.* He dissented, he said, from the policy of the Budget by which revenue from taxes was thrown away, and the necessity for an increased Income-tax arose from a deficiency created by the Government. He believed that if the expenditure were properly regulated, and the revenue were not, as it had been for years past, under-estimated, there would be no need for the increase of a tax which was unequal, unjust, and odious.

Lord W. Graham also opposed the Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the amendment, remarking that, if we had parted injudiciously with revenue, that was no reason for not making provision for the service of the year.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, on a division, by 187 to 132. Reso-

lutions were at the same time agreed to for imposing small stamp-duties upon a variety of instruments used in commercial transactions, in pursuance of the propositions made in the financial statement.

There was but little discussion afterwards upon the Income-tax in the House of Commons. On the Report being brought up, on the 30th March,

Colonel Dunne entered upon a long argument to show that Ireland was unfairly taxed; that she paid more than she ought to pay to the Imperial treasury. He contended that the material improvement of Ireland had been overrated; that direct taxation was peculiarly objectionable in that country, which would derive no advantage from the remissions of duty to compensate for the additional Income-tax, which, in his opinion, should not be applied to Ireland. He moved to reduce the rate of the tax from 10*d.* to 9*d.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, urging, as before, the exigencies of the Exchequer. The amendment being negatived, Mr. W. Williams moved to exempt incomes under 150*l.* Sir H. Willoughby urged the unequal pressure of the tax upon small incomes, and asked whether the Government contemplated the appointment of a Committee to inquire into its inequalities. Mr. Hubbard also asked questions as to the future policy of the Government respecting it. Mr. Roebuck complained of the severity with which it pressed on the poorer class of the gentry. After several more speeches had been made,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was impossible to venture upon a distinct indication

as to the views of the Government of what should be done in regard to the finances of 1861, not having a basis to work upon. As to the inequalities of the Income-tax, in the main, he admitted them. Gross inequalities existed in other taxes, which were veiled, whereas those of the Income-tax were patent; but there were inequalities peculiar to this tax. The Government, however, were not prepared to propose any inquiry into the subject, not thinking it to be their duty to submit, on their own responsibility, so gigantic a tax to the scrutiny of a Committee, unless they were conscientiously persuaded that it was in their power to propose a plan likely to issue in the removal or mitigation of the evil, and they did not see their way to that result. Nevertheless, they would not think it their duty to oppose such a proposal. With regard to the amendment moved by Mr. Williams, it would occasion a loss of not less than 600,000*l.*, and he was afraid it would amount to more. He discussed at some length the general merits of the proposal.

Mr. Disraeli said, the whole subject of the Income-tax had been exhausted by a Committee which had sat for two years, and modifications had been made in it, recognizing the distinction between permanent and casual incomes. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer had denounced the tax as an immoral enormity, and called for its termination, and the Government of 1852 had been turned out of office because they did not deal with this tax properly. Yet, in spite of a kind of compact he had entered into with the country, and with 2,000,000*l.* at his disposal, the same Minister had ostenta-

tiously applied it to other purposes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had termed this a tax of gigantic proportions; but who made it so? He had stigmatized the tax as immoral and intolerable, and proposed that steps should be taken for its gradual abolition, and now came forward, in 1860, virtually to double the tax. Upon a division, Mr. Williams' amendment was negatived by 174 to 24.

Of all the proposed financial changes, the repeal of the paper-duty was that which was regarded with the least favour. Many, even among the usual supporters of the Government, doubted the policy of giving up so large an amount of revenue at a time when the resources of the Exchequer were likely to be much tried, both by the remission of other taxes, and the unusual demands of military and naval expenditure. The urgency of the demand for this particular fiscal relief was also much questioned. On the second reading of the Bill which Mr. Gladstone brought in to repeal the duty, the proposition was much opposed by the Conservative party, the lead being taken by Sir W. Miles, who objected to the repeal of this duty at the present time, and in the existing state of our finances. He could not consider the repeal of the paper-duty, he said, apart from a 10*d.* Income-tax, and he showed from calculations, founded mainly upon the figures contained in Mr. Gladstone's financial speech, that, by retaining this duty, which yielded 1,200,000*l.*, and not imposing the additional 1*d.* Income-tax, the surplus at the end of the year, which Mr. Gladstone had estimated at 464,000*l.*, would still be not less than 429,000*l.* He discussed the alleged difficul-

ties attending the collection of the duty, and the arguments urged in favour of its repeal, in particular, that the tax was detrimental to the spread of knowledge; contending that, though paper-makers and publishers might be benefited by its repeal, generally speaking, it would not be felt by consumers. He then called attention to the heavy pressure of the Income-tax—a tax which, he said, ought never to be imposed but in times of great emergency, especially upon persons receiving less than 150*l.* a year, who could not be benefited by the cheapening of French wines and French silks, and asked whether this was a time for augmenting so severe a burden for the mere purpose of taking off the paper-duty. He moved as an amendment a Resolution, that, as it appeared that the repeal of the paper-duty would necessitate the addition of 1*d.* in the pound to the Property and Income-tax, it was the opinion of the House that such repeal was, under such circumstances, at the present moment inexpedient.

Mr. Stanhope, in supporting the amendment, urged strongly the impolicy of sacrificing so large a revenue for an object from which the community would derive but little advantage, the price of books and the circulation of literature being very little affected by the duty on paper. To the argument for the repeal of the duty, that it had been condemned by a Resolution of that House, he opposed the fact that the Income-tax had been condemned by Act of Parliament. Such an argument, if valid in one case, was equally so in the other. The question was whether, in order to take off a tax which might be burdensome to a small

part of the community, they would add in time of peace to an odious burden.

Mr. Norris opposed the amendment. In reply to the assertion that the paper-duty was not an element of cost in books, he insisted that, in many of the cheaper classes of books used in schools this duty added from 5 to 20 per cent. to the price paid by the purchaser. He referred to the admission of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, that the collection of the duty, owing to the difficulty of defining what paper is, was beset with embarrassments.

Mr. A. Mills supported the amendment.

Mr. Black opposed it. Upon every principle of political economy, he contended, if the cost of the raw material was reduced, the price of the manufactured article must be diminished. The additional 1*d.* Income-tax was not to be put in competition with the repeal of the paper-duty.

Mr. Maguire likewise opposed the Resolution. In replying to Sir W. Miles and Mr. Stanhope, he showed how the paper-duty, which was an unfair tax, affected the small tradesmen in Ireland. It pressed, indeed, upon all who used paper in any way, and the trade was fettered and obstructed by it.

Lord R. Cecil observed that what the House had to decide was, whether they preferred the paper-duty or a 1*d.* Income-tax. In his opinion, the duty had marks upon it which placed it low in the list of duties which should be remitted. Its repeal would have no sensible effect upon the diffusion of knowledge and education, though it might benefit paper-makers and publishers. Why was it an untenable tax? It was increasing,

not falling off. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue objected to it because of the difficult cases which were brought before them. But he looked upon their Report as made to order. He diverged into details upon the subjects of direct and indirect taxation, arguing that, according to every principle of sound finance, all classes ought to pay alike, and, if so, the indirect taxation of the country ought to be increased, not diminished, and therefore the paper-duty should not be repealed.

Mr. M. Gibson said, after the commercial treaty with France had been agreed to by the House—which had approved the general policy of the financial scheme of the Government, that fiscal arrangements should be made to give remissions of indirect taxation—the question now was, not between the paper-duty and the income-tax, but between the former and some other branch of indirect taxation. Why did the Government select the paper-duty? After a careful review of our indirect taxation, they could not overlook this duty, and they found that for the last twenty-five years those who were entitled to the greatest weight in Parliament had looked forward to its repeal as an object to be accomplished as soon as possible. The Resolution of the House that this duty was not to be a permanent source of our taxation was part of a long, uniform system of condemnation which the duty had received, and the Government would have been culpable if they had given this Resolution the go-by. He complained of the reflection cast by Lord R. Cecil upon the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; the question was, he remarked, as to the truth of

the Report. He maintained that the Report was true, and that if the duty was to be retained, a Bill must be introduced to define what paper was, including in the definition articles which came in competition with paper, but which now escaped the duty. The question, after all, was whether the tax itself was of that character that its retention should be desired. The production of paper was smaller in this country than in the United States, where there was an absence of all restrictions. What was the reason of the crippled state of the manufacture here? He believed that the Excise survey and restrictions had something to do with it. The lamentation over the want of rags was not new. He believed that the repeal of the paper-duty would create a demand for the raw material, and that a supply would meet the demand. Flax fibre and other products of the land might be applied to this purpose, and become a source of profit to the agricultural and farming interest. He showed the oppressive effects of the duty upon the cheap press, by eating up its profits, and suggested the influence which its impoverishment must exert upon its quality. In this view, the paper-duty was really a tax upon knowledge, while it operated as an obstacle to the reward and the enterprise of authors.

Mr. Horsman observed that Mr. Gibson had not said one word upon the principle of the Bill, which, under the semblance of a measure dealing with a single duty, was in reality a proposal for a change of vast importance, not only on account of the principles it involved, but of the consequences to which it would lead. Having a million of taxes to remit, instead of relin-

quishing the tea and sugar war duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer preferred to remit the paper-duty, because it would increase employment. But so would the remission of the tea and sugar duties. The difference was, that the one affected a rich class and the other the labouring classes. It was of the greatest importance—socially, morally, and politically—that the latter should receive the best wages; and, if their money payment could not be increased, the remission of the taxes on tea and sugar would enable them to buy more of these articles, or to raise themselves in the social scale. The question, then, was whether most benefit would be conferred by remitting the tea and sugar duties, or the paper-duty. He said the object would be best attained by remitting the former, and he warned the House of the false principle and the mischievous precedent they were establishing. They could not rest here. Fresh demands would be made for other remissions; a premium would be given for the agitation of classes. This small precedent of filling up a deficiency by a remission of an indirect tax, and laying on a direct tax,—shifting the whole burden of taxation upon one class,—would effect a complete fiscal revolution. He concluded a speech replete with point and sarcasm with some severe remarks, directed against Mr. Gladstone, and by denouncing the Bill as a flagrant abandonment of the principles of Sir Robert Peel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a temperate notice of the invective of Mr. Horsman, professed not to understand the vote he intended to give; whether he considered that the Government had made a bad choice in the tax

they proposed to remit; otherwise his speech, he said, tended only to bewilder. He admitted that the remission of the war duties on tea and sugar would afford great relief, but the decision of the Government in favour of the paper-duty was founded upon a careful examination of conflicting claims. He denied that this was a concession to the rich, and he showed that the effect of the Excise on paper checked the manufacture of the article, and operated as a positive prohibition of experiments that would create new trades for the employment of labour. He insisted that the repeal of the paper-duty was in the spirit of the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and that paper had a stronger claim than glass, the Excise upon which had been repealed by him. The paper-duty burdened the trade in all its branches, and its effect was to create a chain of monopolies, or a system of narrow and exclusive trading, between the making of paper and the selling of books. The Resolution moved by Sir W. Miles, however, dealt with two different questions, and called upon the House to vote not only that the paper-duty should not be repealed, but that there should be no addition to the Income-tax; but he contended that they could not be combined. The Income-tax had many vices, but it had one virtue—that, in the main, it did make the property of the country subservient to the uses of the State for beneficial purposes.

Sir J. Pakington denied that the House had been under any engagement that, on the falling in of the Long Annuities, the amount should be applied to the reduction of indirect taxes; the understanding was, that it should go towards the repeal of the Income-tax. He

implored the House to recollect that the Budget had done nothing for the working classes or for the holders of small incomes.

Upon a division there appeared:—For the amendment, 192; against it, 245—majority, 53.

On the committal of the Bill, Mr. Bovill moved a Resolution in favour of allowing a drawback to printers and publishers of the duty paid upon their stock of paper purchased and printed after the passing of the Bill, and remaining in sheets unbound at the time when the duty would cease—viz., 15th August, 1860.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted this motion, as one to which the publishers had no equitable claim, and as likely to give great opening to fraud. The Resolution was negatived.

On the third reading of the Bill, which was moved on the 8th of May, the opposition was renewed more vigorously, the feeling of anxiety as to the revenue having in the meantime gained ground, with the prospect of increased demands for the China war and the defences of the country.

On this occasion an amendment was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote in the following terms:—"That the present state of the finances of the country renders it undesirable to proceed further with the repeal of the Excise duty on paper." The hon. baronet said, without maintaining that the paper-duty was a tax which was free from objection, or one it was desirable to retain, he did not think the present was the right time to repeal it, or that the Resolution of the House in 1858 pledged it to do so. He objected to the whole financial scheme of the Government; he considered that they

were throwing away a large portion of our indirect taxation without establishing the principles upon which the direct taxation to be substituted for it was to be based. He referred to the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and pointed out certain discrepancies between that statement and the estimates before the House, which exhibited an excess to be provided for. He argued thence that it was necessary, before going further in the reduction of indirect taxation and throwing away a tax for ever, to go into the Estimates and Expenditure, and ascertain the financial condition of the country. He urged other considerations—the state of the commercial treaty with France, and the expediency of taking time for putting our direct taxation upon a better footing—to the same effect, and he concluded by moving his amendment.

Mr. M. Gibson complained of the course taken by Sir S. Northcote. It was contrary to all precedent, he contended, after the Bill, which had been debated on the second reading, had passed the Committee, and the drawbacks had been settled, for the third reading to be met by a motion to hold the question in suspense. Such a course was not consistent with justice to the important industry connected with the tax, and to the large capital employed in it, and it struck at the root of the confidence reposed in that House. The speech of Sir S. Northcote attacked the whole principle of the Budget; he would take the finances out of the hands of the Government, laying down a scheme entirely new. The repeal of the paper-duty did not stand on mere

financial grounds; it had been advocated upon high moral grounds, affecting the interests of education, of literature, and of general knowledge.

Mr. Ball dilated on the injury which would be inflicted on the paper-makers, if this Bill passed, by the unfair competition to which they would be exposed with foreigners.

Mr. Puller said the question raised by Sir S. Northcote as to the expediency of repealing the Excise duty on paper had been already decided. The real point at issue was whether since then any fresh circumstances had arisen to induce the House to reconsider its decision and reserve the duty for another year. This involved a question of confidence in the Government, and those who had that confidence would vote for the Bill.

Lord H. Vane wished for some explanation of the fact alleged by Sir S. Northcote, that larger estimates might be expected, before he consented to a considerable sacrifice of revenue, by parting with a duty to which, though it was not desirable to retain it permanently, the country had been long accustomed.

Mr. Ellice said he felt it his duty, most reluctantly, to vote against the third reading of this Bill. The resources of the country had been placed in jeopardy by the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had framed his Budget this year. This tax, he admitted, was an odious one, but he desired to wait a fitter time for its repeal.

Sir H. Farquhar opposed the third reading of the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that they were not debating the principles of

the financial plan of the Government. The principal points raised in the debate had been already decided. Whether it was wise or not on the part of the Government to propose a repeal of the paper-duty, to be made up by an additional 1*d.* Income-tax, that additional 1*d.* had become law. The paper-duty had been long in bad odour with the House; its effect was to keep in limited bounds the manufacture from fibrous substances, which by the repeal of the duty might be liberated from shackles, and be enabled to pass those limits. This, however, was not the question at issue. The Resolution referred to the financial state of the country. The amount of the demands upon the public purse had been stated by the Government, accompanied by an avowal that the statement contained some elements of uncertainty; but, as far as regarded the present circumstances of the country, there was nothing, he affirmed (after reviewing the calculations of Sir S. Northcote), that would justify the Government in making new financial propositions to Parliament. He asked whether a case had ever been known in which the repeal of a tax had been proposed as a fundamental part of the financial scheme of the year, and deliberately approved by a large majority, and the Bill had been arrested at the third reading. He did not question the right of the House of Commons, but it would be a new course of practice, and the effect would be to give a shock to public confidence. It was necessary, above all things, in the matter of taxation, that the public should know when the voice of Parliament had been uttered, and

the House had in this case given a promise to the country, which it would be neither just nor wise to recall.

Mr. T. Baring dissented from many of the views of Mr. Gladstone. The House had to consider, he said, whether, looking to the future and what might happen next year, we were in a condition to part with a source of revenue which did not press upon the productive powers of the country.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the amendment raised a very simple issue, which was entitled to the grave and earnest consideration of the House—namely, whether, in the financial position of the country, they were justified in taking the step to which the Government invited them. There were reasons for believing that, combining loss of revenue with excess of charge, the amount of deficiency arising since the Budget was brought in would nearly equal the produce of the paper-duty. And, besides this, there was the expense of fortifications. Mr. Gibson had represented the financial ground of discussing the expediency of repealing this duty as a low one; but he (Mr. Disraeli) maintained that a sound state of the revenue was the only foundation on which to place the improvement of the people. The paper-duty was not to be remitted, as Mr. Gibson seemed to argue, whether we could afford it or not. He protested against the doctrine laid down by Mr. Gladstone, that when once the House had consented to the remission of a tax it could not recede, citing instances in which the House had reconsidered and receded from its vote in matters of taxation. In the course of a very severe criticism of Mr. Glad-

stone's history as a financier, he asked what confidence the House could have in his counsels?

After a few explanatory remarks by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the House divided, when Sir. S. Northcote's amendment was negatived by a majority of nine, the numbers for the original motion being 219, and against it 210. One member, however, Mr. Herbert Ingram, voted with the minority by mistake.

When the Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords a few days afterwards, Lord Monteagle gave notice that he should at the proper time move the rejection of it. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Derby, in the course of some observations impugning the whole financial policy of the Government, and especially that springing out of the treaty, said he could not oppose the Customs Bill, because it fulfilled the obligations undertaken in the treaty, but as regarded the Paper-duty Repeal Bill, the terms of the treaty did not interfere with that; it involved a dangerous sacrifice of 1,500,000*l.*, and he should do everything in his power to promote the rejection of that Bill. It would be convenient when the Bill came up for a second reading to discuss the whole financial policy of the Government.

Lord Wicklow said that, as a rule, he objected to reject Bills which had been agreed to by the other House; he thought, however, that the Paper-duty Repeal Bill was one of that character which would justify them in making it an exception to that rule. He hoped, if the Government persisted in reading it a second time, that it would be rejected.

On the 21st May, Earl Gran-

ville moved the second reading of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill in the House of Lords. Great interest was felt in the result of this proceeding, a reversal of the decision of the other House being confidently anticipated by the opponents of the Government, who were strengthened by the adhesion on this occasion of some Peers usually attached to the Liberal party. There was a large gathering of Peers, and the debate lasted much beyond the usual hours of that assembly. The noble Lord commenced his speech by a brief reference to the history of the tax, dwelling on its modern origin, and citing the opinions of several eminent members of the Opposition, adverse to the paper-duties. Then he went into the impost on its merits, dealing with facts made perfectly familiar by long years of discussion; showing how it interferes with trade, weighs heavily on periodical literature and school-books; and how, in the opinion of the Government, its repeal would give great relief to trade and industry. The House of Commons had discussed the question—should a reduced Income-tax have been imposed, and the paper-duties retained—and had decided not to retain those duties. In dealing with the Budget, he contented himself with a general survey of its principles, and insisted that the Government had provided enough for the service of the year. The China war was an element of uncertainty, but it would not have been wise to make an enormous provision on that account. Then there was the question of fortifications. The Report of the Defence Commission was before the Cabinet. If it should be rejected, the sum already voted would leave the fi-

nances as they stood; if it was acted on, then that sum would pay the interest on the loan which might have to be raised to carry it out. There was one circumstance which told against him. The surplus of 460,000*l.* provided by Mr. Gladstone had already disappeared, 230,000*l.* being swallowed up to rectify an erroneous calculation by a department; and 180,000*l.* by the abandonment of taxes. But that had occurred to many Governments, and they had not thought fit to modify their financial proposals. In 1853, the estimated surplus disappeared; yet in 1854, there was a surplus of 3,500,000*l.* Dealing with the prospective deficiency, Lord Granville estimated it at 750,000*l.*, protesting, at the same time, that it was not safe to rely on these estimates. Lord Derby, a few days before, had dwelt upon the distinction between a motion to reject the Bill made by Lord Monteagle and one made by himself. Surely he was not waiting to see whether an independent member would take up the matter before he made up his mind. Lord Derby had great qualities and many gifts, but he had not the gift of prophecy, for he erred in his prediction that the succession-duties would extract 4,000,000*l.* from the landowners. In 1846, he foretold a serious deficiency in 1847; but in 1847 there was a large surplus. Lord Granville proceeded to deal with certain statements made by Lord Derby to a deputation, and then turned to the constitutional question. He declared that the amendment was not in accordance with constitutional practice, but he did not attempt to deny that the House had a technical right to reject the Bill. By rejecting it, however, they would be acting unconstitutionally,

and imposing a burden on the people. There was no precedent for the rejection of a measure forming part of a whole financial scheme. Nor was the course just to trade, because contracts had been entered into on the faith of the repeal of these duties. Was it wise or expedient to place that House in opposition to the House of Commons?

“What ground for financial alarm is there, I should like to know, to be found in the present position of affairs? None; and I shall not, therefore, mince the matter, but shall take it for granted that many among your lordships look with some anxiety to foreign countries, and see certain signs in Europe which you think may possibly lead to war, and to complications which may result in dragging England into the contest. You take this view, and you seek to make due provision against the contingency which you apprehend. Heaven forbid, my lords, that I should give expression to a single syllable which would tend to encourage such an apprehension in the slightest degree! but if, unhappily, such a consummation as that to which I allude should arrive, what, let me ask, would be the best position in which we could stand to meet its approach? Which would be more desirable,—that its advent should find the two Houses of Parliament acting with cordiality together, without a particle of jealous feeling towards one another, under their beloved Sovereign, directing in unison the energies of the wealthiest and the most public-spirited nation on earth, or that it should come upon us at a moment when a series of recriminations between the two branches of the legislature had

sprung up—and nobody can tell how soon they might, under such a state of things, break out—affording a scandalous spectacle to the other nations of Europe?”

In conclusion, Lord Granville asked, whether it was wise in that House, now so popular, to furnish ground for declamation and agitation—to introduce a new system, and make its hand seen and felt in every burthen that presses upon the people?

Lord Lyndhurst took up the constitutional question and the privileges of the House. He proposed to lay before the House the facts, the principles, the authorities, and the precedents in connection with the point under discussion. But first he disposed of those points not disputed—that the House cannot alter, or originate, or amend a Money Bill. There had been controversies on the point in former times, but the House abandoned the claim to alter or originate Money Bills, because they could not enforce it. But this principle did not apply to the rejection of Money Bills. The right to reject Money Bills had never been denied. Those who argued that because the House had no right to amend or originate, therefore it had no right to reject a Money Bill, had omitted, in quoting authorities, to quote those that tell against them, and which are in the self-same book from which they quote. Is this fair, or candid? In 1689, the Lords amended a Money Bill; the Commons disagreed, a conference took place, and the Commons, while insisting in ample and precise terms, that the Lords had no right to alter or amend a Money Bill, laid it down that the Lords had no right to interpose in such

Bills, otherwise “than to pass or reject the same for the whole, without any alteration or amendment though in case of the subject.” Nothing could be more distinct than this admission.

But they did not stop there. They went on, and used a kind of simile:—“As the Kings and Queens, by the laws and constitutions of Parliament, are to take all, or to leave all, in such gifts, grants, and presents from the Commons, and cannot take part and leave part, so are the Lords to pass all or reject all, without diminution or alteration.” This was not an admission of power, but of a right—an admission by the Commons of a constitutional right of this House.

In 1671, in conference on a Bill amended by the Lords, the Lords said that the two Houses should be checks to each other; and the Commons answered, “so they are still, for your lordships have a negative on the whole. They said to the Lords—“the King must deny the whole of every Bill or pass it; yet this does not take away his negative voice—why should it take away yours?” In discussing the Succession-duties Bill in 1853, Lord Aberdeen—“and no man can be more conversant with our privileges”—said, “Your lordships cannot alter a title of this Bill, not a particle. You may—and this you have a full right to do—throw it out upon the second reading. That is perfectly within your lordships’ competence to do.” This right to reject a Bill had been acted on without dispute at a recent period. In 1809, a Bill granting duties on malt was rejected. In 1789, a Bill imposing a duty on cocoa-nuts was rejected. In 1790, a similar Bill was rejected. No complaint

was made by the House of Commons. A distinction was drawn between Bills imposing taxes, and Bills giving relief from taxes. That was a new doctrine. What was the practice? In 1790, a Bill relieving the coasting trade by abolishing stamps was rejected. In 1805, a Bill to abolish fees payable to the Custom-house was rejected; and again in 1807. In 1808, a Bill to repeal duties on coal carried coastwise was rejected. In 1811, a Bill to suspend for one year the duties on corn, and to permit distillation from sugar, was thrown out. Lord Liverpool made no complaint, but in bringing in a Bill to make amends for the loss, the Minister said, "I introduce this Bill in consequence of the rejection of a Bill by the other House." The present was a stronger case than that. It was the case of a tax in progress:—

"The moment a Bill has passed this and the other House, and received the Royal Assent, it becomes the law of the land. All individual authority on the part of the House of Commons is at an end—and the House has no more authority over it than your lordships have. It is a law which, like any other law, can only be revoked by the joint action of the two Houses of Parliament and with the consent of the Crown. The question comes to this. If your lordships are satisfied, as you must be, that you have not only the power but the constitutional right to reject this Bill; and if you are satisfied that there is an actual deficiency, that next year there must be an enormous deficiency, and that the present state of Europe is such as to create a continual anxiety, then I ask your lordships, will you con-

sent to give up, not for the present year only, but permanently, a sum of nearly a million and a half?"

Lord Monteagle mainly addressed himself to the financial question; but before he came to that subject, he took occasion to deny that there was any combination between himself and Lord Derby, and to add to the precedents cited by Lord Lyndhurst. In 1758, the lords threw out a Bill discontinuing for a limited time the duties on tallow imported from Ireland. In 1816, they rejected a Bill to repeal the Excise duties on stone bottles, and impose other duties in lieu thereof. Lord Monteagle denied that if the House rejected the Bill it would be imposing a tax on the people, for the tax did not exist by virtue of a vote of the House of Commons, but by the law of the land, on the assent of the Queen, Lords, and Commons. It was said that the 1*d.* Income-tax was a substitute for the tax on paper: should the Bill be rejected, there would be nothing to prevent the House of Commons from applying the 1,400,000*l.* to reduce the Income-tax, or to lower the tea and sugar duties.

Having made these remarks, Lord Monteagle entered minutely into an examination of the Budget, and combated the financial principles of Mr. Gladstone. We had no money to spare. It was only a pretty imagination in Mr. Gladstone to say that, when the Long Annuities fell in, we had 2,000,000*l.* at our disposal. The payment of that money was anticipated, and there was not a single sixpence of it available. Mr. Gladstone's surplus of 474,000*l.* had already passed away. But this was not all; there would be the expense of the Chinese war, as yet unascertained.

tained; and during the progress of the Budget there had been an extra loss of 171,000*l.* on the wine duties. How should we stand next year? According to his calculations, there would be a deficit of 11,033,000*l.* Were they, then, justified in parting with a revenue of 1,400,000*l.*, which only cost 6,250*l.* to collect, which represented a capital sum of 36,000,000*l.*, and was a growing revenue? He moved that the Bill be read a second time on that day six months.

Lord Dufferin gave the Government his hearty support, holding that it was not for the Lords to take the responsibility of deciding which taxes should or should not be levied, and appealing to the House to act in a constitutional spirit, and thus advance another claim to the confidence of the country. The Marquis of Clanricarde also spoke in favour of the Bill, and though admitting the right to reject it, urged the impolicy of doing so. The Duke of Rutland supported the amendment, mainly on Protectionist grounds.

Lord Cranworth admitted that the House could reject a Bill, whether for relief or burthen, but insisted that it had never refused to concur in the repeal of a tax under such circumstances as the present. The House of Commons had declared that the paper-duty was not required for the service of the State. A Bill in like circumstances had never since the Revolution been rejected by the House of Lords. The Bill rejected in 1790 had several objects, and when anything is "tacked" to a Money Bill, the Lords may reject the whole. The Bills to abolish Custom-house fees did not affect annual revenue. The precedent of 1811 was strained. The precedents cited by Lord Montea-

were examined and shown not to be valid. Lord Cranworth hoped that the House would not act in opposition to the usages which had prevailed since the Revolution.

Lord Chelmsford briefly supported the argument of Lord Lyndhurst in favour of the power of the House to reject the Bill.

The Duke of Argyll, in a long and able speech, explained and vindicated the financial policy of the Government. He disclaimed an imputation often made against them, that they sought to impair the revenue derived from indirect taxes, with a view of imposing a heavier burthen upon the owners of realized property. Not only did he repudiate any such design on their part, but he declared his conviction that direct taxation in its present shape had arrived at a point at which it could not safely be maintained in time of peace. But now the service of the year could not be provided for without a high Income-tax, which was required to remedy a deficiency of revenue, and to carry out commercial reforms. Mr. Gladstone's Budget had aimed at striking off unproductive duties and those which were expensive in collection. Turning to the paper-duties, he made out that they interfered with trade and production, that the Customs' duty was a protective duty, and that the Excise impeded trade. He admitted the technical right of the House to reject the Bill, but the gist of the question depended not on technical but on substantial grounds. There was a distinction between Money-Bills and Supply-Bills. Lord Lyndhurst's precedents were all mere Money-Bills: there was no instance since the Revolution of the rejection of a Supply-Bill by the Lords.

It was against the whole spirit of the constitution. Finally, the Duke contended that there was no deficit in the revenue, but an ample margin, taking into account the ordinary increase that might be anticipated.

The Earl of Derby, in a long and powerful speech, gave his support to Lord Monteagle's amendment. He remarked that the present Bill was not a "Supply Bill" at all; but a Bill to repeal a tax; and he argued that the Duke of Argyll's argument involved an absurd limitation of the powers of the House. He expressed his satisfaction that the amendment originated with the noble baron (Lord Monteagle), who was not an opponent of the Government. But he could further assure the House that he had no desire whatever to overthrow or even to embarrass the ministry. It would be, in his opinion, a national calamity if, to the existing causes of anxiety were added the complications and difficulties arising from Lord Palmerston being compelled to retire from office. He believed that the intervention of their lordships was necessary to save the country from great present, and still greater future, financial difficulties. With this exordium Lord Derby proceeded to discuss the Budget, and said, that he should have Mr. Gladstone's own authority for all the objections he should urge against the scheme. Having described the main features of the plan, dwelling particularly on the enlargement of a deficiency, he said,—

"I shall not stop to show how completely different the measures now proposed by Her Majesty's Government are from those successive systems and plans origi-

nated by the late Sir Robert Peel, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid down this paradoxical doctrine:—Most persons hold the opinion that periods of prosperity, in which the revenue is fairly productive, are those in which you ought to make financial amendments and improvements. On the contrary, says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that is quite a mistake; the worse the position of your affairs, the more desperate your deficiency, the more serious your loss, and the greater your danger, the more imperative is the necessity for an audacious and daring Minister to enlarge that deficiency and to increase the difficulties, so that you may take your chance of throwing 'double or quits.' You are already half through, he tells you; one more dashing move, it is possible you may recover your fortunes, and if you fail you cannot be much worse off than you were before. My lords, I say that is not the policy of a statesman—it is the policy of a desperate and improvident gambler."

Going on with his description of the Budget, he showed that the estimated surplus had already disappeared; and that the Chinese war expenses, and the fortification expenses, had to be provided for. All this he did with great minuteness and many figures. Then what, he asked, were the financial prospects of 1861-2:—

"I am assuming that the expenditure for 1861-2 will be no greater than that of the present year—that is, 70,100,000*l.*; and the amount by which it is underestimated, 230,000*l.*, makes it 70,330,000*l.* The revenue of 1860-1 is 70,564,000*l.* From that sum we have to deduct the malt

and hop credits, which will not be available again, 1,400,000*l.*; the Spanish payment, 250,000*l.*; the loss upon the tariff, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 700,000*l.*; and another sum of 150,000*l.*, being the difference of the balance of income-tax for the first quarter of a year. These sums taken together make 2,500,000*l.*; and therefore, supposing all other things to remain as they are, the surplus in 1861-2 will be less or the deficiency greater by that amount, reducing the amount of the income for 1861-2 to 68,064,000*l.*, and leaving a deficiency of 2,266,000*l.*"

The remaining section of Lord Derby's speech was devoted to an attack upon Mr. Gladstone as a financier. Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself to take off the income-tax in 1860. Lord Derby did not blame him for not doing so, but he contended that Mr. Gladstone had no right to say that the falling in of the Long Annuities afforded the means of removing indirect taxation, inasmuch as he had calculated upon the falling in of those very annuities to remove the income-tax. Then, in 1857, Mr. Gladstone supported an amendment, moved by Mr. Disraeli, to the Budget of Sir Cornewall Lewis, to the effect, that the income and expenditure should be adjusted in a manner that appeared to be best calculated to enable Government to remit the income-tax in 1860. In 1857, Mr. Gladstone declared that the failure of the succession-duty and the Russian war did not absolve the Government from the duty of straining every nerve to fulfil the pledges of 1853. But Mr. Gladstone was not then Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Corne-

wall Lewis held that office. Up to 1858, Mr. Gladstone declared himself solemnly bound to redeem his pledges; yet, now the Annuities had fallen in, he remitted indirect taxes and not the income-tax! In 1857, Mr. Gladstone was opposed to granting the income-tax from year to year, saying it was a sign of "a transition from a solid and steady system of finance to a vacillating and merely provisional finance." Yet, now he proposed the tax for one year.

Lord Derby proceeded to say he did not object to the repeal of the paper-duties if we could afford to do so; but he contended that under the circumstances it was improvident to throw away 1,285,000*l.* a year. He should like to hear from the Government that they were not playing into the hands of the Manchester school, whose object was to render taxation odious by the pressure of direct taxes, so that under no circumstances could the country go to war. The Government might have different views, but if they had the same objects they could not more effectually promote them than by the system of finance they were encouraging. He concluded by reading an eloquent extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1857, for the purpose of showing the inconsistency of his present policy with the doctrines which he then professed. The noble Earl's speech was received with great cheering.

Earl Granville made a short reply, vindicating Mr. Gladstone from the severe comments of the preceding speakers.

The House then divided, when there appeared:---

Contents—for the Bill—		
Present.	90	} 104
Proxies.	14	
Non-contents—for the		
Amendment—		
Present.	161	} 193
Proxies	32	
Majority against the		
second reading.....		} 89

This result was hailed with great demonstrations of triumph. In the country it was received with various feelings. In the first place there arose the constitutional question as to the right of the House of Lords to reject a Bill involving matters of taxation that had received the sanction of the House of Commons. There was much division of opinion on this point—certainly there were not wanting high authorities to sanction the course taken by the Lords, although it could hardly be disputed that in the present instance they had carried their privilege to the verge of constitutional usage, and that the continuance of the paper-duty by their act, in spite of the decision of the House of Commons, would form a marked precedent for the future. But the opinions of the public at large turned rather upon the propriety of the decision which the Lords had arrived at, than upon the legal principles involved in their jurisdiction. Apprehension as to the financial prospects of the country was by no means confined to the Conservative party. Many members of the Liberal party in both Houses felt distrust of the prudence of Mr. Gladstone's operations on the revenue, and thought that the remission of the paper-duties was neither urgently necessary in point of policy, nor well-timed in the face of a probable

deficiency of revenue in the next year, and an unusual demand upon the resources of the country. The majority of the public were, therefore, disposed to regard the intervention of the House of Lords, whether strictly warranted by prudential or not, as a step which prudential considerations justified. Those, on the other hand, who were interested in the repeal of the tax, or strongly opposed to it on financial grounds, took up the constitutional objection with great warmth, and loudly asserted that the Upper House of Parliament, by their presuming to reverse the decision of the Commons upon a question of taxation, had acted in violation of the established principles of our Government, and committed an innovation which would become a precedent for more dangerous aggressions on popular rights. To give expression to these views, meetings were held and associations formed, and the question was discussed with much energy by the press; the cheap newspapers, which felt severely the burthen of the paper-duty on their enterprise, vehemently impugning the conduct of the Lords, while the established and higher-priced journals, anxious to maintain their ground against the increasing competition of their rivals, represented the constitutional question as of trifling importance in comparison with the financial danger from which the Lords had saved the nation. In the House of Commons opinion was divided in like manner as it was out of doors. The Conservative party firmly maintained the validity of the act of the Upper House as in accordance with settled precedents. The more advanced section of the Li-

beral party denounced it as an unconstitutional innovation. Lord Palmerston was by no means disposed to bring matters to a rupture between the two Houses; at the same time, regarding the question of principle which was involved, as deserving to be maturely considered, he took the prudent step of proposing in the first instance that an inquiry should be made into the precedents on the subject, by means of a Committee appointed to ascertain and report upon the practice of Parliament in regard to Bills for imposing or repealing taxes. This motion the noble lord made on the 25th of May, refraining on that occasion from entering into any discussion of the point on which the Committee was designed to furnish information. Sir John Pakington expressed his approval of this step. Mr. Edwin James disapproved of it as inadequate to the occasion; and Mr. Thomas Duncombe proposed an amendment in the following terms:—

“That this House having learned with deep regret that the further progress of a Bill passed by this House for the repeal of the Excise-duties on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom has been postponed by the House of Lords for six months, it is the opinion of this House that when the state of public business admits, Parliament ought not again to adjourn beyond November next, whereby another opportunity may be afforded to the House of Lords of considering whether the Bill may not be advantageously agreed to.”

Mr. Whalley seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bright regretted to find that some members on the opposite side of the House were disposed to treat this question with

levity. If he were a member of the party opposite, he thought he should view the question as one of great gravity. He agreed with Mr. Duncombe that there was a growing feeling in the popular mind on this subject; and, from the tone of the press throughout the country, he believed that, in the course of a few days, there would be a wide and almost universal discontent throughout the country, in reference to the course which the House of Lords had taken. He had felt a great interest in the repeal of the paper-duty; but that question fell into utter insignificance in comparison with the greater question which had been raised between the two Houses of Parliament. He considered that the noble lord had not done himself justice, and that he had not done justice to Parliament and the country in not adopting a more decided course. The course which the noble lord had proposed was perilous to the House, and might prove fatal to the Administration of which he was the chief. He agreed with the amendment, which affirmed that time and reconsideration would probably act as mediators between the two Houses of Parliament. He therefore trusted that the noble lord would consent to the adjournment of the Debate, which he moved accordingly.

Mr. Childers seconded the adjournment.

Lord John Russell said there had never within his memory been a more important question than this, especially as it affected the highest privilege of the House. On this ground he supported the motion for the Committee, and asked the House to reject both the amendments which had been pro-

posed. The duty of the Committee would be to ascertain whether there had been any privileges which the House of Lords had violated, and in what respects it had done so. He considered that this searching for precedents would give time for consideration, and he thought that deliberation would be advisable, so long as they walked in the paths of the constitution. He thought, however, that the amendment of Mr. Duncombe went far beyond the constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the prerogative usually exercised by the Crown.

After some further debate, both the amendments were withdrawn, and a Committee, consisting of twenty-one members, was nominated.

The Committee, after a short interval, made their Report, which was purely historical in its character, merely setting forth the precedents applicable to the case under inquiry. Lord Palmerston, thereupon, gave notice of three Resolutions to be moved by him, and on the 6th of July proposed the adoption of them to the House. The first Resolution was in the terms following:—"That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution; and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure and time, is only in them." In moving this Resolution, the noble lord observed that the question at issue involved considerations of the utmost constitutional importance, and that the occasion was one which would take a prominent rank among our Parliamentary proceedings. He gave a slight historical sketch of the growth of the British Legislature.

Each branch possessed its separate independent authority, co-operating in harmonious action. The Commons' House, however, claimed particular privileges in regard to certain subjects; they claimed the right of determining matters connected with the taxation of the people. But, though the Commons denied to the other House the right of originating or amending such measures, the Lords had claimed the power to reject. In the present case the Bill rejected by the Lords was a measure for the repeal of taxation, and there were precedents upon which they rested their claim to reject such Bills. There was, indeed, a distinction between those precedents and the present case, in which the tax repealed was part of a combined financial scheme for the year, and the rejection of the Bill altered and deranged the whole bearing of the arrangement. At the same time, looking broadly at the matter, he did not think that, if the House of Commons had determined that a certain amount of taxation should be repealed, and had sent up a Bill to the other House, the Lords would, judging from what had happened on other occasions, have rejected it. If he believed that they had intended to take the first step in a financial scheme, it would become that House to take all the means in their power to defeat and frustrate that intention; but, till the House had proof of such an intention, they should not, unless driven to it, enter into a conflict with the House of Lords. Had the Lords no encouragement to take the course they had adopted? In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill was carried by a majority of fifty-three;

and if the Bill had gone up to the other House backed by that majority he believed the Lords would have passed it. But during the interval between the second and third readings, the opinion of the Commons appeared to have undergone a considerable alteration; the majority of fifty-three had dwindled to nine. The Lords could not overlook this change, and they might think it wise to give the Commons time for reconsideration. He advised the House, therefore, as the most dignified course, to be satisfied with a declaration of their constitutional privileges; and he concluded by moving the above Resolution.

Mr. Collier contended that the vote of the House of Lords was opposed to constitutional usage, and to the tacit understanding which regulated the proceedings of the two Houses, without which the constitution could not work. He argued this position upon principal and authority, and, after a minute examination of the precedents reported by the Select Committee, he contended that not one of them was at all applicable to the present case; that it did not appear that the House of Lords had ever rejected any bill imposing or repealing a tax on purely financial grounds. He suggested the serious consequences of this new power assumed by the House of Lords, whose sanction henceforward would be required after the Budget had been settled by the Commons.

Mr. Coningham said the passing of this Resolution would not dispose of the question, while it would provoke an agitation out of doors which had not been seen for many years. He entered his deliberate protest against the decision which

had been come to by the Government of placing an unmeaning truism on the records of the House.

Mr. Osborne observed that the financial and the constitutional questions had been very much mixed up in the discussion. As to the repeal of the paper duty, he had considered it rash, reckless, and improper. But the House had not considered it in that light; they had repealed the duty. As far as common sense went, the act of the House of Lords was right; but it was against the constitution.

Mr. James complained of the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord Palmerston, who ought, he said, to have come forward to support the dignity of the House of Commons. The House of Lords had paralyzed the financial policy of the Government, and the resolution proposed was a poor and paltry compromise of opinions in the Cabinet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after reproaching the Opposition with being silent partisans of a gigantic innovation, said he could not refuse his assent to the Resolutions, because they contained a mild and temperate, but a firm, declaration of the rights of the House of Commons. The vindication was a good and sound vindication; but the House had a right to vindicate its privileges by action, and he reserved to himself an entire freedom so to vindicate them. Mr. Collier had gone through the list of pretended precedents, and had shown that there was not a rag or shred of authority for the claim put forth by the House of Lords. The course of the precedents was entirely adverse to the pretension of that House to interfere with the taxing func-

tion of the Commons, whose privileges were essentially violated by the act of the Lords. He wanted to know whether the power of review exercised by the House of Lords in other matters of legislation was to be extended to finance; whether the financial errors of the Commons were liable to be corrected by the Lords. He justified the Government in choosing the best in preference to the most popular financial policy, and asked what was to be the influence of the conduct of the Lords upon those who were hereafter to frame financial measures.

Mr. Whiteside, in reply to the taunt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed that the speech of Lord Palmerston was such as became the First Minister of the country, and admitting, as it did, distinctly and emphatically, the right of the House of Lords to resist the repeal of a tax, the speech was satisfactory to the Opposition side of the House. If the act of the Lords was a gigantic innovation on the constitution, as alleged by Mr. Gladstone, why did he not meet the invasion of their privileges by action? He maintained that that act was sanctioned by the constitution and the law of the land, and its principle by the precedents cited by the Committee. He accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of making an attack upon the constitution, and if it was desired to strip the House of Lords of the right they had exercised, he asked a decision of the question whether we were to continue to live under that constitution, or whether it was to be revolutionized.

Lord Fermoy said the Liberal party, reserving to themselves the right to take other steps, thought

they were not abandoning their principles in allowing these Resolutions to pass. But he did not approve the speech of Lord Palmerston, to which that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, he thought, a complete and convincing answer. He denied that there was a single case in which the Lords had rejected a Bill purely financial sent to them by the Commons.

Mr. Butt said, in voting for the Resolutions, he did not consider them as conclusive, and the third Resolution pledged the House to further action, "to guard for the future against an undue exercise of the power exercised by the Lords." He should vote for the present Resolution because he believed that the Lords had infringed the privileges of the Commons.

Sir J. Shelley thought the Resolutions were weak and impotent.

Mr. Stansfeld said the only fault he found with the Resolutions was that the concluding one did not explicitly point the moral of the tale; but he excepted to the speech of Lord Palmerston, who, he thought, had abandoned the constitutional right of that House. There was no doubt of the technical right of the Lords to refuse their assent to any Bill; the only question was as to the constitutional exercise of the right, and he denied their constitutional right to refuse their assent to a money Bill, part of a Budget. The rejection of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill was a claim to revise the Budget, to perpetuate a tax against the assent of the representatives of the people, and thereby to increase the supply asked by the Crown. The question was, whether the House would consent to such a claim.

Mr. Disraeli offered to Lord Palmerston the sincere tribute of his adhesion to the patriotic speech by which he had introduced the Resolution. He had acknowledged, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that the course taken by the House of Lords with reference to the Paper-duty Bill was justified and authorized by the state of the law. If this was the case, there was an end at once of the question as to the privileges of the House of Commons. A privilege that could not be asserted ceased to be a privilege, and was only a pretence. But he had confessed that the act of the Lords was not only justified by law, but sanctioned by policy. Was that conduct, he asked, which the House was called upon to condemn? After an examination of the three Resolutions in connection with the financial policy of the Government, he declared that he saw nothing to object to in them; they embodied, he said, his own views; and he complained that he and his party should be exposed to an attack from the Chancellor of the Exchequer because they supported Her Majesty's Government. Adverting to the three amendments, of which notice had been given and which had been withdrawn, notwithstanding that the Resolutions had been stigmatized as lame and impotent, he commented, in a vein of humorous satire, upon the inconsistent and absurd course taken by the authors of the amendments. In conclusion, he gave his cordial assent to the Resolution, which, in his opinion, expressed a temperate and wise course on the part of the House, and had been proposed in a spirit suited to the occasion.

Lord J. Russell, while he ex-

pressed his gratitude to Mr. Disraeli for the support he had given to the Government, desired to vindicate Lord Palmerston from the interpretation which had been put upon his speech, and which the words would not bear. Lord Palmerston had admitted the technical and legal right of the Lords to reject a Bill, but he had not said that 'they were not only justified by law, but sanctioned by policy.' Lord John proceeded to express his own opinion of the act of the House of Lords—namely, that it was rash and unjustifiable, and might be followed by other similar acts, which in their consequences would work a new form of Government. The third Resolution affirmed that the House had the power to guard against an undue exercise of power by the Lords, and he thought it would be unwise to state in detail in what way it would be exercised. Ever since the constitution had been a constitution, this House had had the power of regulating the finances of the country, and if that power was shared with the House of Lords the result would be utter financial confusion. However indiscreet had been the conduct of the House of Lords, it was the duty of the Commons to pursue a calm and even course.

Mr. W. D. Seymour objected to the Resolutions as insufficient for the occasion. Mr. Leatham, Sir John Trelawney, and Mr. Dilwyn took the same view of them.

Mr. Horsman, after reminding the House that he had warned them of the importance of the financial measure which had given rise to this question, argued, in opposition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the power of the House of Lords to review, correct, and check the financial policy of

the House of Commons, though one to be rarely exercised and only in exceptional cases, was constitutionally vested in that body. But in cases of conflict of privilege, the decision did not belong to either House; the real authority rested with the nation. Precedents might be quoted on either side upon this question, but it was not sufficient to show that they were analogous. The virtue of precedents varied with the times; each era had its own. In former days the privileges of the Commons were employed as a barrier against the Crown, which they resisted through the medium of the Lords. Till of late years the Lords had exercised an undue influence in the House of Commons, so that there was an absence of motive to set them in motion on Money Bills. But the Act of 1832 had effected a great transfer of power. The predominant authority was in the Commons; the Lords no longer, directly or indirectly, ruled the country. Losing their territorial ascendancy, they became a real second council of the nation, acting as a security and safeguard against the despotism of democracy. The Lords were, with the Commons, the trustees of the national interests; they were closely identified with the people, and it was a mistake to say that, because they were not elected, they were not a representative body; they did represent the feelings and interests of the country. Having lost their indirect influence, it was the more necessary that the direct influence of the Lords should be strengthened. Charged with the same interests as the Commons, and responsible to the same tribunal of opinion, on what principle could the Lords be excluded

from a reviewing power over financial legislation, and the Commons be emancipated from that salutary check to which they were subject in other matters? In this case, the Lords had exercised that power; by their *veto* they had checked the House of Commons in a headlong, precipitate, and mad career, and they challenged for that act the verdict of the country.

Mr. Bright said he was surprised that Mr. Horsman had not concluded his speech by an amendment that would reverse the Resolution. He was not very well satisfied with the Resolutions; he would not attack, nor would he defend them. They were not worthy of the occasion, and bore marks of having been written by more than one hand. It could not be denied that the Lords, if they had not violated the privileges of the Commons, had broken the usage of Parliament. The appointment of the Committee, and the very Resolution before the House, condemned, by implication, what the Lords had done; but the course proposed would denote in after times a melancholy decline of spirit in the House of Commons. The Lords, to whom the theories of Mr. Horsman had always been palatable, had made repeated efforts to exercise the power of amending money Bills, which had been defeated by the Commons. The Resolutions of the House in 1678 and 1691 asserted the absolute control of the Commons over all aids and supplies granted to the Crown, and this right was re-asserted in subsequent years. A stream of resolutions and declarations confirmed and consecrated the principle existing for 500 years, and which he had thought everyone admitted,—the funda-

mental and unchangeable principle of the English Constitution, that taxation and representation were inseparable in this kingdom. Mr. Bright then proceeded at some length to vindicate the policy of repealing the paper-duty, as a relief to an important industry, and to other industries depending upon an abundant and cheap supply of paper, and he charged the House of Lords with inflicting most harsh and cruel treatment on persons interested in these industries. He complained, too, of their unfair proceeding in refusing to allow the paper-duty to be repealed while they retained the additional income-tax, which was substituted for it. The Lords might reject Money Bills; they might even amend such Bills; they were omnipotent within their four walls; but if they took a course contrary to the usage of Parliament, it became this House to say what course they should take. His opinion was, that it would only be consonant with the dignity of the House of Commons to pass another Bill to repeal the paper-duty, and if they gave the Lords, in return, "time for reconsideration," he believed they would accept the Bill, and thus the difficulty would be surmounted.

The first Resolution was then agreed to.

The second Resolution was—"That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting Bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to

provide the ways and means for the service of the year."

This also was carried, a verbal amendment proposed by Mr. Mellor being negated by a large majority.

The third Resolution was then put and agreed to—"That, to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate."

The proceeding thus adopted, however, by no means satisfied the wishes of those who conceived that the Lords by their late vote had infringed an essential privilege of the other House of Parliament, and that the precedent thus created was likely to prove of dangerous application hereafter. The question was again raised on the 17th July by Lord Fermoy, who moved the following Resolution:—"That the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the repeal of the Paper-duties is an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons; and it is therefore incumbent upon this House to adopt a practical measure for the vindication of its rights and privileges." There was, he said, out of doors, a strong feeling of indignation upon this subject, indicated by the number of petitions, and of public meetings in the principal towns of England which had adopted Resolutions denouncing the aggression of the Lords. His Resolution contained

two propositions—first, that the Lords had encroached upon the rights and privileges of the Commons; second, that it was incumbent upon the House to vindicate them. The first had been satisfactorily shown by the first of the Resolutions agreed to by the House, and as to the mode of vindication his Resolution did not bind the House to any course; the mode of action should be suggested by the Government; the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said it was the duty of the House to take action in the matter; the three Resolutions were not sufficient, and he (Lord Fermoy) was of opinion that the best way was to send the Bill back to the Lords.

Lord Palmerston submitted to the House that, after the grave and serious discussion of this important question on a former occasion, it was not desirable to stir it again. The first part of the proposed Resolution was little more than the echo of a Resolution which the House had already affirmed, and the other part pointed to a result which Lord Fermoy had not indicated, throwing upon the Government the responsibility of giving it effect. He declined the task, and moved the previous question.

Sir John Trelawney condemned in indignant terms the conduct of the House of Lords.

Mr. Clay, although he felt the humiliation which the House had suffered in consequence of the premeditated act of the Lords, deeply regretted the motion, which, in his opinion, was in every way useless, and would damage the position of that House. He differed from Lord Fermoy in his estimate of the opinion of the people on this ques-

tion, believing that the majority did not heartily support that House, but approved of the financial sagacity of the House of Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he entirely concurred in the wisdom of the course proposed by Lord Palmerston. The second part of the motion amounted to so many words, and no more; while it gave to the country an appearance of their being in earnest, without any pledge or guarantee of their sincerity. To pass a further Resolution, after having resolved everything the subject required, would not advance the public interests. It was not desirable, in his opinion, to multiply protests and wordy declarations. The alternative was silence on the one hand, or action on the other.

Mr. Osborne said, if he understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was willing, after calling the proceeding of the House Lords "a gigantic innovation," when pressed for money, to put it in his pocket and defer the constitutional question. He did not agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had formerly urged the House to "action," nor with Lord Fermoy, whose Resolution he thought singularly ill-timed. It was a fourth Resolution, in addition to the three miserable Resolutions, and it only told them to put what gloss upon it they liked.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the attitude of the Liberal party towards the Government placed the House in a rather embarrassing position; but, whatever was the cause of that position, the question was a very serious one, and much depended upon the manner in which it was encountered. He could not

agree with the proposed Resolution, which, in the first part, was inconsistent with the second of the three Resolutions which the House had passed unanimously a few days ago; with regard to the other part, the House, he thought, had sufficiently vindicated its rights and privileges, and he should stultify himself if he concurred in it. But what was the course recommended by the Government? The honour and dignity of the House of Commons and of the Ministry required that they should stand by the three Resolutions, and not weaken the position of the House. The course taken by the Government was a most unwise one; if Lord Palmerston would withdraw the previous question, and meet the motion by a direct negative, he would support him.

After a few words from Sir George Grey, and a short reply from Lord Fermoy, the House divided, when the Resolution proposed by that noble lord was negatived by 177 to 138. It was now evident that the repeal of excise duty on paper was for the present Session at least an impracticable measure. To have persevered in the attempt against the decision of the House of Lords, supported, as it unquestionably was, to a large extent by public opinion out of doors, and by nearly half the House of Commons, would have been utterly hopeless, even if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been backed in such a step by his own colleagues; but even this, under present circumstances, was evidently not to be relied upon. It, therefore, only remained for Mr. Gladstone to protest against the interference of the Upper House with his financial arrangements, and to succumb to the necessity of

the case. The Customs duty on paper, however, still remained to be adjusted in accordance with the stipulations of the French Treaty. Resolutions for this purpose were laid on the table of the House of Commons early in August, by which it was proposed to reduce the import duties on printed books, papers, paper-hangings, pasteboard, prints, drawings, &c. Against these propositions the paper-makers were not backward in organizing the most effectual resistance in their power. Encouraged by the defeat of Mr. Gladstone in his former experiment on their trade, and backed up by an influential portion of the Press, whose interests were identified with their own, they urged with great ingenuity and force the arguments against exposing their trade to an unequal competition with the foreign manufacturer. These arguments were, indeed, based on no other grounds than those which had been repeatedly asserted by other trades, and overruled by Parliament, in the old controversy of Protection and Free-trade; but whatever there was of apparent speciality in the case of the paper-manufacturers was put forward with much skill, and not without effect in some quarters. At all events it was anticipated that in the existing posture of affairs the opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions would obtain the combined aid of the whole Conservative party in the House of Commons; and the result of the expected division upon them, being thought somewhat doubtful, was regarded with considerable anxiety. Mr. Fuller, one of the members for Herts, and usually a supporter of the Government, took up the case of the paper-ma-

nufacturers, and gave notice of an amendment on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Motion. The debate took place on the 6th of August, and was commenced by Mr. Gladstone in a speech of uncommon power, in which he demolished the allegations of the manufacturers, that their business was excluded by exceptional circumstances from the category of free-trade, and showed that this was merely the old question which the House had again and again decided upon between producer and consumer. The right hon. Gentleman, after an explanation of a few preliminary points, observed that the question which the Committee had to consider was small and minute as respected revenue, and as respected trade no great revolution in the price of the article would be effected. Whatever might be the exaggerations of a particular class, who had drawn dismal pictures of ruin, they merely showed that, if true, that class had been obtaining unfair advantages at the expense of consumers. But facts, in his opinion, led to a different conclusion, and the question was connected with principles of high obligation—an obligation of honour, resulting from a treaty with a foreign Power—an obligation of policy, which would be a test of the opinion of the House of Commons on the principle of free trade, and an obligation of justice towards particular interests. Mr. Gladstone then entered into an elaborate exposition of the 7th, 8th, and 9th articles of the Commercial Treaty with France, and of their reciprocal bearings, and contended that it was impossible to conclude that the treaty left us at liberty to maintain a protective duty upon

paper. So far as intention was concerned, the articles of the treaty showed, beyond the possibility of dispute, that our meaning was to part with every vestige of a protective policy. The House of Commons had given its consent to this treaty, and a specific pledge that it would take the necessary steps to give effect to it. But it was said that when the House of Commons sanctioned the treaty, it had been misled by an assurance that France was about to remove the prohibition of the exportation of rags. He believed that the French Government had used its best efforts to carry the removal of this prohibition through the Legislature; but the Protectionist interest proved too strong for the Government. The question of the export of rags to the French paper-maker was, however, utterly insignificant; France was a dear country for rags, and was obliged to import rags for its own use. The communication between the French and British Governments had been carried on, down to the present moment, in a spirit of uniform liberality and accommodation, and he was persuaded that this spirit would continue. If the case was as he had stated it, nothing, in his opinion, could be more cruel to the British paper-makers than to adopt the amendment of which Mr. Puller had given notice, to defer the change, and keep them in suspense; so that, on the ground of humanity to this interest, it would be well that the matter should be brought to a speedy issue. But the question, he observed, would be a touchstone of the sincerity of the opinions professed by free-traders, old and new. The case alleged by the

papermakers was, he contended, founded upon a mistake. The trade, it was said, was dependent upon foreign countries for the raw material. He met this assertion with a flat and broad contradiction. On the contrary, the material for the manufacture of paper was cheaper and more accessible here than in any country in Europe. The quantity of the material was, moreover, increasing abundantly, so that the whole cry was a delusion and an error. What became of our exported paper? Our fine paper, made from fine rags, we exported to other countries, principally to the United States of America; nay, strange as it might seem, England sent to America, at this moment, more paper goods than France. But the principle of British legislation was to take no notice of foreign legislation, acting upon just and equal rules of law; and, in conformity with these rules, the issuers of low-priced publications should not be compelled to buy paper in a protected market at an enhanced price. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, moved the first Resolution, which charged certain duties on books and paper goods imported under the treaty in lieu of the present duties.

Mr. Puller moved, as an amendment, "That, without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the Customs' duty on books and paper, this Committee does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction." He did not call upon the Committee, he said, to reject the Resolution on a question of reciprocity, the paper-makers as a body being free-traders, and desiring only fair terms; nor in a spirit of retaliation, but as a de-

fensive measure, to save the paper-makers from ruin. Mr. Puller discussed at considerable length the doctrines put forward by Mr. Gladstone, and contrasted the manner in which Parliament had treated the sugar-planters with the short and summary mode in which it was proposed to deal with the paper-makers. He disputed the construction put by Mr. Gladstone upon the language of the treaty, observing that the question was not what the Government intended, but what the plenipotentiaries did, and it was impossible that the 7th article could bear the construction which Mr. Gladstone had endeavoured to give to it. Even if that construction should be adhered to, still the spirit of the treaty was to give to the paper-manufacturers a protection against unfair competition.

Mr. Childers observed that it had been alleged, as an argument against the Resolution, that the principal paper-making countries imposed a prohibition or a prohibitory duty upon the export of rags; whereas it was a matter of fact that several large paper-producing countries, including the United States, levied no duty upon the export of that material. He stated a variety of statistical facts connected with the paper trade at variance with the conclusions of Mr. Puller, and showing, in his opinion, that, independently of the question of honour, the House, on the question of facts, would be perfectly safe in supporting the Resolution.

Mr. Crossley expressed a hope that the House would not stultify itself by receding from the principle of free-trade and adopting a protective policy. From what he had seen in France he was

convinced that the French Government had every disposition to carry out the treaty in the fairest manner.

Mr. Maguire observed that the question raised by the amendment was, whether the Customs' duty on paper ought to be abolished at the present moment. The paper-manufacturers in this country were in the same position, fettered and embarrassed by the Excise duty and regulations, as was described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech. This was not, then, a time to expose them to unfair competition. The question was one not of honour or of free trade, but of justice.

Mr. Marsh opposed the amendment, which proposed, he said, to make an exception to the universal principle of free-trade, and the case was the weakest ever presented.

Sir H. Cairns said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assigned two grounds for the Resolution—that the House was bound to it by the treaty and by the principles of free-trade. If they were committed by the treaty, what was the use, he asked, of any other reason? and if not, why could not the discussion slumber on till next Session? The object of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, was transparent. If any hesitated as to the one ground, they might be caught by the other. What was the case of the paper-makers? They said their trade employed a large capital and 40,000 or 50,000 persons; that there was no material from which practically they could produce paper in any quantity but rags; that the supply of rags in this country was limited, and they were obliged to look to foreign countries, where the export of rags

was either prohibited, or subject to a duty of 9*l.* a-ton, which was equivalent to a tax of 1*½d.* per lb. on the paper; that a large quantity of foreign paper was even now consumed in this country, and if the Customs' duty on foreign paper was altered they would be no longer able to compete with foreigners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made no other reply to these allegations than an appeal to the principles of free-trade, and to facts resting upon anonymous authorities. What he (Sir H. Cairns) asked, then, was an inquiry into the facts, and if they should turn out to be as stated, the paper-makers must submit. The interpretation put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the Treaty Sir Hugh subjected to a very rigorous criticism, commenting upon the conflicting constructions he had applied to paper and to hops, remarking, with reference to the latter commodity, that if the treaty had been violated, it had been violated by Her Majesty's Government. He insisted that the construction of the treaty upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer now relied would affect the whole of our Customs' revenue. Referring to the statements which had been made on the part of the Government, that that of France would remove the prohibition of the export of rags, he suggested that there could be no objection to the adoption of the amendment to keep open the matter in order to see what the French Government would do by next Session.

The Attorney-General, after an ironical compliment to the "forensic" ability which had been displayed by Sir H. Cairns, proceeded to state what, he said, he sincerely believed to be the true interpreta-

tion of the treaty. In a very clear exposition of the 7th and 8th articles he showed that the case of the paper-duty was governed by the 7th, which provided for the admission into the United Kingdom of merchandise imported from France "at a rate of duty equal to the Excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom." Besides the honourable obligation contracted under the treaty and considerations of expediency, the House was bound, he thought, in justice to consumers and other manufacturers, to put an end to a particular monopoly by adopting the Resolution.

Mr. Norris opposed the Resolution.

Mr. Henley maintained that the Attorney-General had not met the arguments of Sir H. Cairns. He (Mr. Henley) put more faith in men's acts than in their words, and the Government had not only acted themselves, but had made the House act in a different manner in the case of hops, and the Attorney-General did not venture to touch that question. He could not understand, he said, why the Government should induce the House to put different constructions upon the treaty at different times, and he thought they ought not to place the House in so inconsistent a position. He should support the amendment.

Lord J. Russell said the construction put by Sir H. Cairns upon the treaty was subtle, refined, and scholastic, but it was not its plain meaning. The common-sense meaning of the 7th article—which might, perhaps, have been better worded—was that when articles like these, subject to Excise duty here, were im-

ported from France, they should pay a Customs' duty equal to the Excise duty. The argument against the Resolution founded upon policy was the same he had often heard,—that free-trade was an excellent thing, but a particular article was always to be excepted from its operation. At the end of a series of successful legislation for forty years upon free-trade principles, the House, he hoped, would not be frightened by the hobgoblins conjured up by Mr. Puller. Upon the ground of obligation under the treaty, and upon that of wisdom and policy, he called upon the House not to exhibit to the world the discreditable spectacle of an attempt to escape from our engagements.

Mr. Disraeli pointed out what he regarded as inconsistencies on the part of the Government, and thought it very extraordinary that on the 6th of August a jaded House of Commons should be called upon to consider a decision regarding a particular branch of industry, and that a great Parliamentary struggle should take place. What was the cause of this strange proceeding? It was supposed that the House was bound to entertain this question under and by virtue of the Commercial Treaty with France. This question then arose,—had we entered into this engagement? Upon this point the arguments of Sir H. Cairns had not been met. The so-called treaty, he insisted, was an unfinished negotiation, and there was nothing unjust or unreasonable in telling the Government that it was unnecessary to decide this question with precipitation, but that it would be wise and expedient to delay the decision,

and accept the policy recommended by Mr. Puller.

Lord Palmerston observed that the question for the Committee was whether they should or should not fulfil the conditions of a treaty with a foreign Power, and pursue those principles of free-trade adopted by all sides of the House. He was surprised that there should be any doubt as to the construction of the 7th article of the treaty, than which, in his opinion, nothing could be plainer. The House had unanimously voted an address approving the treaty, and the same House was now called upon to evade the execution of one of its

engagements. He had not heard a single argument, he said, that should prevail against the Resolution, either on the principle of the treaty or on that of free-trade, and the House was bound to maintain the honour of the country.

Upon a division there appeared :—

For Mr. Puller's Amend-	
ment	233
Against it	266

Majority 33

The Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were then adopted.

CHAPTER IV.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Lord John Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill to reform the representation on the 1st of March—Little interest is manifested on the occasion—Statement of the proposed enactments—Remarks made by various members—Mr. Cardwell afterwards introduces a Bill for Ireland, and the Lord Advocate one for Scotland—The debate on the second reading of the English Bill is begun on the 19th March, and continued at intervals by adjournment till the 3rd of May—Mr. Disraeli commences the debate, in which most of the leading members on both sides take part—Summary of the principal speeches—The measure is warmly opposed by the Conservative party, defended by the Ministers, and supported, though with many criticisms on its deficiencies, by the more advanced Liberal members—It is closed by a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bill is finally read a second time without a division—While this debate is proceeding, Earl Grey enters on the subject in the House of Lords, and moves the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the probable increase of electors from an extension of the franchise and other electoral statistics—Speeches of Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville—The motion is agreed to and a Committee named—On the Reform Bill going into Committee on the 4th of June Lord John Russell states the course that the Government propose to take upon it—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Mackinnon moves an amendment affirming the expediency of awaiting the results of the Census of 1861 before proceeding to legislate—Remarks of Sir George Lewis and other members on this motion—Sir J. Fergusson moves the adjournment of the debate—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watlington, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bright, Sir H. Cairns, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Ministers obtain a majority of 21—Delays and impediments to the further progress of the Bill—The abandonment is anticipated by public opinion—On the 11th of June Lord John Russell announces the resolution of the Government to throw up the measure, and states their reasons for doing so—Observations of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright—Some members of the Liberal party express disappointment at the withdrawal of the Bill, but the House and the public generally approve—THE BALLOT—Mr. H. Berkeley brings on his annual motion on this subject on the 20th of March—His speech—Speeches of Mr. Marsh, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lawson, and Lord Palmerston—The motion is negatived by 254 to 149.*

ON the 1st of March the promised scheme of Parliamentary Reform which was to signalize the year of 1860, was announced to the House of Commons by the same statesman, and on the anniversary of the same day, as that famous measure which remodelled our Parliamentary Constitution, 29 years before. But a great contrast was exhibited by the two occasions in regard to the public interest with which the measures were anticipated and the reception which they met with. Instead of the keen excitement and eager interest which made the era of the Reform Bill a memorable crisis in English history, indifference and apathy were now the prevailing sentiments of the public mind; agitation had utterly failed to create even a sentiment of curiosity on the subject; and when Lord John Russell rose to explain the outlines of the proposed scheme, his auditors manifested a lack of interest which seemed to exercise in return an influence on the speaker, and deprived his address of that animation and spirit which on other occasions had given effect to his oratory. Before he entered into the subject, he disclaimed entirely a wish to introduce a new Constitution; and, if he now proposed to amend the representation of the people, it was not, he said, to be understood as a concession that the Reform Act of 1832 had failed; on the contrary, he believed that no measure had so few faults. What the Government proposed to do was, in a simple manner, to supply the omissions and remedy the defects of that Act. They proposed to add to 10*l.* occupation franchise in counties a security that would make it a *bond fide* franchise;

that where the land was attached to a house, not being a dwelling-house, the building should not be of a less annual value than 5*l.* The next question was as to lowering the borough franchise. The Act of 1832 was framed not to exclude the working classes, but to open the franchise wider to the middle classes; but it would be a great evil to continue much longer the practical exclusion of a great number of the working classes, who, by their qualifications and character, were competent to exercise the franchise freely and independently, and, in his opinion, it would add strength to the Constitution if a certain number of those classes qualified for it should be admitted to the franchise. He thought that the Legislature ought not to wait for an agitation that would force demands upon Parliament; that if the desire for their franchise by these classes was founded upon a fair appreciation of their own qualities, and it could be conceded with safety to the Constitution, the concession should not be delayed because there had not been any agitation. In another respect the Government had thought it on the whole better to make the measure as simple as possible; they had not introduced franchises not known to the Constitution, or what had been termed "fancy franchises." What they proposed was to extend the borough franchise now enjoyed. One question had been frequently discussed with reference to that franchise,—namely, whether it should be a rated franchise. He stated reasons why the Government had thought it would not be advisable, but, on the contrary, practically inconvenient, to have a rated franchise. The next question was, what should be the

gross annual rental, and Lord John, taking the number of electors for cities and boroughs now on the register at 440,000, showed the respective numbers that would be added if the occupation franchise was reduced to 9*l.*, 8*l.*, 7*l.*, and 6*l.*; the latter sum would give an aggregate number of electors in the cities and boroughs in England and Wales of 634,000, which he thought not an extravagant addition. With regard to the character of the persons who would be admitted, the accounts from the different cities and boroughs varied extremely; in some rents were low, in others, high; but he believed that a 6*l.* franchise would include a great number of the working classes; that the number would not be extravagant, and that their admission would be a great benefit to the Constitution. He now came to another question, totally different. He believed it was quite necessary that, besides great counties and large cities and manufacturing towns, smaller places should return members to Parliament; and that, if the Government was to be carried on in that House, it was desirable to have more than the two classes of representatives for counties and for great cities, and no plan of Reform had proceeded upon a different principle. Having laid down this general rule, and treating the subject practically, there was a question which concerned the present state of the House. When the Reform Bill of 1831 was introduced, there was no difficulty in abolishing the title to return members enjoyed by certain boroughs with few or no electors. Without going now into the question as to how many small boroughs there ought to be, the Government pro-

posed to go only a certain length beyond the Bill of last year, which took away one member from 15 places returning two members. The principle of total disfranchisement was one of very great importance, and ought not to be adopted without some great and palpable public benefit. The Government proposed a much milder course—that the following boroughs should return one member instead of two, as at present, viz.:—Honiton, Thetford, Totnes, Harwich, Evesham, Wells, Richmond, Marlborough, Leominster, Lymington, Ludlow, Andover, Knaresborough, Tewkesbury, Maldon, Ripon, Cirencester, Huntingdon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Marlow, Devizes, Hertford, and Guildford. There would, therefore, be 25 seats to be disposed of, and it was proposed that the following counties should return additional members, viz.:—The West Riding of Yorkshire two; and each of the following one: viz.:—The southern division of Lancashire, the northern division of Lancashire, the county of Middlesex, the western division of Kent, the southern division of Devonshire, the southern division of Staffordshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, the parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire), the southern division of Essex, the eastern division of Somerset, the western division of Norfolk, the western division of Cornwall, and the northern division of Essex. Thus, 15 additional members would be given to the counties, and, with regard to boroughs, it was proposed that Kensington and Chelsea (as one borough) should return two members; that Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley should return one member each, and Man-

chester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, three members each, instead of two; and the London University one member. This, he repeated, was a simple plan, containing as little novelty as possible. In conclusion, he remarked that, although he had not been successful in the two measures he had proposed upon this subject, he was not discouraged, and felt sure that the measure he now offered to the House would strengthen the foundations of the Constitution.

Some desultory conversation followed Lord John Russell's speech—various criticisms were pronounced upon the proposed scheme, and disappointment was expressed by certain members of the Liberal party at the smallness of the concessions of electoral rights. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the same evening, Mr. Cardwell, as Secretary for Ireland, obtained leave to introduce a corresponding measure for that country. Mr. Cardwell briefly explained the leading features of his measure. It reduced, he said, the qualification for voting for counties from 12*l.* (required by the Act of 1850) to 10*l.*, and substituted a borough franchise of 6*l.* for 8*l.*, and it proposed to give to the county of Cork and the city of Dublin three members each, instead of two, supplying the additional members from the four seats in England suspended and unappropriated. He hoped, he observed, that a day might come when Parliament would think it right to give a member to the Queen's University; but, looking at the circumstances of the University, he did not think it right to make such a proposal yet. The Bill proposed likewise to remove the disqualification of Peers of

Ireland to represent Irish constituencies.

The Lord-Advocate asked leave to introduce a similar measure for Scotland, which appropriated two of the four suspended seats in England to the Scotch Universities, and provided a 10*l.* occupation-franchise for counties, and a borough franchise of 6*l.*, the basis of franchise to be the valuation rolls. It proposed to reduce the property qualification for counties from 10*l.* to 5*l.*, enforcing residence unless the property were of the former amount.

After various expressions of opinion, leave was given to introduce these Bills. On the 19th of March, the second reading of the English Reform Bill was moved, and though the debate began languidly and at one time seemed likely to expire—the lack of interest being such as made it difficult to keep the House together—it was continued by successive adjournments from time to time, so that it was not till the 3rd of May that the question was put from the chair. Of the numerous speeches that were delivered on this occasion, the limits of our space will only permit us to notice a few of the most important, whether from the position of the speakers, or the views of the subject which they embraced. Mr. Disraeli himself opened the debate on the second reading, and at once proclaimed the ground which he and his party intended to take up in reference to the ministerial measure.

The right hon. gentleman began by observing that the framers of this Bill had claimed for it the merit of simplicity; but simplicity was of an ambiguous character. The end proposed by the Bill was "To amend the Laws relating to

the Representation of the People in England and Wales," and its principles were the extension of the suffrage in counties and boroughs, and a new distribution of Parliamentary seats; but he did not see in this Bill any allusion to the primary and necessary topics of registration and facilities for voting. Its omissions were, indeed, its principal features; some of the provisions intimately connected with the franchise were entirely ignored. With reference to its first principle—the extension of the franchise in boroughs—he remarked that the late Government, in their Bill, did not look to numbers, but to the fitness of those who were to receive the suffrage; this was not, however, the principle upon which the present Government had proceeded. The existing borough constituency of England was 440,000, to which number this Bill would add 217,000, and this addition would consist almost entirely of one homogeneous class. It was important to consider how this new constituency must act upon the old. In some boroughs the constituency would be trebled, in others doubled, and about one-half of the boroughs would be under the influence of the new class about to be enfranchised. He wished to put before the House the probable result of these facts. Had the new class shown no inclination to combine, or were they incapable of organization? Quite the reverse. The working classes of this country had shown a remarkable talent for organization, and a power of discipline and combination inferior to none, and to these classes the Bill was about to give predominant power. He thought a measure which founded

the constituency upon the principle of numbers, not fitness, and which added 200,000 electors, composing one homogeneous class, having the same interest, who would neutralize the voices of the present borough constituency, was not a wise and well-considered one. The next principle was the reduction of the county franchise. In reducing the qualification for this franchise one consideration should, he said, be observed; the constituency should be fairly connected with the chief property and the chief industry of the country. This great consideration was not observed if freeholders in a town, where votes might be split, were to be allowed to vote for a district with which they had no local sympathy or connection. Then the 4th clause, which would disfranchise a great number of voters for counties, would greatly reduce the influence of the landed interest, and he objected to the Bill because the reconstruction of the county franchise tended to diminish that salutary influence. The third principle of the Bill—the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, he objected to on the ground that it went too far, or not far enough, and that it was radically unsound. Then the question was, what ought to be done? It was a very bad Bill: he knew only two members who approved it—its author and the member for Birmingham. His opinion was, that by the Bill of 1859 the franchise would have been more extended than by this Bill; but he was not prepared to say that he would reject the Bill upon the second reading. He hoped, however, that ultimately this uncalled-for and mischievous measure would be withdrawn.

Mr. Baxter believed that the

extending of the franchise to the working classes would strengthen, not impair, the foundations of our institutions. Those classes were intelligent, and he did not think that the people of this country were in the habit of voting in classes. The Bill had, he admitted, defects. He objected to the fourth clause, which required the building occupied jointly with land to be of the value of 5*l.* to give a county franchise; and the redistribution of seats was not, in his opinion, satisfactory.

Mr. Rolt said, if he rightly understood this measure, it made a large step towards severing the representation of the people from the property of the country. This he took to be its true principle. The Bill of 1832 did this professedly, and it was now proposed to do this a second time in little more than a quarter of a century. He warned the House that they could not stop at this point; they must proceed to household suffrage, and then to universal suffrage. An example of this step-by-step legislation and its results would be seen, among a people with notions akin to ours, in the State of New York, the conventions in which furnished traces of an agrarian law. The effect of the American system upon the Executive was, that opinion was coloured and action dictated by the masses, while the Legislature was represented by their own writers to be demoralized. These were the results of reforming their Constitution by men of our own race, and he thought we should take some lessons from them. If this measure did, as he believed it did, weaken and disturb the connection between property and the representation, he should give an emphatic "No"

to the motion for the second reading.

Mr. Bright said he was in one respect in the same condition as Mr. Disraeli; he did not desire to reject the second reading of the Bill, but he should not endeavour to persuade the House that it was a dangerous and fatal measure; on the contrary, though anxious for a good measure of Parliamentary reform, he was ready to make due allowance for the difficulty of dealing with this question. It was evident that the Bill met with two kinds of objectors — one who thought it went too far; another who wished it to go further. He did not oppose or advocate it upon either ground. He regarded the measure as the fulfilment of a pledge given by the Government. As to the redistribution of seats, he had thought it would be better that the Reform should be by steps, and this was a Bill for reducing the franchise in counties and boroughs; it did not settle the question of disfranchisement, or the transfer of seats; it rather unsettled it. If it passed, it would not add more than 160,000 to the borough constituency. And how many of these would be working men? Not more than 100,000; and how could it then be said that they would swamp the other classes? The objection that the measure did not go far enough was more difficult to answer, and was a rational objection. He thought this parsimony on the part of the House was a mistake; that the character of the lower classes would justify a more liberal view of the matter. But if 300,000 or 400,000 were admitted to the franchise, he could not refuse the measure, because in his opinion these numbers ought to be doubled. He thought the

Bill failed in certain points. He objected to the ratepaying clauses, to the 4th clause, and to other details of the Bill. With regard to the Ballot, that question would be brought under consideration upon a future occasion, and he was convinced that, under this Bill, there would be a still greater necessity for that measure. Upon the whole, he urged upon the other side that, under the circumstances of the country, it was their duty as well as their interest to accept the Bill.

Mr. Stansfeld thought, practically speaking, it might fairly be said that, as far as regarded the extension of the franchise, the Bill fulfilled the pledges of the Government, and answered the expectations, if it did not satisfy the desires, of the country; and, in respect to disfranchisement, the Government had gone as far as the House of Commons would at the present time be disposed to go. Upon these practical grounds he justified his cordial support of the Bill. He attached no weight to the objection that it would give a preponderance to the power of the working classes, and disputed the allegation that there was a want of interest upon this question; he believed, he said, that the country was alive to the question, and that the measure would in the end disarm prejudice and dispel false alarm.

Sir J. Pakington said his opinion of this Bill was that it was a miserable Bill, and he could account for the Government having brought forward a measure of such a meagre character only by supposing that it was the compromise of a divided Cabinet and of a divided attention between foreign and domestic affairs. He had hoped, he

said, that Lord J. Russell would have produced a statesmanlike measure, worthy of his name, and which would have met with general support; but the effect of this Bill would be to overwhelm the property and intelligence of the country by the force of numbers, and to throw the representation of England into the hands of one class, the least entitled to exercise this monopoly of power; and he warned the House, by the example of the United States, of the consequences of this transfer of influence to the most democratical portion of the people. He did not object to a large numerical increase of the constituency, or to extend the franchise to the working classes; but he objected to the working class, or any class, monopolizing the representation of the country. To guard against this dangerous monopoly of power he suggested various plans and expedients, and as a means of securing a mature and careful revision of the representation, he thought a suggestion of Lord Grey well worthy of attention—namely, to appoint a committee of the Privy Council deliberately to consider the whole subject. He might be asked, he observed, why he did not object to the second reading of the Bill. So far as the Bill had any principle, it was the extension of the franchise, and he did not object to its extension; he could not, therefore, oppose the second reading. He did not wish to move an abstract Resolution, because he did not desire to follow a bad example; he should wait the discussion of the Bill in the Committee, when he hoped the common sense of the House would come to the rescue.

Sir G. Grey imputed to the opponents of the Bill an inconsis-

tency in denouncing it as miserable and meagre, but yet refraining from testing the opinion of the House by resisting the second reading. The objection of Sir J. Pakington that the Bill proposed to overwhelm the property of the country by the force of numbers was, he observed, a mere assumption on his part; he had made no attempt to demonstrate the position; and the proposal to refer the question of the revision of the representation to a committee of the Privy Council was perfectly Utopian. He wondered that this bright idea had not struck Sir John when the Bill of the late Government was in preparation. The objections to lowering the borough franchise so as to admit the working classes was, he contended, inconsistent with declarations made by the late Government; and he did not believe, considering the character of those classes, that their admission to the franchise would, as Sir J. Pakington alleged, overpower the property of the country. The principle of the reduction of the borough franchise, and, practically, the admission of the working classes to the franchise, had been, in fact, assented to by the House, since issue was taken upon that question, when the Resolution moved by Lord J. Russell last year was submitted to the House. Sir George discussed the objections urged to the other parts of the Bill, relating to the country franchise and the re-distribution of seats, and, in conclusion, observed that there never was a period when—the country being tranquil and prosperous—a measure of this nature was more likely to obtain a calm consideration.

Mr. Adderley severely com-

mented on the exaggerations and misstatements employed by Mr. Bright in his agitation of the question. He thought the effect of this Bill would be to give power to a discontented class with nothing to lose, who would become the mere tools of demagogues.

Mr. Massey observed that the first question was, what were the practical defects of the great Reform Act? There were two—one, that the franchise did not include that part of the population entitled by education, property, and intelligence, to exercise it; and the other was the disproportion of seats to places entitled to be represented. He was bound to ask himself, he said, what was the exigency that called upon the House inexorably to settle the question during this session. It was one which ought not to be opened without adequate necessity, but, if opened, it should be closed as soon as possible; and he was prepared to agree to some measure that would close it. The necessity was not very urgent, but if the House did embark in a question of this character, it was bound to present to the country such a scheme of reform as would be creditable to itself and becoming the statesman from whom it emanated. As regarded enfranchisement, the present measure was ample and generous; it descended below the point fixed by the Act of 1832, doubling the number of electors; and, from what he knew of the working classes, he was not afraid of the extension of the franchise to them. But would the Bill, as a whole, be likely to settle the question? In that part which related to the re-distribution of seats it was miserable and paltry; it created greater anomalies than it cured. If Lord John Russell, after

doubling the constituency, had accompanied it by a proportionate measure of disfranchisement, he would have been consistent, or, if he had adhered to his former plan, and abstained in this Bill from the re-distribution of seats he (Mr. Massey) should have said it was prudent. Mr. Massey entered upon a minute criticism of the Bill and its alleged defects upon this head, with suggestions for its improvement, advising Lord J. Russell, in conclusion, to submit his Bill to a revision.

Mr. T. Crossley regretted to hear the distrust which had been expressed of the working classes. From long habits of intercourse with them he believed they were actuated by as much uprightness, fair dealing, and honourable sentiment, as any class.

Mr. Baines expressed opinions to the same effect, and opposed the notion that it was dangerous to entrust them with power. He supported the Bill.

Mr. K. Seymer, after replying at some length to the speech of Mr. Bright, and predicting that the changes he meditated would lead to manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts, made a few comments upon the Bill, the simplicity and brevity of which he deemed no merit, and expressed his firm belief that in the Committee modifications would be introduced in it, which would make it a real measure of reform.

Mr. Whiteside said he had vainly endeavoured to learn what was the paramount necessity for this measure. Mr. Bright had stated that it had been introduced in redemption of a pledge given by Lord J. Russell when he sat on the Opposition side of the House; but this was no argument what-

ever for the production of this Bill. Sir G. Grey had said it was to enable the Government to secure the support of the House; this was no reason for introducing a bad Bill. Referring to the views which he thought had been disclosed by Mr. Bright, that the masses should have the franchise, he asked whether his object was to reform the Constitution, or to reconstruct it. If the latter was the object, then what he contemplated was a revolution. It was the constitutional doctrine that the qualification for the franchise was political capacity; yet this Bill would confer the franchise upon a body of men of whose political capacity no evidence was offered. On the other hand, they had a great aptitude for political organization, as had been proved, he said, in the course of the late strike. He read extracts from the proceedings of the workmen engaged in that movement, which demonstrated, in his opinion, at once their combination and their want of political capacity; and he asked, what could justify, with reference to these proceedings, the transfer to them of so vast an amount of political power, which an organized minority could employ as a dangerous instrument. He implored those who had brought in this Bill to consider whether they would not enhance their reputation by raising the proposed franchise.

Mr. James, after replying to the arguments employed by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir J. Pakington, proceeded to point out what he considered to be the defects of the Bill—namely, its non-disfranchisement, its non-enfranchisement, and its not varying the constituency by giving a lodger franchise; its hampering the fran-

chise by exacting the payment of rates, and its containing no system of revised registration. He argued that the Government had not shown that they had anything like an accurate view of the extent to which the franchise would be extended under the Bill, and he gave details to prove the fallacy of the returns upon which they had based their calculations upon this point, which omitted compound occupiers. He was, he said an advocate for a large extension of the franchise; but the House and the country should know the probable amount of the addition to the constituency. With the question of non-disfranchisement he regretted that the Government had not had the courage to deal as the bolder measure of 1854, which adopted the proper principle, had dealt with this question, and he adduced examples of the extraordinary and unintelligible principle of disfranchisement upon which the present Bill proceeded. By shackling the franchise with the payment of rates, half its benefit would, he said, be destroyed.

Mr. Hardy observed that no party in the House really approved of the Bill. The Conservatives regarded it with apprehension, and Mr. Bright and his party supported it, only as a stepping-stone to further extensions of the franchise. He (Mr. Hardy) objected to increasing the number of the representatives of large towns, and thought that the absence of any scheme for improving the registration was a great defect. He concluded by vindicating the aristocracy against the severe remarks which Mr. Bright had made upon them.

Lord R. Montagu warmly op-

posed the Bill as tending to give undue weight to numbers in comparison with property and intelligence.

Mr. H. Berkeley protested against this Bill being regarded as a measure of finality. He objected to it as extending the franchise to a class less calculated to resist intimidation or corruption than the present class of voters, without affording them the protection of the Ballot, and that it did not deal with nomination boroughs. There was no feeling in the country in favour of the Bill.

Sir G. Lewis observed that when the Government undertook to frame a Reform Bill they employed the intervention of the Poor Law Board to obtain correct data; and the returns laid upon the table contained correct and complete information so far as the rate-books, the only basis upon which the returns could be founded, furnished such information. Mr. James had stated that the Government had made important errors; but he (Sir George) maintained confidently that the returns were substantially correct, and that the Government had not made any serious error in the inferences they had drawn from them. He pointed out sources of error in Mr. James's argument on this point, which he, in turn, accused of fallacy; and he then proceeded to state the grounds upon which he supported the Bill. The object of the Reform Act of 1832, he remarked, was to remedy evils resulting from the representation of decayed and almost uninhabited towns, and the non-representation of populous counties and large manufacturing towns; and the effect of the measure and subsequent experience had made him think that the time had come

when it was desirable that some further progress should be made in the same direction. The defects of that Act were admitted, and the present moment was favourable for the introduction of a measure, framed in the same spirit, which was a precautionary one, to guard against evils, slight at present, but which were increasing; and the Government were satisfied that it was a safe and moderate measure. It was objected that the Bill contained no revised system of registration; but the Government had studiously avoided the introduction of subordinate matters into the Bill, and this subject might be more conveniently dealt with in a separate Bill. The objection that it omitted the lodger franchise could be discussed in the Committee; and with regard to the complaint that the Bill was deficient in disfranchisement, he argued that circumstances had altered since the year 1831, that the nomination boroughs before the Reform Act stood upon a different footing from that on which the boroughs with small constituencies now stand; and therefore the Government had determined not to propose disfranchisement upon a large scale, but to follow the principle adopted in the Bill of the late Government—that of population, which they thought was, upon the whole, a fair one, and preferable to that of the number of electors. He explained the reasons which had influenced the Government in proposing the transfer of seats, observing that it was a fair subject for consideration, and if the House deemed the reasons insufficient, their decision could be altered in the Committee. He impressed upon the House, in conclusion,

that there could be no sound system which did not to a great extent recognize the principle of local representation.

Lord R. Cecil, in replying to Sir G. Lewis, observed that, in adverting to the Reform Act of 1832, he had forgotten that it was a measure of balance, taking on one side and giving on the other. But the present Bill had no qualification; it was an advance in one direction. Neither had Sir George paid any attention to the swamping argument; the objection as to the power which the Bill would throw into the hands of numbers, who would return a totally different House of Commons, more inclined to push on other changes, and who, if not disposed to unite upon other questions, upon the question of taxation would be united. The overpowering preponderance which the Bill was about to place in the hands of the working classes, if exerted upon our finances, would prove dangerous. It was possible that the anticipations of the advocates of the Bill might prove true; but it was possible that the result might verify his apprehensions of the consequences of placing power in the hands of persons too poor and too ignorant to use it wisely; and in that case the step would be irrevocable.

Mr. Milnes believed that the exclusion of large classes of the community from the franchise would produce much discontent. He should wish to give the suffrage to members of the scientific bodies, the Inns of Courts and other classes of educated and influential persons. He did not think the present Bill would make much change in the character of the members returned to that

House, and believing that it would develop the political education of the people, he should give it his support.

Mr. Peacock argued strongly against the extinction of the small constituencies, a measure which would ultimately lead to electoral districts. He objected, also, to the uniformity of franchise proposed by the Bill.

Mr. Newdegate contended that the element of numbers being so enormously increased in the constituency, there should be an increase in the county representation, as proposed in 1854, in order to offer a resistance to what he considered a confiscation of real property by taxation.

Sir E. B. Lytton delivered an eloquent oration against the Bill, dwelling upon the effects which a low franchise would exert on the quality of the constituency, and upon the power it would give to manual labour to control capital; and he proceeded to show that the numbers which the Bill would admit to the franchise would be much larger than its framers anticipated; but, be the numbers large or small, they would be sufficient, he said, to overbear the interests of the existing constituency, and it would not be a fair representation of the community upon the theory of numbers. No security was taken for the fitness of the class to be admitted; it was not required that those who were to have the lion's share in political power should have a proportionate stake in the country and a regard for order, the foundation of property. This Bill was designed to amend the representation; but would it improve it in respect to property, station, and knowledge? It had been argued by Sir G. Lewis that the time had

come for greater progress in the same direction as the great Reform Act; but this Bill went back in the very direction from which that Act departed; it took a long stride towards the old scot and lot voters, giving to the working classes a preponderating influence over property and knowledge. He would confer a fair share of the representation upon the working class, but he would have some security for intelligence and property. If this Bill were passed, a settlement of the question would be as far off as ever; it would settle nothing, and they were asked to pass it when the House of Lords were making inquiries into an important point which the House of Commons was expected to take for granted.

Mr. Marsh said at once that he would not support the Bill in its present shape; his only doubt was whether something might not be made of it in the Committee, if the borough franchise were altered to 8*l.* instead of 6*l.* He urged the danger of lowering the franchise too much. He did not under-rate the good qualities of the working classes; but he had had some experience of a democracy in Australia, where every lover of freedom must lament the apathy of men of any standing, which left the representation to political adventurers. He referred to particular instances in the colony of the control exercised by the working classes and trades' unions.

Sir J. Fergusson believed that the Bill, in extending the franchise more widely, would open a new door to corruption. It would not satisfy political reformers nor remove existing anomalies. The measure would exclude officers of the army and navy, schoolmasters,

articled clerks, and lodgers paying higher rents than 6*l.*, while it included a class peculiarly liable to pressure and influence.

Mr. Denman cordially supported the Bill. Although he admired the eloquence of Sir B. Lytton, he did not find in his speech anything to be called an argument. Adverting to certain criteria which showed the moral and mental progress of the people, Mr. Denman argued that the time had come when it was fitting to make a further extension of political rights. He combated the arguments which had been urged against lowering the borough franchise, acknowledging, however, that he desired to see a lodger franchise added to the Bill. He could not say that the measure was a complete one, but he thought it was an honest one, and he should therefore give it his support.

Sir J. Walsh noticed the general repugnance which the Bill had created, and the severe blows inflicted upon it by both sides of the House. The stroke aimed by Mr. James at the accuracy of the returns laid upon the table went to the very vitals of the Bill, which was based upon those returns. Lord J. Russell had claimed for the Bill the merit of its being a quiet, safe, and moderate measure; but if the representations of Mr. James were well-founded it was anything but such a measure. *Prima facie*, the House had been led into a very grave error; and, if it should so turn out, they would be placed in a false position if this Bill went to the other House. It was avowed that the Bill would not settle the question—that it was but an instalment, a prelude to something else. Then what were the ulterior objects?

The re-distribution of seats, the ballot, the abolition of the rate-paying clauses, and measures which, coupled with the extension of the franchise, would entirely change the character of the representation, and convert that House into a purely democratic assembly. It was a singular circumstance, he remarked, that a Bill so universally reprobated was going to pass the second reading unopposed, and he suggested what he deemed the causes which had created this strange position. It was however, he said, his conviction that this Bill was not destined to become law.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Sir J. Walsh, adverted to the unparalleled prosperity which the country had enjoyed since 1832. He had heard, he said, in this debate many apprehensions expressed of the effects of this Bill, but it was singular that no speaker had showed that his alarms flowed naturally from its contents. The objection of Mr. James to the returns, tending to exaggerate the numbers of the new constituency, he showed was the result of error on the part of that gentleman. Objections had been made on the other side to a reduction of the franchise that would reach the working classes. It was said that those classes deserved the care and attention of the House, but the representation generally was that they were very poor, very ignorant, and very corrupt. There was a spirit of distrust of the working classes holding any political power. [This remark was met with a loud cry of "No."] What then, he asked, was the objection to the admission of those classes? His impression was that the speakers were of opinion that the working classes were not to be trusted;

but the late Government had recognized their title to the franchise, and he believed it would be a dangerous course to introduce a Reform Bill without admitting the working classes. Then it was alleged that the Bill was about to confer upon the poorer classes the whole representation of the country; but this allegation was without proof, and he showed that the influence of the working classes in their electoral functions would be balanced by that of others. He considered that property should be represented as well as intelligence; but whoever attempted to combine these elements with that of population would fail. In the Committee upon the Bill any variation of the franchise, including that of lodgers, might be proposed, and any new clauses fairly debated. If there was anything dangerous in the Bill, let it be altered; but he warned the House of the peril of delay and of putting off the Bill to another session.

Mr. Bentinck, after noticing the apologetic tone which ran through Lord John Russell's defence of the measure—which, with all its defects, was, he said, the progeny of Lord John's political position and political necessities—proceeded to reply *seriatim* to the arguments urged in that defence. He had harped much, he observed, upon the need of settling this great question; but on what possible ground (Mr. Bentinck asked) could Lord John have the slightest hope of settling the question by this measure? It had been openly avowed by some of its supporters that they regarded it only as an instalment; not as a measure to settle the question, but as a stepping-stone to further concessions. What the House had, therefore,

to consider was, when and where it would determine to go no further. The Bill itself was hardly worthy the name of a Reform Bill; every element of reform was omitted. It proposed to confer the franchise upon a certain number of persons, that class being selected which had fewer means of education and of improvement than any other class. Lord John, he said, wished to legislate for reform as if Great Britain consisted only of large towns and railways, the rural districts being entirely ignored. This was, in his (Mr. Bentinck's) opinion, the turning-point of the present question; he contended that not only were the rural districts entitled to a fair share of the representation, but they had a right to a preference over large towns. Members representing rural districts, he insisted, ought not to permit this Bill to make further progress till full and ample justice was done to those districts.

Mr. Walter made some severe remarks upon the language held by Mr. Bright to the working classes. He (Mr. W.) did not believe that there was any grievance which gave that class a just cause for complaint. They paid no direct taxes, and they had been relieved of a great portion of the indirect. Unless some improvement could be attained, it was best not to meddle with Parliamentary Reform. If the present measure were to pass, it belovely the House so to improve it as to make it an honour and not a discredit to its author.

Lord J. Mannors replied at some length to the arguments urged by Lord John Russell in defence of the Bill, and insisted upon the errors in the statistics upon which

it was founded. Taking, however, the figures as given, he asked whether there was not a preliminary question to be settled — namely, what were the defects of the present system, and what were the appropriate remedies? The Bill would not diminish bribery and corruption; on the contrary, the area in which corrupt influence would operate would be doubled, trebled, quadrupled by it. After examining the details of the measure, and commenting upon its sins of commission and omission, which he described as numerous and weighty, he observed that, such being the character of this luckless Bill, the practical question was, what was to be done with it? Sir B. Lytton had appealed to Lord J. Russell to withdraw it, and he trusted he meant to do so. It would a patriotic course, and he would be safe from any taunts or reproaches on that (the Conservative side of the) House.

Mr. Du Cane opposed the Bill. He did not say that it was impossible to erect a superstructure of reform upon so slender a foundation; but he said that this Bill was the most dangerous and one-sided the House had ever had to deal with, unsettling everything and settling nothing, and in its consequences revolutionary. He pointed out what he considered would be its injurious effects upon the county constituency, in which a predominance would be exercised by house-occupiers, while in the boroughs 330,000 would be admitted at the low franchise, outnumbering the other classes of voters, whereby the franchise would be shut up in a narrower compass than by the Bill of last year. He urged strenuously what he regarded as a most important branch

of the question, and which, he said, had not been sufficiently considered—the danger of making the working classes, who had shown themselves in the late Strike so capable of organization and combination, a preponderating element in the Constitution, when about to inaugurate a constitutional change which was to be only the prelude to further changes.

Mr. Clay acknowledged that, though he was thankful for the measure, it did not go far enough, and this he attributed to the indifference of the country. The Bill was only to be looked at, in his opinion, as an enfranchising measure; he did not believe that the borough franchise would swamp the educated classes, and the lodger franchise would tend to dilute the new constituency.

Mr. J. Locke argued that there was no danger in admitting the working classes to a participation in the franchise. He believed that if the Conservatives had continued in power, they also would have proposed a 6*l.* franchise. He thought the Bill of the Government defective in its machinery, but capable of improvement.

Mr. Macaulay said, he assumed that the object of the Bill was to rectify defects in the Reform Act, of which, for many years, Lord John Russell had not been sensible. The 10*l.* borough franchise, it was said, did not allow of an adequate representation to the middle classes, and none at all to the working classes. This, however, was very much a local question, having reference to the character of the different towns; Lord J. Russell had only transposed the error, and this Bill would be open to the same objection, in an aggravated form, as the Reform Act.

The qualification given by this Bill, he complained, had no reference to fitness, and it was uniform in its character; whereas, he (Mr. Macaulay) desired a multifarious composition of the constituency. The principle of the Bill of the late Government was selection; the principle of this Bill was indiscriminate admission, there being no test of personal fitness except the amount of rent. Another objection was that, in a matter of so much moment, there should be a fair and reasonable hope that the measure would be permanent; but, if he was not greatly misinformed, there was a large party in the House who accepted the Bill, grudgingly indeed, and only as the commencement of a new agitation. He asked any one to name a considerable statesman (not in the Government) who gave an ostensible countenance to this measure, and he asserted that, in society, as well as in that House, it was talked of universally with dislike and suspicion.

Mr. Gregory said he believed that forty out of fifty members of the House looked at this measure with apprehension and alarm. When he recalled the language of Mr. Bright, with reference to the effects of this Bill, he felt convinced that its anomalies would be greater than those complained of under the existing system. His first objection to the Bill was that it created no satisfaction, and it involved no principle of permanency. His next objection was that it was an endeavour to recruit the constituency out of one *stratum* only of the community, containing a class most exposed to pernicious influence and corruption. He expressed his fear that in process of time the possession of power in

the manufacturing districts would pass from the employers to the operatives, and that this measure would accelerate the change. He enforced his arguments and justified his estimate of the political capacity of the working classes, and the action of the democratic element upon government, by quotations from the work of M. de Tocqueville on America, and from public documents, as well as by the result of his own recent personal observations in that country, where, he said, this Bill excited a deep and painful interest. He adverted to the state of things in our own colonies, in Canada and Australia, where those principles of the British Constitution which were necessary for the amelioration of the human race were becoming daily more inapplicable, and the same effects would follow here from the same predisposing causes. He gave a variety of extraordinary details, some of them rather ludicrous, in confirmation of what was, he said, a fact universally acknowledged in the United States—that there was a despotism in the public opinion of that country more grinding and more bitterly felt than the despotism of one man. If these were the fruits of democratic tyranny in a country like America, he warned the House, and especially the manufacturing interest, that dangerous doctrines were already appearing on the surface, and that, as great questions would be left to the decision of a reformed House of Commons, including the incidence of taxation, the constituency which returned it should be persons of intelligence and character, not led by caucuses or associations.

Mr. Longfield argued that so much political power could not

safely be entrusted to the working classes, in their existing state of moral and intellectual depression. He cited returns, showing the state of education, religion, and crime among the classes in question, in support of his argument.

Mr. W. D. Seymour combated Mr. Longfield's views, and asserted the fitness of the working classes to exercise the privilege.

Sir J. Ramsden confessed some disappointment at the prospect before them. They had, he said, good reason to hope that a measure might be framed in which all parties might agree. But those who had spoken most strongly in favour of the Bill had supported it on different grounds to those assigned by the Government, who had proposed it as their mode of settling the question. But the supporters of the Bill did not so regard it. Its warmest advocates had complained of its shortcomings, and considered it only as an instalment of further changes. He thought it most desirable that a measure of this nature should be not only safe but permanent, and, however averse to delay, he did not desire to pass an imperfect and unsatisfactory measure, with the knowledge that the question must come before them in an exaggerated form another year. It would be far better, in his opinion, to postpone the question than to pass a temporary measure, unsettling everything, and settling nothing.

Mr. Walpole admitted that there was much force and justice in the observations of Sir J. Ramsden. With respect to the extension of the borough franchise proposed by the Bill, taking the principles of the Reform Act as his guide, he joined issue with Lord John Russell, as to whether the principles of this

VOL. CII.

Bill were identical with those of that Act. The avowed policy of Lord John, in his previous Bills, was to introduce a variety of franchise, so that he had deviated from the policy he had himself recommended. With regard to the character of the new constituency, the Bill would throw an undue preponderance into the hands of a class not qualified by education and station to exercise the franchise wisely, and who were peculiarly exposed to influence and corruption. Then, with respect to the county constituency, the change introduced by the Bill altered its whole character, and militated against a known principle of the Constitution, and it must end in establishing a homogeneous qualification, which would bring into the House one class only of members, instead of the present variety, contrary to the policy recognized by Lord J. Russell himself. The proportion between property and population would be wholly changed by the Bill, and Mr. Mill had shown the mischievous effects of such a change. A variety of franchises and a variety of constituencies had an important influence upon the character of that House, and he doubted whether its deliberations would be more wise or its decisions more sound if men from the country, the representatives of property, were excluded. If the Bill passed in its present form, the same policy must carry the Legislature to much greater lengths. He should, however, vote for the second reading, because a pledge had been repeatedly and solemnly given, and nothing could be so unwise as to dally with such a question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after replying to some colla-

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teral objections suggested by Mr. Walpole, and deprecating a more prolonged discussion upon this stage of the Bill, touched very briefly upon the subjects of the county franchise and the re-distribution of seats. Many seemed to suppose, he proceeded to observe, that it was a treason to the Constitution, or at best a condemnation of it, to introduce a Reform Bill; but the Government had brought forward this measure, not because the present system had failed, but because, excellent as it was, it was nevertheless susceptible of improvement. He put by, he said, questions that might be dealt with more practically in the Committee, and addressed himself to the objection to the great principle of the Bill—that the 6*l.* franchise would swamp the constituency by admitting an overwhelming mass of voters who would be bad in quality. Was that true? He did not believe what had been said of the working classes, or that they would be actuated by a disposition to Socialism, Communism, or Republicanism, or anything at variance with the law or Constitution of the country; and he denied that the constituency would be deteriorated by admitting those classes, who, he thought, had a good right to a share in the franchise. Then, what would be the number admitted to the borough franchise? It could not exceed 200,000 and was much more likely to be short of 150,000. He entered into calculations in support of this statement, and, with reference to the alarm manifested on account of the gross estimated rental being below the real rent, he denied the truth of the allegation, and its importance if it were true. A large allowance must, moreover,

be made for migration from residences, which amounted in one parish to 25 per cent. of the population. How did these facts, he asked, justify the allegation that the new constituency would swamp and bear down the old? How could 150,000 voters, who, it was said, were to have the lion's share, bear down 400,000, the 150,000 not being composed exclusively of the labouring classes? We were still removed, he observed (in commenting upon the speech of Mr. Gregory), by a very wide interval from the universal suffrage of America, and it was unjust to this question and to the people of this country to travel for arguments to foreign countries, the social conditions of which differed from our own. He admitted that it was desirable that a measure of Reform should have the character of permanency; but he warned the House that it was more likely to obtain permanency by a liberal than by an inappreciable concession to the working classes. The Government, he said, had no such dream as that of withdrawing the Bill; but if the other side disliked it, let them adopt the remedy in their own hands, and move its rejection. At all events, let them not pursue a course, by delay, that would render legislation upon the subject impossible.

With this speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the protracted debate was brought to a close. After all the discussion the motion for the second reading was adopted without a division. This proceeding took place on the 3rd of May, the original motion having been made on the 19th of March. Pending the debate on this stage of the Bill in the House of Commons, the question of Par-

liamentary Reform, and, to some extent, the merits of the Ministerial Bill, became the topic of discussion in the Upper House, in consequence of a motion brought forward by Earl Grey on the 19th of August. The discussion to which this proposition gave rise deserves some notice.

The motion of Lord Grey was, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what would be the probable increase in the number of electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales from a reduction of the franchise, and whether any or what change is likely to be made in the character of the constituencies by such increase: also to inquire what difference there is between large and small constituencies in respect of the proportion of the registered electors who usually vote in contested elections, and into the causes of any such difference which may be found to exist; likewise into the means by which elections in very large constituencies are practically determined, and into the expense incurred in conducting them." He based his motion, he said, upon the probability of the Reform Bill now before the House of Commons becoming law, and the necessity of having correct *data* for arriving at just conclusions on a subject of such enormous importance. The returns of the number whom the new Bill proposed to admit to the franchise, and upon which the Government based its calculations, were most inadequate; and, instead of 200,000 being added to the constituencies, as supposed by the Government, it was most probable that at least double that number would be the amount added. It was also necessary not

only to know the number of those to whom the franchise was to be given, but also somewhat of their position in life, their education, and their moral character. There was, again, no means of arriving at an approximation as to those who would be admitted by the proposed alteration to the county franchise. It was, however, not only the number and character of those admitted to the franchise which should be considered, but the way in which such votes would be distributed. He then proceeded to advert to the great number of voters who did not record their votes, and to the enormous expenses incurred at elections, owing to the great size of the constituencies, which necessitated a large amount of corruption, by throwing the representation into a knot of self-appointed committees and into the hands of a small band of intriguers. Before any more of these large constituencies were constituted, he thought it necessary that they should know more of the matter, and this knowledge could only be obtained by the appointment of a Select Committee. Adverting to the system in the United States, where the result of every man having a vote was so notorious, he wished to know what effect an extension of the franchise in this country would have upon the return of members of Parliament. The mere possession of a vote irrespective of the objects for which that vote was given was not for a moment to be considered. As far as there were at present means for forming an opinion, he thought that an extension of the franchise was neither necessary nor expedient. If there were any truth in the assertion that the poorer classes were excluded from

political rights, he should not hold such an opinion, but in the present state of the law there was no industrious man in a borough who might not expect to hold a 10*l.* house. There was also an indirect influence which a man of character who had no vote could exert upon those who had, who were always ready to support the interests of the unrepresented. It was impossible to give the poorer classes a larger share of the franchise without giving them a complete predominance. The Committee he asked for would not have to form plans for a Reform Bill, but to assist their lordships in obtaining information which would enable them properly to discuss the Reform Bill of the Government when it came before them. The principles on which they ought to proceed to accomplish a safe and effectual improvement had not yet been discovered, and he was sure that Parliament could not properly deal with this momentous question before some such inquiry had been made. The subject ought to receive a more dispassionate discussion. He should deeply regret to see passed, for the mere sake of concession, such a measure as would unsettle all and settle nothing. Unless the question ceased to be the battlefield of party, and the leaders of party had sufficient patriotism to agree either to leave the representation as it was—and after all there was but little practical objection to its working—or else to endeavour to concur in devising and carrying some measure framed in accordance with the dictates of political wisdom and experience, and not with the mere view of patching up for a time a troublesome and difficult question—unless this was

done, there was, in his opinion, danger of an overthrow of the balance of the Constitution, and the establishment of an unchecked democracy. The institutions of the United States ought to be a warning beacon to us. The extraordinary abuses which had sprung up under the representative system of the United States—corruption, violence, the advantage of the many sacrificed to the interests of the few, the exclusion of the educated and wealthy from every department of official life, an arrogance in dealing with foreign nations, a false system of finance—were not calculated to invite that imitation of it which its English admirers advocated. Passing to the direct question before the House, he concluded by observing that he was not one of those who thought the Act of 1832 necessarily final, and it was in order to know what numbers and what classes would be admitted that he moved for a Select Committee.

The Duke of Argyll was perfectly willing that the returns should be referred to a Select Committee, on the distinct understanding that it was not to be a means for completely shelving the measure before the nation. He defended the returns from the inaccuracies imputed to them by individual members, and stated that the Government had taken particular care to have the returns verified in those boroughs in which they were alleged to have been incorrect, and that the verification had proved the accuracy of the returns and the untruth of the allegations against them. He could not allow the analogy implied by Lord Grey between the institutions of the United States and the changes proposed by the new Bill

to pass uncontradicted. The new Bill neither adopted the Ballot nor Universal Suffrage. Confessing his surprise at the sudden change in the opinions of Lord Grey, who in 1852 had supported Lord John Russell's measure, which reduced the borough franchise to within 20*s.* of the amount proposed by the present Bill, he could only account for it on the supposition that the speculations of persons in isolated positions were very different from those of the same persons when shackled by the responsibility of an official appointment. He then considered the Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli, which, in his opinion, had never met with adequate justice, but the fault of which was that it made no alteration in the borough franchise, and the premature fate of which was due not so much to its opponents as to its parents. If, as was asserted by the Conservative party, the tendencies of the lower classes were conservative, why had the Conservatives so great a horror of an extension of the franchise? He proceeded to contend that the 6*l.* householder of the new Reform Bill would be as well calculated to exercise the franchise as the small shopkeeper, who was less independent than the working man. He agreed with Lord Grey in hoping that this question would be settled by the present Bill, as he saw no prospect of finding a better opportunity for its discussion than the present.

Lord Derby repelled the attack made by the Duke of Argyll upon Lord Grey's consistency, and proceeded to state the course taken by his own Government in the matter of Parliamentary Reform, and the reasons by which he was induced to take that course. He would

not, he said, remind the House of the history of that Bill, but he asserted that in considering the admission of the working classes to the franchise, his colleagues and himself did not think fit to reduce the 10*l.* borough franchise in order to admit that flood of the working classes which would have inundated the rest of the electors, but that they had equalized the county and borough franchise as the best means of overcoming further agitation. That measure did not meet with the approbation of the House of Commons, and had not been met by any counter proposition, but by an abstract Resolution framed with peculiar ingenuity. He remarked upon the apathy which had been exhibited in the discussion of the present Bill in the House of Commons, and regretted that no information had been afforded on the number of persons belonging to the working classes excluded under the existing law in boroughs from the exercise of the franchise, or the numbers which the proposed extension would admit. The Bill of the late Government would have admitted the best-qualified, the most-intelligent, and the most-enterprising and least-migratory portions of the working classes, together with a large class of educated persons who did not live in 10*l.* houses, but who were well fitted to exercise the franchise for the benefit of the country. The principle of the present Bill was that of numbers—a principle to which he strongly objected. The *data* upon which those numbers were calculated were very questionable, and he, therefore, thought the proposed Committee would be highly beneficial, although he could not concur in the pledge which the Duke of Argyll wished to extract

from the House—that they would proceed with the Bill whatever should be the decision of the Committee. He should regret if the House should reject a measure sent up by the House of Commons, or even make such amendments in it as might endanger it elsewhere; yet if the Bill came up in its present form he should feel it his duty to oppose it as the most unsatisfactory, unstatesmanlike, and inconclusive measure which had ever been submitted to Parliament. He then proceeded to consider the number of those who would be admitted by the extension of the borough franchise, and showed that the result would be to throw the taxation of the country into the hands of those who believed that the upper classes were keeping up a large national expenditure for their own benefit, and would be giving the democratic element a vast preponderance in the constitution. He hoped the measure of the Government would not be pressed upon the country before the Committee had sat and finished its labours. In conclusion, he warned the House against the consequences of the present Bill, which would gradually prepare the way to lower and lower qualifications, ending in universal suffrage, would be dangerous to the balance of the constitution, and might ultimately sweep away their Lordships' House and the monarchy of the kingdom.

Lord Granville, after vindicating the Duke of Argyll from the attacks of Lord Derby, said that the Government would go into the Committee for the purpose of giving those who disbelieved in the accuracy of the returns the opportunity of discovering that the Government had not based its calcu-

lations on insufficient *data*. He considered that the present time was the most opportune for allowing this Bill to pass, and pointed out that the language used by Lord Derby would give support to the assertions made out of doors by Mr. Bright that the Bill would not pass through the House of Lords for two or three sessions. He did not agree with Mr. Bright's assertion, because he knew it was the wish of their lordships to do all in their power to give stability to the institutions of the country.

Lord Grey explained at some length to the House the reasons by which he had been induced to assent to Lord John Russell's Bill of 1852, and freely acknowledged at the same time that it was a mistake on his part to do so. He then contrasted the circumstances of the present time and those of 1832, and contended that they were entirely different; in the one case there was great public excitement, while at the present moment there was nothing in the public feeling to urge forward the measure before the House with undue haste.

The motion was then agreed to, and a Committee was appointed.

The Ministers had appointed the 4th of June for going into Committee on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, a date which afforded little prospect of getting so much-contested a measure through its several stages in that House and afterwards allowing time for its passage through the House of Lords. Notice had been given of many amendments to be proposed at this stage, and it was evident that the progress of the Bill must be very slow and much impeded by opposition and delay. Several honourable mem-

bers had announced their intention of moving instructions to the Committee on the Bill to make provision for matters relating to the representation which the Bill did not include,—such as the prevention of bribery and corruption, increased facilities for polling, &c.; but these were withdrawn upon an intimation from the Speaker that they could not be moved consistently with the forms and orders of the House. In moving that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Lord John Russell stated the course which the Government proposed to take with respect to the three Reform Bills. In their opinion, the English Bill should go into Committee and its provisions be assented to by Parliament before the other Bills were considered, and it was not to be expected that the Scotch and Irish Bills, under those circumstances, could be proceeded with this session. With regard to the English Bill, two questions arose, one as to the substance of the measure, and the other as to the time when it was proposed to proceed with it. In respect to the first question, the Government had proposed a franchise for the boroughs which they did not think lower than it was proper to carry it; but this was a question of degree, and he was therefore justified in asking the House to go into Committee, when any propositions for amending the Bill could be fairly considered. If the reduction of the franchise were objected to, the House should not have assented to the second reading. With respect to the question of time, it was to be proposed to wait the results of the Census, but this would postpone a Reform Bill for three years, which was equivalent to putting it

off indefinitely upon a very hollow pretence. Then it was said that this was the 4th of June, and it was too late to proceed with the Bill, considering that the Estimates had not passed the House. Looking at the importance of this Bill, however, this, he thought, was no reason for not proceeding with it, and, if the Government alleged this reason, it would be attributed to a desire to get rid of the Bill without the manliness to avow it. No time was fixed for the prorogation of Parliament, and, if important business was before them, there was no reason why their sittings should not be prolonged.

Mr. Disraeli vindicated the fairness and consistency of his party in relation to the measure, observing that the policy which Lord John had recommended that night was in most strange and startling contrast to that which he had recommended from the Opposition benches, and to the tone and temper with which the Bill had been introduced. He pointed out the difficulties and embarrassments which would attend the course the Government proposed to adopt. If the English Bill only was to be proceeded with, was there to be a partial dissolution of Parliament, or must that House meet as a condemned House of Commons, the English members not competent to their duties? Meanwhile that was going on which should excite the anxiety and engage the deep attention of the country; and was that a period when the House should be left in the state which Lord J. Russell contemplated? In his opinion, it was most impolitic at this moment to attempt such a settlement of this question as that undertaken by

the noble Lord who, after all, had come forward with no policy, but with a compromise which might be justly called paltry, and in such a course he saw no safety to the country.

Mr. Mackinnon then moved a Resolution, "That, in order to obtain a safe and effective reform, it would be inexpedient and unjust to proceed further with the proposed legislative measure until the House has before it the results of the Census of 1861." He urged various objections to proceeding with the Bill, as well as the indifference of the country, even of the working classes, towards it, insisting upon the danger of lowering the franchise, so as to import into the borough constituencies a large number of operatives whose organization might be easily rendered available for political objects.

Sir G. Lewis observed that the speech of Mr. Mackinnon must have been intended to be delivered on the second reading of the Bill, on a motion to defer it for six months, and he declined to follow him into arguments often urged and often answered. The postponement of the Bill till the Census had been taken would render legislation upon this subject next session impossible; and the results of the Census would have no bearing upon the borough franchise, the main subject of the Bill, nor would they affect the relative position of the boroughs in respect to population. If the House had the option, it would be better, in his opinion, to adopt a Census when there was no prospect of a Reform Bill, and no useful object could be gained by delay.

After some further discussion, in which Sir H. Stracey, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Barrow, Sir F. Gold-

smid, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Baines, and Sir M. Farquhar took part, the debate was adjourned. On the order of the day being read for resuming it on the 7th of June, a new impediment occurred.

Sir J. Fergusson rose to move that the debate be adjourned. After adverting to the tardy progress of this Bill, and the growing dislike to it even among the supporters of the Government in that House, he observed that his object was to endeavour to delay the discussion of the English Bill until the Irish and Scotch Bills were considered *pari passu*, or the representation of the whole United Kingdom could be dealt with simultaneously. He urged the embarrassing results of passing only one of these Bills, and of dealing with the three countries in a different and exceptional manner. He reminded the House that Scottish members of the Liberal party had strongly objected to what they termed the piecemeal legislation of the late Government on this subject, and of the extreme difficulty of moving amendments in the Irish and Scotch Bills unless the three Reform Bills were taken together, and this great question was treated in a comprehensive, and not a fragmentary manner.

This motion was seconded by Colonel Dickson.

Sir G. Grey said he could not understand how the adjournment of the debate could assist the object which the mover and seconder of this motion professed to have in view. He pointed out what he considered mistakes and misapprehensions into which Sir J. Fergusson had fallen, and, addressing himself to the amendment of Mr. Mackinnon, he expressed his surprise that, after the House had

affirmed the principle of the Bill, an attempt should be made to change the issue before the House, the Census having nothing to do with that principle—namely, the franchise. The moving an adjournment of the debate was a dilatory and obstructive course, merely in order to interpose a further obstacle to the progress of the Bill, and he hoped the House would not encourage the attempt.

Lord J. Manners repelled the charge that the Opposition had been actuated by a desire to obstruct the Bill by procrastination and delay. The fault, he said, was not theirs, nor that of the House of Commons; the blame attached to Her Majesty's Ministers, who had shown that they did not regard the reform of the representation as an object of paramount importance. The country, in his opinion, would be grateful to Sir J. Fergusson for having so pointedly called its attention to the anomalous position in which the Government had placed the public business.

Mr. Watlington, admitting the necessity for the introduction of a measure of reform by the Government, said, there appeared, in his opinion, so much doubt as to the effect which this Bill would have upon the constituency, the statistical information was so defective, and the importance of accurate information was so great, that he hoped the Government would withdraw it. He assigned reasons for not confiding in Lord J. Russell as a guide, or in Mr. Bright as an adviser on the subject of Reform.

Some general debate followed, in the course of which the opponents of the Bill entered into a variety of topics involving the merits

of the measure, while the supporters of Government charged the other side with wilfully interposing obstacles for the purpose of causing delay.

The Lord-Advocate understood the argument of Sir J. Fergusson to be, that there should be but one Bill for the three countries, and that, this being an English Bill, none ought to be passed; but he thought, on the contrary, that every effort should be used to pass the English Bill; and if there was not time to pass the other bills this Session, they could be introduced early the next; the objections conjured up against this course were mere bugbears. The House could not discuss all the three Bills in committee *pari passu*, but might help the Government to settle the details of the English Bill, and there might then be time to pass the other Bills this session. He proceeded to defend the Bill, and especially the concession made to the working classes, ridiculing the idea that it would open the flood-gates of democracy as a delusion.

Mr. Whiteside remarked that the question was, whether the Government, having proposed a measure consisting of three parts, containing together a scheme of Parliamentary reform, and letting it remain in the same position for several months, were at liberty to make two of the parts disappear. Why, he asked, had three Bills been introduced? No doubt, because it was necessary to settle the whole question and deal with the entire representation at once. In this the Government were quite right; but if so, they were quite wrong in withdrawing two of the Bills and proceeding with only one. He could understand their insisting upon pressing all the Bills, or

withdrawing all and postponing legislation till another time, but he could not understand their reason for dropping two of the Bills and endeavouring to squeeze through the English Bill in the month of June.

Mr. Bright thought there could be little difference of opinion as to the object of this discussion. The real question was not, whether the House would wait till the Census had been taken, or until the Irish and Scotch Bills could be discussed, but whether it was willing, during the present Session, to pass any measure of Reform. The views of the leader of the Opposition did not, he believed, materially differ from those of Her Majesty's Government on this question, though he had been unable to persuade his followers to pursue a course which he was prepared to take himself. The subject of Parliamentary Reform had been recommended from the Throne, and votes had been given in that House in favour of reform; yet the other side still resisted even so moderate a measure as this, which proposed to open the door to 300,000 or 350,000 in the United Kingdom, or one in twenty of the men now excluded; and no one could say that this concession would be perilous to the Constitution. It had, however, been repeatedly asserted during this discussion, that the admission of this number would give up the representation of the country and the power of Parliament to a class altogether unworthy of the trust—an assertion which, having had ample means of knowing the wishes, opinions, and character of the working classes, he strenuously denied, and could disprove by evidence. From a se-

ries of calculations, he estimated that the annual income of the working classes derived from wages was 312,000,000*l.*, and the aggregate income of all the other classes was only 1,000,000*l.* more; but the former had not a single member to represent them in that House, nor a voice in the choice of a member to speak their opinions as to the amount of the taxation, or the mode in which it was laid on the shoulders of the people. As to this Bill, his opinion was that, though he should have wished it to go further, if the franchise were brought down to 6*l.* it would fix the point just where a man might hope by frugality and industry to bring himself within the line, and therefore would be the greatest benefit to the working classes. As to the distribution of seats, the Bill touched only the fringe of the question.

Sir H. Cairns observed that the speech of Mr. Bright, appropriate enough to the third reading of the Bill, had never once approached the question at issue, which well deserved the attention of the House. If the Government thought proper to adopt the course of introducing a measure to amend the representation in the shape of three separate Bills, they might dispose of them all in one Session, or defer the whole to another; but the Bills were so connected together that they could not be severed without creating serious difficulties and embarrassments. If the House went into Committee upon the English Bill, they should be sure that they had materials for discussing its details. The amount at which the borough franchise had been fixed depended upon the accuracy of the *data* assumed by the Government; but he stated grounds

upon which he charged their returns with being entirely delusive. Unless the statements he had made could be shown to be inaccurate, the House, he said, should beware of being driven into rash and precipitate legislation which depended upon questionable *data*. In the mean time, Bills of extreme importance, measures of law reform, were postponed from day to day and week to week to make way for this unfortunate production of Lord J. Russell. He appealed to the House to rescue itself from its embarrassing position, and to the Government at once to withdraw the Bill.

Lord Palmerston observed that Sir H. Cairns had fallen into the error which he had imputed to Mr. Bright; his speech belonged to the Committee. The tardy progress of this Bill was occasioned by the delays incessantly interposed to obstruct it by those who dared not oppose the measure openly. Did the House mean to pass a Reform Bill or not? The principle of this Bill had been assented to, or why was it not opposed on the second reading? The objections now offered to the Bill went to the details, to the degree in which the fundamental principle was to be carried out. The whole of the discussions which had taken place on the Bill had been for the purpose of delay, and they had now arrived at the climax of the proceeding. He replied to the arguments founded upon the difficulties anticipated by Sir H. Cairns from the postponement of the Irish and Scotch Bills to another Session, and professed his readiness to consider in the Committee the objections to details, not repugnant to the principle of the Bill.

If the other side should endeavour to defeat by delay a measure to the principle of which they had given their assent, they would pursue a course unworthy of a great political party.

Mr. Disraeli congratulated Lord Palmerston on the first speech he had made on the Reform Bill. The conduct of the measure had been left to others, and consequently his speech had been characterized by a total misconception of the business of the House. He had accused the Opposition of delay; but the motion for going into Committee was only made a few days ago. Was their not opposing the second reading of the Bill a cause of delay? The majority of the speeches had been made by the supporters of the Government, and if Lord Palmerston really desired to know whether this Reform Bill was desired, he recommended him to inquire of some of those who sat behind him. Under these circumstances, was the Minister, he asked, justified in the assertion he had made and in the tone he had adopted? He had said scarcely a syllable on the question immediately before the House; yet he could not lay down as a principle that when the Government had introduced a measure of Parliamentary Reform, and withdrew the portions relating to Ireland and Scotland, the House ought not to consider their new position and its constitutional consequence.

Lord John Russell, observing that the question was whether this motion was a real substantial objection to the proceeding with the Bill, or was raised for the mere purpose of delay, briefly indicated the course taken by the Govern-

ment. The House then divided,
when there appeared—

For the adjournment	248
Against it	269

Majority for Govern-
ment 21

But though the Ministers thus far succeeded in defeating the impediments to the progress of their Bill, it became every day more and more evident that the prospect of passing it into a law during the present session was hopeless. The general apathy which prevailed on the subject throughout the country, the want of agreement among the various sections of the Liberal party in Parliament, and the pressure of the business which it was imperatively necessary to get through before a prorogation could take place, made the difficulty of carrying the Reform Bill through all its stages in both Houses, manifestly insuperable. Public expectation and rumour had, therefore, prepared the minds of all persons for the course which on the 11th of June the Government found it necessary to adopt, viz., the withdrawal of their Bill. Upon the order of the day being read for resuming the debate on Mr. Mackinnon's motion it occasioned no surprise when Lord John Russell rose to make the announcement which all parties were prepared to hear. The noble Lord began by observing that it was impossible for the Government to accede to the amendment moved by Mr. Mackinnon (to defer legislation till the results of the Census could be obtained), which would postpone a Reform Bill to an indefinite time, and he trusted it would not be persisted in; but he had a further statement to

make. It being apparent from the recent division, that 250 members desired the postponement of this Bill during the present session, the Government had thought themselves bound seriously to consider the position of this question and what was their duty to the House and the country. If they were not of opinion that they could succeed in carrying the Bill through both Houses during the session, it would be idle and culpable to go into Committee, this being the 11th of June, and there being 60 or 70 amendments to be discussed, which must take considerable time; and there were other important questions, supplies for the China war, and for fortifications, which must be considered during the passage of the Reform Bill through the Committee. Then the question arose, whether the extraordinary measure might not be resorted to of prolonging the session; but the Government were of opinion that there was not that earnest demand which would justify them in taking such a course, and they had come to the conclusion that it was not their duty to proceed with the Bill this session. They were persuaded that a reduction of the borough franchise was required for the future safety of the State and the improvement of the representation, and it was their intention at the earliest opportunity to introduce another Bill. He was not, he said, discouraged when he recollected that other measures of importance had had more than once to be postponed. The first Reform Bill had been successfully opposed, but no one would now think of restoring the disfranchised boroughs; and in the same way he was convinced that

when a measure had passed for extending the franchise, no one would think of disturbing the settlement. In conclusion, he asked Mr. Mackinnon to withdraw his amendment, and he would then, he said, move that the order for the committal of the Bills be discharged.

Mr. Mackinnon, in acquiescing in this request, remarked that he thought Lord John Russell would be better employed in managing our diplomatic relations than in sitting night after night discussing this Bill in Committee.

Mr. Disraeli said he thought the Government had taken a wise and not an undignified course; it was much better, out of regard to the progress of public business, to make up their minds at once to abandon the Bill than to waste more time in Committee. He reminded the House that, if the Bill was withdrawn, it was not through any successful opposition, or opposition of any kind, offered to a *bonâ fide* amendment of the representation of the people; the real cause of the delay arose from the Government having undertaken other measures of such magnitude as to render the progress of the Bill morally impossible. He acknowledged that they had acted with perfect honour towards the Opposition side of the House, from whom they would receive every aid in the conduct of the public business.

Mr. Bright said, although the announcement given by Lord John Russell was received with much regret in his (Mr. Bright's) neighbourhood, he did not blame him for the course he had taken. He lamented to find his hopes blighted, but felt that it would be unjust to attack the Government for difficulties for which they were not en-

tirely responsible. The session, however, had not been wholly without results. The reform of the tariff was of itself a measure of great importance, so was the Commercial Treaty, and nothing could exceed the good faith and honour of the French Government in their endeavours to carry out the provisions of the treaty. He had authority for saying that, as the convention was now proceeding, the results of the treaty would be such as to exceed the sanguine anticipations of its friends. The Bill was a very moderate and very reasonable one, and the opposition to it had been emboldened by members on the Liberal side of the House who wanted a pure Whig Government, which would never be seen again—which was just as much extinct as the dodo. But he was glad that the Government had proposed to withdraw the Bill rather than it should be mangled in Committee, and a 6*l.* franchise altered to one of 8*l.*, which would be most pernicious. He hoped, however, that the House, if it would not have a Reform Bill for itself, would not allow its rights to be impaired by letting in the pretensions of the Peers.

Mr. Newdegate declared that if the county franchise were reduced in the manner proposed by this Bill, he should not be satisfied with what would be an inadequate representation.

Mr. E. James complained of the imperfect form in which the Bill had been introduced: in particular, of the absence of a system of registration. In his opinion, if the Government would go on with the Bill, it might be carried.

Lord Fermoy expressed the disappointment and dismay with which he had heard Lord John

Russell's announcement. If ever there had been a Government whose mission it was to carry a Reform Bill, it was the present, and he could see no force in the grounds alleged by Lord J. Russell for withdrawing the Bill.

Mr. Osborne thought that Lord John Russell was not responsible for giving up the Bill; the responsibility rested upon that House, which was offering a premium to out-of-door agitation. There had not been a fair stand-up fight upon the question, which had been got rid of by a species of Parliamentary assassination, and there had been no other course open to the Government than to drop the Bill.

Mr. Horsman, after remarking that the strongest opposition offered to the Bill had come from the supporters of the Government, entered upon an elaborate justification of the course he had taken upon this question, and of the causes which had rendered the present attempt to legislate upon it abortive. He animadverted upon the inconsistencies of Mr. Bright in relation to the Bill, and, referring to the promise, or something like a promise, which had been given by Lord John Russell to introduce another Reform Bill, he warned him that it was no light thing for a Minister of England to discredit its old Constitution, and to promulgate the doctrine that it was a legitimate function of the State to make a new distribution of political power, giving less to intelligence and property, and more to numbers. The House was now aware that this measure did not emanate from without, but from official rivalry and a desire to bid for the support of a political minority, which ruled the Cabinet, the House, and

the Country, because its support was a political necessity.

Mr. Angerstein regretted the course taken by the Government. Mr. Slaney thought they could not have done otherwise. After some further remarks by various members, the Bill was withdrawn.

This catastrophe excited very little sensation in the country. It had been for some time foreseen, and was regarded as unavoidable. It was felt as a great relief by many, by whom the Bill, so long as it remained in suspense, was regarded as an incubus, and an impediment to other measures of urgent and practical importance, which required the undivided time and attention of Parliament.

The history of the session, in regard to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, will not be complete without a short notice of the proceedings which took place on Mr. H. Berkeley's annually-renewed motion in favour of the Ballot. The debate took place on the 20th of March, and was opened by the honourable mover in a brief and pointed speech. He was astonished, he said, at the talent arrayed against him upon this question, but he had looked through *Hansard*, and could not find in the speeches of eminent members of that House (a list of whom he read) in opposition to the Ballot a single valid argument. He cited and discussed their arguments *seriatim*, endeavouring to show that they were fallacious, or inconsistent with facts, or that they rested upon a weak foundation. On the other hand, he appealed to the testimony of Lord Macaulay as to the necessity and the efficacy of the Ballot. An admirable precedent for the adoption of the Ballot in this country

was furnished, he contended, by the Australian colonies, where it had achieved a bloodless revolution, and was the parent of prosperity.

The motion was seconded by Lord Henley, who said that the Ballot would, in his opinion, produce the distinction that was to be desired between the legitimate influence of property and the improper and illegitimate pressure now exercised upon voters.

Mr. Marsh gave a description, founded on personal experience, of the effects of the Ballot in Australia. The result was that, in his opinion, the Ballot had produced great mischief in that Colony.

Mr. C. Fortescue said he had given but one vote, several years ago, upon this question, and that was in favour of the Ballot. That vote was given without sufficient examination; since that time he had thought a good deal upon the subject, and the more he thought the less he liked the Ballot. In most cases, he believed, it would afford no protection even against intimidation, and in the others the protection would be purchased at too great a cost—the sacrifice of character and honesty.

Mr. Lawson, in supporting the

motion, argued that, from the want of a better-organized machinery in the Reform Act of 1832, bribery and intimidation had not decreased, and that the only remedy which could be effectual was a preventive one—the Ballot.

Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Berkeley that nothing in his speech had altered the opinion he had entertained. He still thought that the franchise was a trust, and not a right. If it was a right, a man could do what he liked with his vote, so that Mr. Berkeley's doctrine would go to legalize bribery. As long as it was held to be a trust, a man was guilty of a moral and a political offence if he bartered it away. Every political function in this country was exercised in the eyes of the public, and if the Ballot became law he repeated that, in his opinion, it would degrade and demoralize the people of this country and turn the electors into law-breakers or hypocrites.

After a short reply from Mr. Berkeley, the motion was negatived, the numbers being—

For the motion	147
Against it	254
Majority	107

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS—*Mr. Sidney Herbert moves the Army Estimates, which are of unusual magnitude—He makes a full statement of the condition, discipline, and equipments of the Army—The Naval Estimates, also unusually high, are moved by Lord Clarence Paget—His speech, detailing the amount and statistics of our Naval force—The Civil Service Estimates are referred, on the motion of Mr. Wise, to a Select Committee*—**MANNING THE NAVY**—*A resolution upon this subject is moved by Sir C. Napier in the House of Commons—Debate thereon—Speech of Lord C. Paget on behalf of the Government—The motion is agreed to—Debate in the House of Lords on the same question—Speeches of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Ellenborough—On the 1st of May, Lord Lyndhurst brings the state of our Naval Defences before the House of Lords in an elaborate speech—He compares our preparations and equipments with those of France, and urges the necessity of strengthening our Navy—Speeches of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Colchester—Further discussions on the best means of manning the Navy originated by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons—Explanations of Lord C. Paget—Mr. Lindsay's motion is negatived*—**PROMOTION IN THE ARMY**—*Sir De Lacy Evans moves an Address, having for its object the abolition of the purchase system—Speeches of Captain L. Vernon, Colonel Dickson, Sir F. Smith, Captain Jervis, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel P. Herbert, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ellice, and other members—General Evans' motion is rejected by 213 to 59—Lord Panmure raises the same question in the House of Lords, but vindicates the purchase system—Speeches of Lord De Grey, Lord Lucan, Earl Grey, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Cambridge*—**FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY**—*Mr. W. Williams moves for returns on this subject, and reprobates the practice—Lord C. Paget recommends that the motion be modified—Remarks of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Buxton, and other members—The motion, as amended, is carried—Sir John Pakington moves for a Royal Commission on the system of Promotion and Pay of Naval Officers—It is resisted by the Government, and rejected on a division*—**FORTIFICATION OF DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS**—*Lord Palmerston, on July 23rd, brings before the House of Commons this subject, and recommends defensive measures founded on the Report of the Defence Commission—His speech, explaining the details of the plan, and the proposed mode of defraying the expenditure—Reception of the measure by the House of Commons*

—*Mr. Lindsay moves an amendment disapproving the expenditure for land fortifications—Mr. Sidney Herbert in a long explanatory speech justifies the recommendations of the Commission—After several speeches, and a reply from Lord Palmerston, the proposition of the Government is affirmed by a majority of 268 against 39—A Bill being brought in to give effect to the resolution, Mr. Edwin James moves its rejection, and is seconded by Sir C. Napier—Mr. Sidney Herbert supports the motion—After full debate, the second reading is carried by 141 to 32—In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough gives his support to the Bill, but thinks further defensive measures desirable—Speech of Lord De Grey and Ripon, who adverts with much satisfaction to the newly-raised Volunteer Corps—The Fortifications Bill is passed.*

MILITARY and naval affairs engaged this year a more than usual share of the attention of Parliament. Questions relating to the discipline and management of the army, the manning of the navy, and its efficiency in the event of war, were raised from time to time, and led to interesting discussions; and towards the latter part of the session, the important subject of fortifying the dockyards and arsenals, which had recently been the object of an inquiry and Report by a Royal Commission, was taken up by the Government, and led to practical results. The Estimates for both branches of the service this year were unprecedentedly large; and in proposing them to the House of Commons, on the 17th February, Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, felt it necessary to enter into a fuller explanation than usual, in order to show what were the causes of the increase. He had, he said, to consider in what manner he could expend to the greatest advantage to the country the money Parliament would vote, and he had made a very large outlay upon the new rifled guns, which had proved so valuable in Italy, and which had been largely supplied to the Navy. The Government had thought it better

to disembodied the Militia as soon as possible, and to add to the regular force, regarding it, as a general rule, inexpedient that the Militia should be embodied in time of peace. He then specified the different branches of the force which it was proposed to augment, the extent of the augmentation, and the reasons upon which it was founded, the apparent increase being 20,000 men beyond the number voted last year, though, in reality, owing to transfers from India and other causes, the increase was not so great. He denied that the military force of this country, amounting to 240,000 men, was too large, or disproportioned to the population, in comparison with other nations; and it must be recollected, he added, that our army was not the army of England only, but of our colonies and of India. Then it was said that our army was a dear one; but he showed, by reference to the cost of other armies, that this was an error. Having got the men, he proceeded to consider how they were commanded, how practised, how clothed, how armed, how fed, and what was the state of their health. Upon all these points he gave minute details. With reference to the health of the army, he stated that a great improvement had

taken place. Taking the mortality in the force at home, the best criterion, he showed that its rate had diminished in all the different branches; and although this might be owing, he observed, to the army being a great deal younger than it was, in the Household Cavalry, which had never been in the Crimea or in India, the mortality had very considerably diminished. After making some passing remarks upon the Volunteer force, and suggestions as to their organization, he discussed the other Estimates,—for the manufacturing establishments; for warlike stores,—shot and shells and ordnance,—with the separate and comparative merits and properties of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns; barracks, and other items which he thought required explanation. He repeated that the amount of these Estimates was enormous, but he hoped that the explanation he had given would convince the House and the country that the Government had done their utmost to relieve the public burdens as far as possible consistent with the circumstances of the time, which was a transition period in almost every *matériel* of war. He concluded by moving a vote of 143,362 men, exclusive of 92,490 in India.

After an amusing speech from Sir R. Peel, in which he cast much ridicule upon the Volunteer movement, the vote proposed by Mr. Herbert was agreed to.

The Estimates for the Navy, which were likewise much in excess of those of any former year, were moved by Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, on the 13th February. The noble lord observed that it was absolutely necessary that a country

like this, with such extended territories and an immense commerce, should maintain a considerable number of ships, and that, supposing every other country should disarm, we should still be under the necessity of keeping up a large navy. He should confine his remarks, he said, to the present year, and to professional subjects, avoiding all questions of national policy. The navy was now a new creation,—all nations had started fair, and it behoved us, therefore, to make efforts to restore our superiority. In order to give the House an idea of the navies which other nations possessed, he read a list of the French navy, which had 34 ships-of-the-line afloat and 5 building, 34 frigates afloat and 13 building, 5 iron-cased ships building, 17 corvettes afloat and 3 building, besides gunboats and small vessels, making in all 244 steamships; and most of those building might be launched in a few months. Russia had 9 steamships of the line afloat and 9 building, 18 steam frigates afloat and 3 building, 10 steam corvettes afloat and 11 building, and a number of smaller vessels, making 187 steamships afloat and 48 building—a total of 235 vessels. Unlike ourselves, both France and Russia could call out sailors to man their navies in a few weeks. He then stated the number of steam-vessels we had in commission on the 1st of December last (excluding sailing vessels) at 244, of which number the force at home and in the Mediterranean consisted of 27 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates and corvettes, and 29 sloops and gunboats, in addition to blockships, the number afloat and building, and the number he expected would

be launched before the end of the year, including 10 line-of-battle ships and 12 frigates. Lord Clarence then went through the several Estimates, explaining them very fully, and commenting upon each. On the tenth vote he accounted for the programme of last year of the ships to be built falling short, and stated that it was proposed to build 39,934 tons during the ensuing financial year, besides converting 4 line-of-battle ships and 4 frigates. He claimed credit for effecting a real reduction in the vote for naval stores, &c., in the yards, without prejudice to the public service. In conclusion, he said it was with extreme pain he was instrumental in asking for such large sums of money, but it was the wish of the nation that our navy should be maintained in sufficient force; and he referred to the suggestion of Mr. Cobden, that where the French had two ships we should have three. The Government felt bound, therefore, to continue their exertions to put our navy on a sound footing. At the same time, although these large Estimates were asked for, they did not think themselves under an obligation, if the state of Europe and the world should justify a reduction of our naval force, although the House of Commons granted the money, to expend it. He moved the first vote of 85,500 men and boys in the fleet and coastguard service, including 18,000 marines.

After some remarks from Sir John Pakington, expressing a general approval of the statements of the Secretary to the Admiralty, the proposed votes were agreed to by the House.

In regard to the Civil Service Estimates, the House of Commons

did not show the same disposition to acquiesce in the proposals of the Government as they had with regard to the Army and Navy expenditure. Mr. Wise, M.P. for Stafford, moved at the commencement of the session a Resolution that it would be desirable to appoint every year a Select Committee to inquire into the Miscellaneous Civil Service expenditure of the preceding year; into the payments made out of the Consolidated Fund; and into those on account of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. He believed, he said, that he represented the opinion of the country when he asserted that the expenditure for the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates was increasing too rapidly, and the country desired the control and check of an inquiry by a Select Committee each session into the expenditure of the preceding year, which, he was convinced, would lead to a very considerable reduction of the Estimates. He instanced various items of expenditure, many of them large, several increasing yearly, and all, in his opinion, requiring revision. With respect to the payments out of the Consolidated Fund, he observed that they never came before Parliament; and he thought it would be well if the House were, from time to time, periodically to look into the charges upon the Fund. He saw no reason, moreover, why the charges upon the Crown Land Revenues and the Woods and Forests, which were of enormous amount, should not be brought under the cognizance of the House, which was bound to see whether the property produced what it ought to produce, and whether the revenues were properly expended. In conclusion, he pointed out cer-

tain charges upon the Consolidated Fund, which, he thought, should be removed to the Estimates of the year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Smith.

Mr. Laing admitted that the subject was a very important one, and excited great interest out of doors. It was most desirable that economy should be introduced into the Civil Service expenditure, and if this proposition for a Standing Committee would effect that end it would be of great advantage. He doubted, however, whether a measure that would divide the responsibility between the Committee and the Government would attain the object. He gave detailed explanations regarding certain items, with a view of showing that there had been a fair amount of administrative economy in the expenditure, and pointed out the difference between the action of a Committee and that of a Government, the former sometimes increasing, instead of diminishing, expenditure. With respect to the Woods and Forests, he reminded the House of the nature of the property, which could not be dealt with as if the country had the power of alienating it. He believed that the management had of late been improved. Upon the whole, agreeing with Mr. Wise in the object he had in view, he doubted whether a Standing Committee was the best mode of attaining it. He could assure the House that the attention of the Government during the recess had been most earnestly devoted to the subject, and he hoped that when the Estimates for the year were before the House, it would be seen that their exertions had not been altogether fruitless.

Mr. Baxter said he was satisfied with the speech of Mr. Laing. He believed that the expenditure could be greatly reduced without disadvantage to the public service, and it was the opinion of the country that it should be checked.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped, when the Estimates were upon the table, it would be seen that the Government had given their best attention to this subject. The vast increase in the Miscellaneous Estimates was due to a small number of items, some of which it was extremely difficult to control; but the Government had endeavoured to ascertain the reasons of the increase, and to make every possible diminution. With regard to the motion, he was of opinion that it was not one that should be adopted by the House. A Select Committee appointed every year would not only be not a good measure, but would be a decidedly bad one, taking away responsibility from the Executive Government.

Mr. Bright said he believed that by a Committee, fairly appointed, an effectual check might be given to many items of expenditure; but unless the Government, contrary to past examples, backed the Committee, and acted upon their report, there would be no change in its extravagant and growing amount. If there was any man in that house of a truly Conservative spirit, he could not show it more or better than by helping any Chancellor of the Exchequer to lessen the vast expenditure and taxation of the country.

Sir H. Willoughby supported the motion, which he thought had been misunderstood. The appointment of the Committee would not touch the responsibility of the

Executive at all, since the object was to inquire into the expenditure of the past year.

Upon a division, Mr. Wise's motion was carried against the Government by a majority of 121 to 93.

The subject of manning the navy, which had recently been committed to the investigation of a Royal Commission, was on several occasions referred to in both Houses of Parliament. On the 16th February, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who always took a prominent part in these discussions, moved a resolution in the House of Commons in these terms:—

"That the recommendations of the Commissioners on Manning the Navy ought to be taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to carry out the principles of such recommendations."

He considered it, he said, a great dereliction of duty on the part of the Admiralty that, as far as regarded the recommendations of the Commissioners, we were almost in the same position as last year. He went through the recommendations, and asked what was the use of appointing a Commission, unless their recommendations were followed up. He laid particular stress upon the expediency of maintaining an efficient reserve of men, a cheap expedient, which would enable us, he said, to dispense with a large fleet, contending that we had not at present such a reserve. He found great fault with the Board of Admiralty, which, he thought, worked excessively ill, and declared he should do all he could to reform it.

Mr. Henley suggested reasons why we had failed in obtaining a reserve. The terms offered to the

seamen, who were a suspicious race, he said, were not sufficiently distinct and intelligible, and were framed in a spirit of mistrust, which made them hesitate.

Mr. Liddell said there was no doubt that the plan of volunteering for the navy had not worked well, and he assigned several reasons for its ill-success, one of which was that urged by Mr. Henley, that the terms of enrolment were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. Lindsay said it was not in his power to support the motion, for this, among other reasons, that he had dissented from all his colleagues on the Manning Commission. He had thought the scheme for inducing men to volunteer into the Royal Navy would prove a failure, and it had so proved, which he regretted, as it was a very serious matter that a scheme of the Government should fail. He developed his own views on the subject of manning the navy, which he had ineffectually pressed upon his fellow Commissioners.

Lord C. Paget said he did not mean to oppose the motion, but he should be able to show that the Government were, as fast as they could, carrying out, one by one, the recommendations of the Commissioners. Previously to this, however, he replied to the objections of Mr. Henley and Mr. Liddell, observing that it was only six weeks since the measure to which they referred had come into operation, and that it was hard to condemn a scheme after so short a trial. He was glad to say that the delusion which had taken possession of the seamen was disappearing. He then proceeded to show that the complaints of Sir C. Napier were not well founded, and that the Government had not neglected the

recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, but were actually carrying them into effect.

Sir J. Elphinstone pressed upon the Government the necessity of carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners as to schoolships, which he considered of great importance.

Sir M. Seymour was glad to hear the assurance given by Lord C. Paget that the recommendations of the Royal Commission would be carried out. He believed that the improvements in the navy had broken down the objections of seamen in general to the service. Among the available resources for the navy was the Coastguard service, which he found of great value in the Russian war.

Mr. Bentinck urged the desirableness of re-constructing the Board of Admiralty.

Admiral Walcott supported the motion.

Mr. W. D. Seymour insisted on the importance of training-ships, as affording a permanent source of supply to the Royal Navy.

After a short reply from Sir C. Napier, the motion was agreed to.

Shortly afterwards, the same subject was mooted in the House of Lords by the Earl of Hardwicke. The noble lord, in calling the attention of the country to the state of the naval reserve, thought that the present number of that reserve was not sufficient for the defence of the country. The total number was 8000 men in the Coastguard, of whom only 4000 were seamen, and about 7000 Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, instead of 30,000 men as recommended by the Commissioners who had recently deliberated on this subject, and sanctioned by the Act of Parliament passed last session

to enable Her Majesty to carry out that recommendation. He was sorry to see the little which had been as yet done to provide the country with an efficient reserve, and condemned the practice of allowing the Coastguard service to be deteriorated by the indiscriminate admission of persons who had been engaged in the coasting trade.

The Duke of Somerset, in reply, explained the steps which had been taken by the Admiralty to establish a supply of boys for the Navy by means of training-ships stationed at the naval and commercial ports, and proceeded to point out what improvements were contemplated on the present system, in order to make the education given to lads for the Navy efficient for rendering them good and able sailors. One of the modifications of the present plan was to keep the boys at school on shore, instead of placing them in a hulk, and thereby injuring their muscular development by excessive crowding, and to send them now and then to learn the duties of a sailor in brigs attached to the establishment. The Admiralty was only waiting for the passing of the Estimates to carry this scheme into effect. Great liberality had been lately shown to seamen; the quality of provisions supplied to them had been improved, their bedding and clothes were to be presented gratuitously, and several alterations had taken, or were to take place, in regard to the appointment of warrant and petty officers, and means were now under consideration for the quicker and more frequent payment of wages. The naval reserves at the present moment numbered between 11,000 and 12,000 men,

and consisted of the Coastguard, the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the reserve of last summer. It had been suggested that if he wished to raise 30,000 men he must remove the restrictions imposed and admit all comers; but he had come to the determination of restricting enrolment in the Royal Naval Volunteers to able seamen alone, as he hoped by that course to make the force more efficient and more popular. He did not think the suggestion of forming a reserve out of those seamen who had served ten years a wise one, as it would deprive the Navy of the services of those very men whom it could least spare, and at a time when their services were most valuable. He then adverted to the question of training and drill for the volunteers, and, expressing his assent to the necessity of good training and drill, said it was impossible, for various reasons which he stated, to give the men more than the allotted twenty-two days for drill. The present enrolment of volunteers was only about forty or fifty men a week, but he hoped that this number would be much increased when the suspicions engendered by the great liberality of Parliament were dissipated, and when seamen became thoroughly impressed with the knowledge that they would never be called out except in cases of absolute emergency.

Lord Ellenborough did not entertain great expectations of the value of the naval reserves sought to be established. The real reserve for the Navy was the body of seamen unemployed at all periods of the year. He congratulated the country on the successive efforts made by the Admiralty to improve the condition of the sailor, and

thought the liberality of Parliament in this respect was most wise and worthy of the nation.

The subject then dropped.

Later in the session, about the beginning of May, a fuller and more comprehensive discussion as to the strength and condition of our navy and its competency in the event of invasion for defensive purposes, was originated by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords. That veteran statesman, in one of those weighty addresses which produce a great impression both on his immediate auditors and upon public opinion, entered on this important subject with the view of arousing the attention of the Government and of the country to the urgency of meeting the increasing naval armaments of France by a corresponding addition to the strength and efficiency of our own navy. Lord Lyndhurst prefaced the question, which he addressed to the Ministers of the Crown as to the present condition and probable future progress of our marine force, by remarking upon the ignorance which existed in England on the state of the navy, and he proceeded to point out the enormous efforts made by France to create a navy since 1849, when a Commission for the re-organization of the French navy was issued. The success attending these efforts had been so great that France was now in possession of an admirable steam navy. The avowed object of that Commission and that navy was to attack this country; and one of the questions considered by it was, how a French navy, with a considerable military force on board, might invade England. What had been done in the mean time by the Government of this country? Alarmed by the grow-

ing naval power of France, the Government had been at length aroused, and had at a great expense succeeded in forming a navy equal, but not more than equal, to that of France. We had last year twenty-nine sail of the line, and France had the same number, but the French were superior in frigates. We might now, perhaps, exceed the French naval steam force by a few ships; but, if we were superior, it was only in a small degree. But equality in numbers with the French navy was in reality inequality, because, while their navy was concentrated, ours was scattered in order to protect our distant possessions. To be equal with France we ought to have double the number of steam-vessels of France, especially as the alleged superiority of our seamen was now considerably modified by the alterations in navigation. But the question arose, How were these ships to be manned? The French navy was supplied by the "*conscription maritime*," so as to occasion no difficulty in despatching a ship at once to sea; in addition to which, the French Government encouraged by bounties the large northern fisheries, from which in case of war they would at once be able to draw a supply of 40,000 men. The force required by this country was a Channel fleet equal to that of France, a Home fleet in case of disaster, a Mediterranean fleet, and a fleet of observation. But we were incapable of manning such fleets, and this inability was perfectly understood by France. Lord Lyndhurst traced the various difficulties which had been always experienced in this country, and the expedients resorted to, down to the attempts to man the Baltic fleet—a measure of

such difficulty that foreign sailors and landsmen had to be taken on board. These difficulties still existed, as he believed that nothing had been done since that time to remedy the evil. What, then, was to be done? That was not for him, but for the Admiralty, to decide; but he would remind the Government, that under the new system of warfare a blow could be struck in a moment, and to strike the first blow would be almost decisive of the war. Adverting to the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had sat upon the subject of the navy, he examined those recommendations in detail, and highly blamed the Government for not having carried them out in a more prompt and effective manner. Their report had been made in February, 1859, and was one which demanded the most speedy attention, but he believed that not a single man had been raised until the 1st of January last, and, instead of the 30,000 men recommended by the Commissioners, only 800 men, according to Lord C. Paget, had been raised in three months, so that it would take ten years at that rate to raise the 30,000 men. The causes of failure, he believed, had been various, but among them he considered that the complication of the regulations and the smallness of the bounty might be looked upon as chief. Why, the 6*l.* bounty for the whole 30,000 men would only amount to 180,000*l.* out of 12,000,000*l.* of naval estimates! This saving of money in men and spending it on machinery and material was like making a watch and leaving out the mainspring. It was a penny-wise and pound-foolish economy. The conclusion he came to was, that our naval affairs were in a deplorable

condition, and the question suggested itself whether this was due to the Board of Admiralty; the constitution, continual changes, and non-naval chiefs, of which he severely criticised. Alluding to the present tendency of our financial policy, to abolish indirect taxation and to diminish the Army and Navy Estimates, he pointed out the folly of following such a course, and asked if it were wise to reduce our navy, while the French navy was being increased year by year, purely upon the supposition of always maintaining the friendship of the Emperor of the French, and of establishing by commercial means a peaceful feeling between France and this country. He concluded by animadverting in strong terms on the meddling measure of Lord John Russell, which was setting class against class at a time when it was urgently necessary that all classes should be united.

The Duke of Somerset, (First Lord of the Admiralty,) admitted that the subject was of great public importance, and, in consequence, he was the more eager to refute the impression made by Lord Lyndhurst's speech that the present Government had reduced the naval force of the country. During the last eight months more men had been employed in the dock-yards, exclusive of the factories, than had ever been employed at any previous period in the history of this country. We had now, exclusive of blockships and sailing vessels, 50 ships-of-the-line afloat, 30 frigates, 17 corvettes, 88 sloops, many of large power; 26 small vessels, 24 gun vessels of a peculiar class, and 350 gunboats. The French had 53 ships-of-the-line, and had six or eight more building, 38 frigates and 12 building,

and about 140 sloops. With regard to our naval reserve the coast-guard now numbered 6862 men, and, although it had been suggested to add at once 12,000 more, he thought it would be a great mistake to fill up by new men a service which sailors of the navy regarded as their own ultimate destination. The naval coast volunteers numbered 7000, and they were in the highest efficiency. As to the Royal Naval Reserve, only 1000 men had been at present enrolled; but as yet the scheme had hardly come into operation. The actual naval reserve at the present moment was 14,850 men, whose services were immediately available in any danger. In regard to the regulations which Lord Lyndhurst had ridiculed, he explained that they applied to different classes, but that all which affected the common seaman were printed upon a single sheet of paper. It was true that the numbers enrolled in the Royal Navy Reserve were not so many as might be desired; still he believed that a spirit was rising among the men highly favourable to the service, and this spirit would be still more favourable when they once understood that they were not to be sent out of the country on every petty war, but only to be called upon in case any great European war should arise. There was one point which he would touch upon, and which was of great importance in considering the question of naval reserves—he meant training boys for the navy. This had been done by the present Government, and had been attended with the greatest success. He briefly alluded to the remarks of Lord Lyndhurst on the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and pointed out, in

reply, that failures had generally been the result of the appointment of naval men to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. He deprecated anything like party spirit in discussing such a national question as the efficiency of the navy, and hoped that, however they might differ upon other questions, they would be united on this.

Lord Hardwicke expressed his regret that so long an interval had elapsed before active measures were taken for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission as to the formation of the Naval Reserve; at the same time he was glad to find, from the exceedingly clear, frank, and candid speech of the Duke of Somerset, that the Government had become impressed with the necessity of activity. He concluded his speech with some remarks upon the necessity of impressment in manning the navy in cases of great need.

Lord Colchester said that, although he perfectly admitted the capabilities of civilians to fill the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, he thought it would be as well that the impression should not go forth to the navy that naval men were unfit for that post. He concluded by impressing on their lordships the necessity of having a measure passed to empower Government to impress seamen in case of an European war.

The Duke of Somerset, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderly, stated that the marines would be increased by the addition of 1000 men during the present year. It had been proposed to increase the marines still more, but it was deemed inexpedient to make the total increase all at once. The 6000 men on shore recommended

by the Royal Commission to be held ready for embarkation in case of emergency were already enlisted. In regard to impressment, he thought it would be only under circumstances of the direst emergency that the Government would be justified in recommending such a course to Her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor briefly stated that there was no doubt that, although the custom had fallen into disuse, the law in regard to impressment was as much in force as ever.

The discussion here terminated. Much impression was, however, produced on the public mind by the proceedings of this evening.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Sir C. Napier moved an address to Her Majesty, expressing the regret of the House that, instead of a reserve of 70,000 men, contemplated by the Manning Commission, there existed only 6362 coastguardmen, 1900 district ship's companies, 1400 revenue men, and 600 cruisers' men, and 5000 or 6000 coast volunteers not to be depended upon; and praying Her Majesty to give directions that the coastguard should be completed to 12,000 seamen, as recommended by the Commission, ready to be placed in efficient ships at the several ports, instead of the present block ships; thus constituting a reserve of ten sail of the line, ready for any emergency; that the number of naval volunteers, now under 1000, should be completed as soon as possible; and the other recommendations of the Commission complied with. In the course of a long speech he threw out many hints for improvements of the navy, and for rendering it popular, accusing the Admiralty, among

other shortcomings, of tardiness in adopting his suggestions.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone.

Lord C. Paget, premising that, in his opinion, the bringing matters of detail connected with the navy so frequently before the House was unadvisable, and not for the advantage of the service, asked the House not to agree to the motion, noticing the invidious manner in which the coast volunteers were spoken of in it, and maintaining that they were to be "depended upon." He went over the principal topics in the motion and in the speech of Sir C. Napier, whose figures, he said, were inaccurate, observing that the enrolment of the naval volunteers, in spite of various obstacles, was proceeding satisfactorily, and that all the important recommendations of the Manning Commission had been carried out as far as practicable. One of the most important related to boys for the navy, and the number which in 1857 was 1898, in 1859 was 5147, and now the number of boys educating for the navy was 8335, who would become first-rate seamen; and this was considered to be an ample supply. Lord Clarence entered into various details bearing on the present condition of the navy, and complained of the motion as implying a direct censure upon the Admiralty, who were doing their best for the public service.

Sir J. Pakington was glad that the motion had been made, as it was important to know what exertions the Admiralty were making to obtain a sufficient reserve force for the navy; and as it had elicited an answer which he had heard with great satisfaction, he hoped

it was the intention of the Admiralty to carry out all the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The discussion was continued by Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Corry, Sir G. Pechell, Admiral Walcott, and other members. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

About a fortnight later, on the 14th of June, the subject of the Naval Reserve again engaged the attention of Parliament. The question was now raised by Mr. Lindsay, who had been a member of the Royal Commission on Manning the Navy, and had presented a separate Report on some points on which he had not agreed in the conclusions of his colleagues. Mr. Lindsay began by adverting to the fact, that our reserves were, at that time, considerably below the number recommended by the Commission. All agreed, he observed, as to the necessity of maintaining our fleets in an efficient state, and of course at as small an expense as possible; but we were expending in time of peace 15,000,000*l.* per annum on our navy, yet we were not prepared, because we had not a sufficient reserve of seamen. We were consequently obliged to keep our large ships cruising about, to the alarm of France; a pressure was thereby brought to bear upon that country which reacted upon this. Even if we had sufficient reserves we had not sufficient officers to command them; and he recommended the employment of officers of the merchant service in this branch of the navy. He moved that, "with a view to greater efficiency in war and less expenditure in peace, more prompt and effective measures should be adopted to

complete the reserves of marines and seamen for Her Majesty's navy."

Lord C. Paget said, considering the shortness of the time, very great progress had been made in obtaining first-class men. The whole number of the reserves, including coastguard, naval brigade, royal naval coast volunteers, and marines on shore, was 23,831, including officers. If the public, he observed, would only wait patiently, they would find the navy on a satisfactory footing. No exertion should be spared to get up the reserves to the required number as soon as possible. With respect to the Articles of War for the navy (the severity of which, in the opinion of Mr. Lindsay, deterred seamen from entering the Queen's service), a Bill, he said, would be introduced into the other House for modifying and improving them.

Sir C. Napier, after arguing that the deficiency of the reserves was greater than would appear from Lord C. Paget's statement, urged the keeping up of our navy at any cost, instead of expending money in coast fortifications, which would be quite useless.

Mr. Bentinck said, if the object of the motion was to assert that the Board of Admiralty had not done what was in their power to carry out the recommendations of the Manning Commission, he entirely concurred with it; but he did not lay the entire blame upon the Board; the real blame rested on that House. With regard to the coast fortifications, he agreed with Sir C. Napier that they would be a waste of money.

Mr. Whitbread briefly replied to Sir C. Napier, and after some re-

marks by Admiral Duncombe and Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Lindsay's motion was negatived.

The system of promotion in the army, and the method of obtaining commissions by purchase, underwent some debate in the House of Commons on the 6th of March, upon the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans. The gallant officer moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to order the gradual abolition, as soon as practicable, of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army (having due regard in doing so to existing rights), with the view of substituting, for the purchase system, promotion partly by selection, partly by seniority, grounded on war services of merit, length of colonial and home services, and attested professional fitness. In a speech of considerable length, he pointed out the evils of the purchase system, and discussed the arguments urged in its favour, reminding the House that he did not propose the sudden abolition of the system.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rich, who said the question substantially was, whether merit or money should be the passport to rank in the army, and he asked the House whether, at the present time, it would say that it was desirable that promotion should be purchased by money. He urged various arguments against this practice.

Captain L. Vernon moved as an amendment, a Resolution, that "whereas the promotion in the seniority corps already existing—viz., the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines—is of an unsatisfactory character, it is not desirable to extend the

seniority system to the whole of the army." He argued that the seniority system was not so entirely one of unmixed good as the mover and seconder of the motion supposed, and he supported this argument by showing the results of the system in the corps he referred to, numbering 45,000 men, and in the Indian army, where promotion was so slack that the officers invented a purchase system of their own. As a proof that merit obtained promotion without purchase, he cited the case of Sir De Lacy Evans himself, who, in six months, by his meritorious services, had advanced from the rank of lieutenant to that of lieutenant-colonel, without the expense of one shilling, whereas, in a seniority corps, he would not have got beyond the rank of captain. Without deciding what was the best system of promotion in the army, he denounced the seniority system as the worst.

Colonel Dickson, in supporting the amendment, complained of the influence which the press exerted to the prejudice of the army, by publishing unfounded charges. He was quite aware, he said, that great abuses had crept in under the purchase system, but there was a vast difference between improvement and total destruction. If the purchase system was abolished, it would be impossible for a poor man to enter a cavalry regiment unless the pay was increased to a very large extent. Its abolition would cost the country a large sum, and the system would not fail to re-enter the army. Selection, so far from being a remedy, would, in his opinion, be the ruin of the British army, by extinguishing the *esprit de corps*, one of its leading features.

Sir F. Smith said, he did not see how selection and seniority

could be combined. What were to be the grounds of selection, and who was to exercise it? He recommended that things should be left as they were: the present system had produced the finest regiments in the world.

Captain Jervis thought that if promotion were to be abolished, the pay of the army must be increased, so as to induce men to enter it who could look to supporting themselves on their pay. In short, it was a question of money.

Colonel Lindsay, after noticing the case of an officer who had been passed over eighteen times, but who stated that, if there had been no purchase, he should have been longer in attaining his rank, expressed his belief that the system of purchase was most efficient, both for the army and the public good. A system of non-purchase did exist, however, to a considerable extent; but purchase was quite compatible with the principle of examination, and merit was a frequent ground of promotion. There was a control and a species of discipline attached to the purchase of commissions, under which our regimental system had never failed.

Colonel P. Herbert hoped the House would not be led away by the opinion of officers in foreign services. He had conversed with foreign officers, and had always found that they laboured under the misapprehension, that under our system of purchase commissions were put up to the highest bidders; but when they understood the system they admitted it was an admirable one. He wished, he said, to put the defence of the system, not on personal grounds, but on the ground of its efficiency, and on that of public economy.

The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Sidney Herbert) observed, that this question was a most difficult and complicated one. As an abstract proposition he thought seniority a bad ground of promotion; but the fact was, that different portions of the army had different principles of promotion. In the Queen's service, the principle was seniority, accelerated by purchase; in the Indian army it was seniority pure. This question was, he thought, overloaded with exaggeration and error. Nothing was more erroneous than to assume that a non-purchaser was a hard-working officer, well acquainted with his profession, and that the purchasing officer was unacquainted with his profession. Then he had heard the most sanguine expectations held out that, by the abolition of the purchase system, the army would get a superior class of men; on the other hand, it had been said it would deteriorate the army. He believed that both assumptions were utterly untrue; that if the present system was abolished it would not make the slightest difference in the class of persons entering the army. The Report of the Duke of Somerset's Commission, in his opinion, gave the fairest account of the advantages and disadvantages of the purchase system, and he stated the recommendations of that Commission for the modifications of the system. He urged the embarrassments incident to selection, besides the invidious character attached to the office; but, in considering the objections to a system of selection, he denied that, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, it would be made an instrument of political influence, or be employed for purposes of favouritism. He confessed that

he viewed with apprehension and alarm the proposal for the entire abolition of purchase. Holding, as he did, that purchase in some shape and in some ranks was necessary, but that it might be abolished in the higher, limiting it to the rank of major, the principles laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission were those which the Government preferred, and it would be his duty, he said, to prepare a scheme to be laid before them and the military authorities founded upon those principles. He would not be driven from the point he had stated, where he could see his way, for the army was a machine too delicate to be played with.

Mr. Ellice was of opinion that the proposed scheme would only aggravate the evils complained of, and he advised the House—both those who desired the abolition of the purchase system and those who thought it should be maintained—not to assent to a proposition which was accompanied by many difficulties. He insisted that the power of selection in the higher ranks would open a door to partialities and favouritism; and he should like to see, he said, instead of this piece of patchwork, a scheme that would settle the affairs of the whole army, that of India included.

Colonel North objected to the project of Mr. Herbert, which he thought would lead the way to the destruction of the existing system.

Lord Stanley said he was quite aware that the abolition of purchase would be a work of great difficulty and vast expense, and no plan for effecting it had been proposed. The scheme proposed by Mr. Herbert was a compro-

mise, and if the motion was pressed to a division he should vote against it.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the House divided upon Sir De Lacy Evans' motion, when there appeared—

For the motion . . . 59

Against it . . . 213

Majority . . . 154

The same subject was discussed in the House of Lords soon afterwards upon the second reading of the Mutiny Bill, when Lord Panmure called the attention of the House to the present system of promotion in the army by the sale and purchase of commissions. He pointed out at some length its various advantages, and refuted the objections which had often-times been brought against it. The Report of the Commission was one which ought to have made the Government pause before they ventured upon a radical change, as six of the Commissioners were in favour of the Report, and four against it — a majority hardly large enough to justify the Government in ignoring the opinions of the minority. The "selection" system, he considered, would be destructive of that harmony and good feeling which at present existed in the army, and would impose on the Commander-in-Chief a most invidious task. In considering the financial view of the question, he asked whether lieutenant-colonels who had purchased their commissions above the regulation price, if they applied for leave to sell out, were only to be allowed to receive the regulation price; because, if so, it was a decided fraud upon them, as they had bought their commissions upon a totally different understanding.

Lord de Grey and Ripon said the speech of Lord Panmure would have been very appropriate if it had been the intention of the Government entirely to abolish the purchase system. As, however, no such intention existed, the suspicions of Lord Panmure were quite unfounded. It was indispensable in the higher grades of the army in most cases to adopt the system of selection, and the new regulations only proposed to make the principle of selection compulsory instead of optional. He felt convinced that the adoption of this principle, approved as it was by the Commission, would not only increase the efficiency of the army, but remove one of the greatest scandals which at present attached to it.

Lord Lucan considered that the system of purchase had worked well, and believed that no regiments in the world were equal to the British regiments. There might be more scientific officers in foreign armies, but there were none more loyal, more faithful, or more brave than the English officers. If the system of selection were to be adopted as the rule, it would give rise to much discontent and operate unjustly upon officers.

The Duke of Somerset thought it intolerable that the lives of men and the honour of the country should be intrusted to an incapable officer, simply because he possessed money instead of brains, and because there was a dislike to interfere with the present system of promotion. The public interests imperatively demanded the substitution, in the higher military appointments, of the principle of promotion by selection for that of promotion by purchase.

Earl Grey contended that it

would be impossible, under a system of selection, to get rid of the influence of favour and interest.

The Duke of Cambridge said he still retained the opinions he had expressed before the Royal Commission; but whatever decision the Government might arrive at, he should do his best to carry it out as frankly and fairly as possible.

Some important facts and opinions, bearing on the subject of discipline in both services, were elicited during a short debate which arose in the House of Commons in regard to flogging in the Army and Navy, upon a motion made by Mr. W. Williams for a return of the number of cases of punishment that had taken place in 1859. Mr. Williams expatiated upon the cruelty of this practice, and dwelt upon the demoralizing and exasperating effects produced on the spectators, and upon its effect in deterring men from entering the services. Mr. Bristow seconded the motion, advocating the abolition of corporal punishment. Colonel North charged Mr. Williams with making inaccurate statements calculated to injure the character of absent officers. Alderman Salomons confirmed some of Mr. Williams's representations. Lord C. Paget said he did not object to the motion, provided that part were omitted which called for the names of the commanding officers in cases of flogging in the Navy. He said that efforts had been made to lessen the severity of this punishment, and it was intended soon to propose a reform of the Naval Criminal Code. [A Bill for the purpose was, in fact, afterwards brought in and passed.]

Mr. Buxton was perfectly persuaded that it would be the

soundest policy to get rid of the lash in the two services, which were made unpopular by it among the working classes. In order to show the inhumanity of the punishment, he read a description of a flogging by a sufferer, and pronounced it a brutal punishment, which could only be justified by a real and strong necessity, the *onus* being upon the advocates of the lash to prove the necessity. He was of opinion that discipline could be maintained as well without the lash as with it. In the best Continental armies it was unknown, and discipline was kept up in many of our regiments and many of our ships of war without flogging.

Mr. S. Herbert pointed out the distinction between the composition of our army and that of Continental armies, which were raised by conscription from all classes. A very strong authority must be exercised over a body like our army, raised in so peculiar a manner, by a mode of punishment more rapid and summary than was applied to civilians. But flogging was a punishment not unknown to civil life, and he cited statutes in which flogging was the penalty for certain offences. He did not say that this was right, but it was an answer to the objection that a rule was applied to the soldier from which the civilian was exempt. Since the case at Woolwich, which he thought a bad one, corporal punishment had been, by a wise, just, and humane General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, restricted to a few offences; and he wished that it should be reduced to a minimum. He hoped the House and the country would see that they might safely leave this matter in hands well able to deal with it.

Mr. E. James remarked, that there was this distinction between the flogging of civilians and soldiers—the latter suffered the penalty for comparatively venial crimes. He supported the motion; but suggested that it would be unfair to require the names of individual officers.

Sir C. Napier was of opinion that corporal punishment could not be wholly dispensed with; but that it should be inflicted only after trial by a court-martial.

Captain L. Vernon observed, that a soldier when he entered the service put himself in a different position from another man, and could only be controlled, when he had arms in his hands, by discipline, the infliction of which, in our army punished by flogging, in other armies was visited with death.

After some further discussion, the motion was amended as suggested by Lord C. Paget, so as to omit the names of commanding officers.

A motion made by Sir John Pakington near the close of the Session, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the present system of promotions and retirement in Her Majesty's Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of Naval officers, was resisted by Lord Clarence Paget, on behalf of the Government, as an inexpedient proceeding, calculated to excite delusive hopes and to encourage discontent, and was rejected by a majority of 89 to 56.

One of the most important measures of the year, though deferred to a late period of the Session, still remained to be carried through. A Royal Commission had been appointed in the preceding autumn, to inquire into the

means of defence of the dockyards and arsenals, and to report upon the measures required to secure the kingdom against invasion. The Commission, composed of officers of eminence in different branches of the army, together with some civilians, after a full investigation of the subject committed to them, presented, early in this year, an elaborate Report, setting forth the means and capabilities of defence, as well as the actual defects in our system, and recommending the execution of works on an extensive scale for the purpose of protecting the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards against a hostile inroad. On the 23rd of July, the Prime Minister brought this important national question before the House of Commons. In proposing the Resolution, the object of which was to carry into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission, Lord Palmerston observed that, after the conclusion of the great war, in which our supremacy at sea had been established, a long continuance of peace was calculated upon, and the Government had thought it unnecessary to call upon the country to secure our dockyards against the distant contingency of a war; and as long as our fleet depended upon the wind and the weather alone, we did right to rest upon the strength we possessed. Gradually, however, steam became the moving power, which altered the character of naval warfare, and impaired the advantages of our insular position by bridging over the Channel. Referring to the well-known warning given by Sir John Burgoyne in his letter to the Duke of Wellington, he observed that this appeal fell upon deaf ears; but when Lord Derby came into power, his Government took

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an important step to repair our means of defence, and that was followed up by the succeeding Government, though some of our most important establishments still remained imperfectly defended. A Commission was at length appointed to inquire into the facts, and the results had been laid upon the table of the House. The Commissioners' recommendations would require a total outlay of 11,000,000*l.*, including about 1,500,000*l.* for armaments; and he proposed, for the safety of the country, that these recommendations should substantially be carried out. To supply the funds two courses were available: either to vote annually such portions of the sum as the country would like to spend upon this object, or, as he felt it his duty to recommend, to endeavour to complete the works at the earliest possible period, without laying on the country a larger burden than was absolutely necessary, by raising by means of terminable annuities a sum sufficient to effect the object in three or four years. His opinion was, that if these works were necessary, they were necessary as soon as they could be got. The course he proposed was a departure from principle; but Parliament had encouraged the raising of money by loan for the improvement of landed estates, and that policy which was good for individuals could not be unwise for the country. By raising the money by means of terminable annuities there would not be a permanent burden upon the country. It was impossible for any one to say that the future, charged as the horizon was with clouds, was free from danger. We had recently contracted with our immediate neighbour across the Channel a commer-

cial treaty, and experience had proved that commercial intercourse between nations contributed to the preservation of peace, and he hoped much from this treaty. But the treaty alone would be a frail security for a great nation like this, so open to attack. France had an army of 600,000 men, 400,000 actually in arms, a far greater force than France required for the purpose of defence. He did not mean to say that her army was raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression, but we ought not to rely upon the forbearance of any Power, and France was not strengthening herself upon land alone; the utmost exertions had been made, and were making, to create a navy almost equal to our own, which could not be required for the defence of France, but which furnished the means of transporting in a few hours a large military force to our shores. He pointed out the dangers to which this country would be exposed by such an attempt; large contributions might be levied upon the metropolis, or a sudden attack by sea and land upon our naval arsenals might destroy the very cradle of our naval power, and the operation most likely to be attempted would be the landing a considerable force for the destruction of our dockyards. If London should be in danger, what would be wanted was the means of fighting a battle with the greatest possible amount of military force; for this purpose we must provide such arrangements as would make the smallest number of troops necessary to defend the dockyards, and the effect of these fortifications would be to set free a larger amount of force in the field for the defence of London. Many thought that the sum estimated by

the Commissioners was excessive for the purpose, but their estimates included armaments, which would come out of the annual votes. The Government were of opinion that 9,000,000*l.* would be sufficient for the purpose; out of this about 1,850,000*l.* would be for the purchase of land, a considerable portion of which would be profitably let, reducing the actual sum for the works to 7,150,000*l.* He compared this sum with the large expenditure of France and other continental States for the same objects, suggesting that, with such examples, it would be criminal in this country to neglect its defence, and that, when the proposed works should be completed, the country would be placed in a condition, humanly speaking, of comparative safety. He then read the Resolution he intended to move, granting for constructing the works 2,000,000*l.* for the present year, charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Treasury to raise this sum by annuities for the term of thirty years, to be charged upon the Fund. The Government, he observed, did not ask the whole sum at once, but proposed to spread it over three or four years, and 2,000,000*l.* was as much as could be advantageously spent between the present month and the same time next year. Application would be made annually for such portions of the 9,000,000*l.* as were required. He reminded the House, in conclusion, that annuities to the amount of 580,000*l.* would expire in the year 1867, which would more than cover the interest upon this loan.

Mr. Hubbard thought it was unadvisable to raise the money by the mode of terminable annuities,

which would be a disadvantageous operation.

Mr. Bright said, during his seventeen years' experience in that House, he had never known an instance of a question of such magnitude and importance brought before the House without notice, and of such a Resolution being proposed for adoption on the same evening. In all probability, the proposition would involve an expenditure of twice 12,000,000*l.* He protested against being entrapped or cajoled into such a Resolution, and, saying nothing of the tone and manner in which it had been proposed, he should move that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. S. Herbert, observing that it was but fair that the House should be put in possession of the plans which the Government proposed to execute, proceeded to explain the nature and extent of the works at the different places, and their respective cost. The 2,000,000*l.* to be raised, he said, was not the whole sum to be spent during the year. There was a sum of 450,000*l.* in the Estimates to carry on works in progress included in the proposition, so that the whole amount would be about 2,500,000*l.* He had a firm conviction, he added, that the country would support the Government in their proposal, and he expressed an earnest hope that the House would look at this as a national question.

After some remarks by General Peel, who considered the Government, however composed, responsible, not in a mere nominal sense, for the safety of the country, Mr. B. Osborne said that Lord Palmerston's speech had suggested very alarming considerations, and

he objected to coming to a vote upon this question under the influence of a panic. He recommended that the Resolution should be postponed.

Lord Palmerston, remarking that he was convinced the more the House reflected on the proposals which he had made, the more inclined they would be to support the Resolution, acceded to the wish expressed for further time, and the discussion was adjourned to the following week.

Upon its being resumed, an amendment was moved by Mr. Lindsay as follows:—"That, as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not now expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications." He warned the House of the very large expenditure—much larger than had been suggested by the Government—in which the proposed works would involve the country, and ridiculed the notion of an invasion from France. He had faith in the professions contained in the letter of the Emperor of the French, who had, he said, given proof of his sincerity, and who had more interest than we had in maintaining peace; and, above all, it was his interest to be at peace with this country. Would the projected works, he asked, make us safe? He denied that they would, and insisted that the House must go on with this expenditure, fortifying every part of the coast, and incur an outlay not of 9,000,000*l.*, but at least 59,000,000*l.* We had now a powerful navy; we had a volunteer force, in addition to our army, of 130,000 men, which could be augmented to 1,000,000; and if the French should succeed

(which he doubted) in throwing 100,000 upon our shores, not one of these 100,000 would ever return to their native country.

Mr. H. Berkeley, in seconding this amendment, said he differed from Mr. Lindsay in some points. He admitted that there was a necessity for defending the country, but he did not think the best mode of defence was by constructing stone walls and placing cannon upon them. With Lycurgus, he preferred walls of men to walls of stone, and thought that Lord Palmerston had made out no case why we should skulk behind fortifications rather than take to our usual defences, and resort to stone walls instead of wooden walls. Our volunteers, he contended, were like other volunteers and raw levies, if well led, would beat the best regular troops.

Mr. S. Herbert, after correcting some of Mr. Berkeley's facts, in reply to Mr. Lindsay, acknowledged that our navy was our first and great line of defence; but its effect, he remarked, had been seriously impaired by steam. Adverting to the anxiety expressed in the recent letter of the Emperor of the French for peace, he observed that no nation would attack France, and England was least inclined of all. Our prosperity depended upon the maintenance of peace; no man in England wished for war; yet what was the Emperor doing? He (Mr. Herbert) made no complaint of his proceedings. He was strengthening the fortifications at Cherbourg, L'Orient, Rochfort, and Brest, and he had no ground to complain of us for protecting our dockyards and arsenals, which were in a far weaker condition. He showed from examples, when we had the command of the sea, that foreign

fleets had done much damage upon our shores, proving that a navy was no perfect security. If any country, when once the sea line was broken through, depended upon fortifications, it was England; and the public opinion was, that we were not in that fit state of defence in which so rich a nation ought to be. If the House thought all the fears as to the insecurity of our dockyards and arsenals were imaginary, and that we should trust to the Spartan principle of defence, that of flesh and blood, let them refuse the Resolution; but he believed that the House, faithfully representing the feeling of the country, would be of opinion that the great depositories of our naval strength, and the points most liable to attack, should be made, as far as possible, invulnerable.

Mr. Bright said the House would deceive itself if it supposed that the estimate of the Government as to the cost of these works could be relied upon. Whenever the Government undertook any work, the estimate was never adhered to; the expenditure was doubled before the work was completed, and he had no doubt that, if the House voted the carrying out of these works to completion, the expenditure would be at least 20,000,000*l.* Millions more would be involved; there must be an increase of the standing army, and the works would be useless without soldiers to man them. He wanted to know by whom this expenditure was urged; was it by an united Cabinet? He believed that if the follies and superstitions of the Foreign-office could be got rid of, we might save three-fourths of our military expenditure, and that whatever was necessary for inter-

nal defence might be had, at little expense, from our volunteers. After a review of the opinions and suggestions of the military authorities upon this question, accompanied by a sarcastic running commentary, he asked the Committee whether there was any other thing they would consent to undertake upon such counsel, than which nothing, he declared, could be more confused. He proceeded to argue that the representations as to the naval augmentations and coast fortifications in France were gross exaggerations; but they acted, he said, upon the people, and if the people believed them, he charged this to the contemptible cowardice of the Cabinet Ministers of this country. He arraigned in severe terms the policy of the present Administration towards France, characterizing it as grossly inconsistent, and in one particular insulting at once to the people of England and of France. The Emperor of the French had made efforts to meet the wishes of the English Government, and we should act as if we thought him sincere and amicable towards this country. But the speech of Lord Palmerston the other night in bringing forward this Resolution was calculated to encourage the panic in England, and to create excitement and distrust in France. France might be our enemy (he did not believe she was), but he could point out an enemy at home in the insane and wicked policy by which this enormous amount of taxation was abstracted from the labour of the people. With all his heart he opposed the Resolution.

Mr. Newdegate commented with some severity on the speech of Mr. Bright, which, he said, was either

an idle display, or else it indicated that the speaker was jealous of the independent position of this country.

Lord R. Montague supported the Resolution of the Government.

Sir F. Goldsmid thought the views of the Commissioners indicated an undue alarm of invasion.

Mr. White thought it would be better to place reliance upon the public spirit of the country than upon fortifications.

Sir C. Napier regarded fortifications as of little value, and urged that our safety consisted in keeping up a more powerful navy than any other country. As long as our naval strength was properly maintained, he believed that France would never attempt to invade this country.

Mr. Corry gave details in refutation of statements made by Mr. Bright respecting the naval expenditure of France and England. In comparing the naval force of the two countries, he showed that that of France had greatly increased in proportion to our navy; and that, whereas many of our vessels of war were sent upon foreign stations, France could retain her fleets at home. With regard to the fortifications, he entirely approved the policy of the Government.

Mr. Osborne observed that the House of Commons had a right to ask why the Report and recommendations of the Commissioners had been brought forward at the *bag end* of the Session. If it was true, as Lord Palmerston had stated, that, to put the country in an ample state of security, it was absolutely necessary to carry out those recommendations, why was

the Report suffered to lie dormant for six months? The Report was dated the 7th of February; on the 10th the Budget was brought forward, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should say why he suppressed the fact of this Report, and of 2,000,000*l.* being required for these fortifications, he having 2,000,000*l.* of terminable annuities which would fall in, and which he had applied to the repeal of the Paper Duties. He did not object to seaboard defences, but he objected to the enormous outlay upon land fortifications, and to the constitution of the Commission which had recommended them, but which had not examined any artillery officer, though they had examined Lord Overstone. He objected to the Report on two grounds. First, that the plan of defence recommended was vague, fragmentary, and incomplete; secondly, that the estimate of the expense was utterly loose and very inaccurate. He read the evidence of distinguished officers adverse to the scheme of land fortifications, which, if completed, he observed, must have men to garrison them, and he believed that they would require at least 100,000, and that they must be trained artillerymen. In the face of the evidence taken by the Commission, the House, he thought, was not justified in sanctioning the expenditure proposed by the Government. He condemned the policy inaugurated in the speech of Lord Palmerston, to which he thought the letter of the Emperor of the French was a sufficient answer. He could not vote for the amendment, because he thought some expenditure necessary for our seaboard defences; but if an amendment were moved requiring

further information before more money was expended on land fortifications, he would support it.

Mr. Horsman said it appeared to him that the first question was, whether the country was in a state of security, and, if not, how that security could be obtained. The speech of Lord Palmerston in bringing forward this subject was of more importance, and was deserving of the more consideration, because it was to be remembered that he could not be supposed unfriendly to the Government of France, and, upon his responsibility as a Minister, he had made this an Imperial and an European question. Could he have made the statements he did make to the House, unless under imperious necessity? The mere question of defending ourselves was not all the House had to consider. Moral considerations were involved in our security. England was not a mere geographical expression. The safety of England, in the opinion of every friend to freedom of thought and free institutions, was essential to the preservation of all that was valuable to the peace and happiness of mankind.

Sir Frederick Smith objected to a system of land fortifications. With a regular army of 100,000 men in the field, well provided with artillery, and a large force of volunteers, land fortifications would not be needed, nor should we have sufficient soldiers to furnish garrisons to hold them.

Sir S. M. Peto supported the amendment, believing that the House had not yet sufficient information to act upon, and that the Report of the Commissioners did not treat the subject in all its bearings.

Lord Palmerston made a general

reply to objections, and succeeded in surrounding an unpromising subject with an atmosphere of humour. He reminded the Committee that the object of the Government was not, as pretended, to line the coast with defences and fortify London, but to protect our dockyards and certain other important points essential to the maintenance of our first line of defence. He had never, he said, varied his opinion that it was necessary to defend those vulnerable points, and he denied that the report of the Commission implied any distrust of a power with which we had concluded a Commercial Treaty. This Commission was appointed more than twelve months ago, before the treaty was thought of. He trusted that the peaceful relations between this country and France would continue for a long time; but he was convinced that the only security was to be strong enough to defend ourselves, and those who were so were the most likely to remain at peace with the world.

A division then took place, when the amendment was negatived by a very large majority—268 to 39,—and after a further division on an amendment moved by Mr. Monsell, which only obtained thirty-seven votes, the original Resolution was agreed to.

A Bill being brought in, founded upon the Resolution, and the second reading being proposed on the 9th of August,

Mr. E. James moved, as an amendment, the following Resolution:—"That, before proceeding further with this Bill, it is desirable that this House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance

of the sea defences and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications." He observed that the House was asked to vote 2,000,000*l.* as an instalment of an indefinite sum, for it was left in the dark as to the ultimate cost of these works. The 11,000,000*l.* was only for the construction of the proposed fortifications and sea defences and their armament; but their maintenance and manning were to be provided for, which would probably cost 3,000,000*l.* or more annually, and the House, he thought, should have something like a definite estimate of the limit of the expenditure.

Sir C. Napier, in seconding the amendment, reiterated his opinion that fortifications were superfluous if we retained our maritime superiority. We had now, he said, a respectable fleet, and it was impossible that France could invade this country unless she had the command of the sea. We must trust to our fleet, and keep it in high order, well-manned, and there would be no necessity to spend money upon batteries and fortifications.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, in reply, referred very briefly to the details he had given on a former occasion, stating the proportionate cost of the sea and land defences, and added that he was satisfied that the Estimates could be relied upon.

Colonel Dickson supported the amendment. He ridiculed the idea of invasion, and objected to spending a large sum on land defences. An increase of the regular army, and the formation of

campes in different parts of the country, he thought would be the proper measures.

Captain Jervis supported the Bill.

Lord Elcho tendered his thanks to the Government for the course they had taken to provide for the national defence. We had now a Volunteer force of 138,000 men, and it was from no panic that the people were arming themselves, but from a calm and deliberate determination to place this country in a thorough state of defence, and not to trust to the forbearance of other States. The construction of defences of our dockyards contributed to the sense of security, and there was nothing in the aspect of affairs in Europe to induce us to relax our efforts.

Mr. Monsell was in favour of the amendment, remarking that the only object of it was to ascertain whether the plan of the Government was based on solid grounds. For this purpose some further evidence was needed. One of the most obvious questions, the cost of ammunition for 2500 guns, appeared to have been overlooked.

Sir D. L. Evans, though he supported the Bill, thought there had been a deficiency of artillery officers on the Commission. He declined, however, to enter into minute criticism, approving of the plan as a whole.

Sir F. Smith repeated his objections to the scheme of land fortifications. He recommended that the two millions should be laid out on sea-defences.

Mr. B. Osborne supported the amendment. He thought the Estimates unsatisfactory and the information insufficient. According to the evidence given before the Commissioners, the land defences

would be of no avail, and engineer officers had pronounced that they were not called for.

Sir M. Peto did not object to the expenditure, but he thought the Government should present a well-matured plan and perfect estimates. It was the opinion of professional men, in which he concurred, that expensive land fortifications were unnecessary—that earthworks would suffice.

Lord Palmerston noticed the diversity of opinions among those who acknowledged that measures of defence were necessary. Military men were for an addition to the regular army, forgetting that this would be almost as expensive as fortifications; naval men were for ships; lawyers had not stated their specific; he supposed they would recommend an injunction, or the issue of a writ *ne exeat regno*. He thought the majority of the House were right in thinking that permanent defences were the best and the cheapest. He repeated that the proposal of the Government was not founded upon distrust of any particular Sovereign or nation, but upon a deliberate conviction that we ought to be prepared to defend the vulnerable points of the country, and that the best security for the continuance of peace was to be found in the ability to defend ourselves.

The House having divided, the Amendment was rejected by 143 to 32, and the Bill was read a second time. It passed through its remaining stages in the House of Commons without difficulty, and was proposed for a second reading in the House of Lords on the 20th of August.

The Earl of Ellenborough expressed the gratification with which he regarded the measure, and said

that he had for many years endeavoured to call the attention of successive Governments to the almost defenceless state of the country, and had urged upon them the necessity of no longer permitting ourselves to remain unarmed in the midst of a world in arms. He viewed the Bill with all the more satisfaction, because he entertained that distrust of the French Emperor which Lord John Russell had predicted would be the result of his persevering with the annexation of Nice and Savoy. Before that event, about 30,000 men had formed themselves into rifle corps; but the movement had since acquired increased force, and 70,000 men had been added to the Volunteer ranks. That was the commentary which the people of England had chosen to pass upon the policy of the Emperor of the French. He regretted, however, that the Government had stopped short in regard to the fortifications at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight; and he himself would have gone further than they proposed to go in adding to the defence of the dockyards. The state of Woolwich would materially affect the results of any expedition that might have for its object an attack upon the metropolis. In his opinion, Woolwich ought to be made the citadel of London, upon which, if properly fortified, it would render an attack nearly impossible. Referring again to the Rifle Volunteers in eulogistic terms, Lord Ellenborough observed that, however admirable and useful as an arm of defence they might be, it would be unreasonable to expect them to act as a regular army against disciplined troops in the field, and he thought the Government would have done wisely if

they had taken steps to increase the regular forces.

Earl de Grey and Ripon (Under-Secretary of State for War) said, he was much gratified by Lord Ellenborough's general approval of the measure. To carry out his suggestion, however, with regard to Woolwich, would involve an enormous expenditure, and the regular army was larger at that time than it had been for many years past. Lord Ripon went on to say:—

“The noble earl has alluded to the smallness of the regular force we should be able to take into the field. I entirely agree with the noble earl in thinking that we must look very much to regular troops for operations in the field. But we have made a great stride in the means of national defence by the creation of our Volunteer corps. I do not desire to exaggerate the importance of that movement; but I may be allowed to say that I entertain a strong hope that it may be found to be of great utility in the maintenance of peace by the manifestation which it affords of the spirit which animates the people of this country, and of their determination to defend their native shores. I believe, too, that when the hour of peril arrives—if, indeed, it does come—the Volunteer force will be found to be of the greatest possible advantage in occupying our various garrisons, in operating against the flank of the enemy, and even in the case of some battalions—I speak upon good authority—in

taking part in operations in the field. Whether we should maintain in this country a much larger regular army than we have hitherto kept up is of course a question for Parliament to decide. But upon that point I may observe that the regular force which we possess at the present moment is greater than that which we have had at almost any previous period of our history; that it has undergone no diminution during the last few months, and that it stands numerically at a higher point than it did in the spring of 1859. It is a force, I may add, which, in the opinion of the Government, is sufficient to meet the exigencies of the time; but whether they be right in entertaining that opinion or not, it is satisfactory to know that the tendency of this Bill is to utilize that force to a greater extent than independent of its operation would be possible. I cannot, under these circumstances, my lords, doubt for a moment that you will give a second reading to a measure which is purely of a defensive character, which is aimed against no country, which has reference to no Government, which the great changes which have recently taken place in military science have rendered necessary, and which is to be regarded not so much as a warlike proposition as one calculated to insure and maintain the peace of Europe.”

The Bill was then read a second time without a division.

CHAPTER VI.

CHINA AND INDIA—*Mr. B. Cochrane calls the attention of the House of Commons to the relations of this country with China in reference to the affair on the Peiho River—Speeches of Sir Michael Seymour, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Pakington, and other Members—The Earl of Elgin offers explanations of his conduct in China in the House of Lords—Sir De Lacy Evans again brings on a discussion in the House of Commons respecting the intended Chinese Expedition—A debate arises, in which Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Whiteside, and many other Members speak—Earl Grey moves in the Upper House for an estimate of the probable cost of the Expedition, and expresses his opinion on the transactions in China—He is followed by the Duke of Somerset, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Elgin, and Lord Ellenborough—The Chancellor of the Exchequer finds it necessary to make special provision for the expenses of the Chinese War—He makes a supplementary Financial Statement on the 16th of July—The money is to be provided without increase of taxation—FINANCES OF INDIA—Mission of Mr. James Wilson to restore the equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure—He states his plans of retrenchment and taxation in the Council at Calcutta—Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, opposes Mr. Wilson's plans, and causes much embarrassment to the Government—He is promptly removed from office by the Cabinet—Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, criticizes the financial proposals of Mr. Wilson—Answer of the Duke of Argyll—Mr. Danby Seymour adverts to Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, and eulogises his services—Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston justify the recall as a measure of inevitable necessity for the public good—Remarks of Mr. Bright—THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Sir C. Wood, on the 13th of August, explains to the House of Commons the state and prospects of the Indian Exchequer—He defends the increased taxation proposed by Mr. Wilson—Mr. H. Danby Seymour severely criticizes the statement—After some discussion, Sir C. Wood's Resolutions are adopted—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY—A Bill is brought in by Sir C. Wood to authorise the amalgamation of the Indian European Army with the Queen's Forces—The measure is firmly resisted by a section of the House of Commons—It is opposed in an able speech by Lord Stanley, but supported by General Peel—Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Rich, take*

a prominent part in opposing the Bill—It is supported by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Ayrton, Colonel Percy Herbert, Mr. Vansittart, Sir W. Russell, and Sir C. Wood—After protracted debates the Second Reading is carried by 282 to 53—Further opposition on going into Committee—Various hostile amendments are negatived by large majorities, and the Bill is passed—The Second Reading is moved in the House of Lords on the 10th of August by the Duke of Argyll—Lord Ellenborough expresses great objection to the Bill—The Earl of Derby also declares his distrust, but declines to move an amendment—The Duke of Cambridge speaks in favour of the Bill, and is followed on the same side by Lord Clyde and the Earl of Granville—The Bill is read a second time nem. con. and becomes law.

ON the 13th of February, Mr. B. Cochrane called the attention of the House of Commons to the existing state of our relations with China, taking a review of the recent proceedings in that country, and especially of the late disastrous occurrence at the Peiho river. Mr. Cochrane observed that our demands in 1857 were limited to the fulfilment of the treaty engagements and compensation for British losses; but, unfortunately, in February, 1858, Lord Elgin took a step further, and demanded from the Chinese Government the right to have a British Minister resident at the Court of Peking. This demand, he contended, was the cause of all our present difficulties, inasmuch as it was admitted to be intolerable to the Chinese, and their assent was only extorted from their fears. In order to establish this position, Mr. Cochrane gave, from the papers laid before the House, a narrative of the transactions preceding the attempt to force the passage of the Peiho, commenting, as he proceeded, upon the conduct of the several agents, and especially Mr. Bruce, who had incurred, he said, a heavy responsibility, and had not acted in the spirit of a Minister going to ratify a treaty of peace. He took a lenient view of the proceedings of

the Chinese authorities, who looked upon our officials, not the British Government, as in fault, and he ridiculed the idea that the Russians had assisted the Chinese as absurd.

Sir M. Seymour expressed regret at the absence of some documents which, he said, would have enabled the House more completely and impartially to view the subject. To show what China really was, he adverted to the case of the *lorcha Arrow*, vindicating his own share in that transaction, and to the operations which followed, up to the capture of the Taku forts in May, 1858. He then proceeded to touch upon his official intercourse with Lord Elgin, observing that he had refrained from noticing instances in which his conduct and character as a naval officer had been in some measure unjustly assailed, indicating in an unmistakable manner one publication, some alleged misstatements in which he pointed out. He deprecated severe measures towards China, which was, he said, a weak State. He believed that it had never recovered from the effects of the first war, and if hostilities were now carried beyond the necessity of the case there would be reason to deplore it, since a shock

might be the result that would cause desolation and ruin to that empire.

Lord J. Russell observed that he doubted whether this was an opportunity upon which the House could conveniently discuss the whole matter; but he could not refrain from making some reply to the attacks of Mr. Cochrane. He accordingly proceeded to justify the conduct of Mr. Bruce, who had acted, he said, exactly according to his instructions. He had no reason to believe, up to the moment of attack, that the Emperor of China had any objection to his proceeding to the capital; and supposing the Emperor to have been willing to ratify the treaty, there was really no reason whatever why he should have objected to Mr. Bruce's proceeding by the shortest route. Mr. Bruce had, without special orders or instructions, to decide the question whether he should pass the river by force, or desire the British Admiral to retire from a fort which had been taken with ease the year before, and thereby afford to China and Europe the spectacle of an English fleet shrinking before a fort so easily taken. This was an alternative of great embarrassment, and, without deciding which course was best, there were infinite difficulties on both sides, and Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to tell Mr. Bruce that their confidence in him was undiminished. He agreed with Sir M. Seymour that it would be wrong to press too severely upon China, and that our business there is commerce. At the same time, everybody he had consulted was of opinion that we should show that we were treating on equal terms with the Chinese, and were able to vindicate our

honour. After the arrival of the next mail, which was shortly expected, he should be prepared to state the exact course which the Government proposed to pursue towards China.

Sir John Pakington observed that for several reasons this was not a convenient time for discussing our relations with China, and the assurance given by Lord J. Russell was an additional reason for refraining from the subject. He hoped the course taken by the Government would be one of moderation.

Lord Palmerston recommended that the discussion should be postponed until the arrival of further accounts from China.

Sir C. Napier, Sir J. Elphinstone, Admiral Walcott and Lord C. Paget, added some remarks, which terminated the discussion.

A few days afterwards, in the House of Lords,

The Earl of Elgin took the opportunity afforded by a motion for papers relating to his late mission to China to make a personal statement. He had been accused of harshly pressing demands on the Chinese which other Powers did not urge. Those who made that accusation forgot that he acted on instructions. But he would not rest a justification of the demand for a resident at Peking on instructions. He rested it on its merits. If we are to have pacific relations with China, we must have direct intercourse with the Government at Peking. Another point urged against him was, that he did not go to Peking and ratify the treaty. He did not go, because he was never charged with the ratification; he had no option. Then Sir Michael Seymour, in another place, had defended his

conduct in China, and said he had a verdict from the late Government in his favour. To give a verdict of that kind in favour of one party without informing the other either of the result or the grounds of the decision, was an unusual proceeding. He (Lord Elgin), in April, 1858, desired to act promptly in the neighbourhood of Peking. It was understood that the Admiral should supply gun-boats of light draught to ascend the Peiho. At the appointed time, the Admiral arrived without the gun-boats, and thus Lord Elgin's plan of striking a blow and following it up by a visit to Peking, there to present his credentials and ratify the treaty, was frustrated. The consequence was, that the force and the ambassador had to return hastily to Canton, where new hostilities were breaking out, in obedience to investigations of the Emperor.

The relations of this country with China were brought before Parliament in a more formal manner by Sir De Lacy Evans on the 17th March. The gallant officer had given notice of a series of Resolutions on the subject of the intended expedition to China, but substituted for them a Resolution based on the hope expressed in the Queen's Speech at the beginning of the Session, when Her Majesty said—"It will be very gratifying to me if the perfect acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force." He observed that the expedition must cost an enormous expense, with little chance of repayment from the Imperial Government. He thought it would not be advisable for our troops to march upon Peking, and

he hoped Lord J. Russell would be able to state to the House that strict instructions would be given for the conduct of the expedition.

Lord J. Russell said, with respect to the military operations, it would be very inconvenient and unwise to prescribe such strict instructions that the commanding officers would find themselves bound thereby, so that whatever circumstances might occur they would be compelled to obey them. As to marching upon Peking, there would be no need of it unless all fair and reasonable terms should be refused; but it would be wrong to give particular instructions not to march thither. No one could regret more than he did the necessity of this expedition, but the persons and property of our traders must be secured, and he thought that our Minister in China should have the power not only of going to but of residing at the capital. It might be more convenient that he should permanently reside at Shanghai, but he should be at liberty to proceed, if necessary, to Peking. He considered that we were entitled to an indemnity, but he was convinced that no man was more anxious to maintain peaceful relations with China than Lord Elgin.

Sir J. Elphinstone was of opinion that it would be a fatal mistake to march upon Peking, and a far better policy to occupy the city of Nankin, with a force of gun-boats on the river. He warned the House of the expense that would attend these hostilities, and expressed his belief, founded upon local knowledge and experience, that we should not get out of this China war for less than 10,000,000*l.*

Mr. Bright said he was a good

deal disappointed at the statement of Lord J. Russell. He thought that on occasions of this nature it was the duty of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be a little more explicit. He traced the progress of the transactions in China from the war which was commenced, he said, by the indiscretion of Sir J. Bowring; and after blaming the stipulations of the last treaty, he contended that, in the proceedings for the ratification of that treaty, we were as much in the wrong as we were at Canton, under the management of Sir J. Bowring. He denied that the Chinese were open to the charge of treachery; he insisted that the collision at the mouth of the Peiho was attributable to the folly and imbecility of our own Minister and the indiscretion of the Admiral, and he censured the Government for allowing a person so utterly unfit to conduct the negotiations as Mr. Bruce to continue to be our Minister in China. He could see no advantage to this country in requiring that our Minister should reside at Pekin, which would inflict a grievous insult upon the Emperor of China, and be an ungenerous act on our part. He warned the Government against a partnership with another Power, and against making demands upon the Government of China which, being based only upon a disaster occasioned by the folly of our own Minister, we ought not, in the sight of God or man, to make.

Mr. S. Herbert, after replying to some suggestions made by Sir J. Elphinstone, observed that it might be true that the Treaty of Tien-tsin imposed upon the Chinese conditions that were unacceptable to them; but, at the same time, as the treaty has been

adopted by both the late and the present Governments, it was a *fait accompli*, and its ratification must be insisted upon. Nothing was sought at the Peiho but the ratification of the treaty, and after what occurred there one course only remained; it would be most unwise to approach the Chinese authorities without a sufficient force to show that we were able to insist upon its ratification, and he had great hopes that, by this demonstration of force, and by the wisdom and conciliation of Lord Elgin, our relations with China would be placed upon a friendly footing.

Sir J. Pakington could not remove from his mind a feeling of disappointment at the speech of Lord J. Russell, who had promised to state what was the policy the Government intended to pursue. After the unhappy affair of the Peiho, it was the duty of the Government to see that our power and *prestige* should not be impaired, and he thought them right in making a demonstration of force; but, looking to the whole conduct of Mr. Bruce, he thought we were not entitled to demand an apology from the Government of China. This involved two questions—did the circumstances, as they occurred, justify the demand of an apology; and, if the apology was refused, what was the alternative? He thought that, at the bar of the Peiho, Mr. Bruce had committed an error in judgment; that he was wrong in his interpretation of the law of nations, and in ordering an attack. If we were not justified, in these doubtful circumstances, in commencing hostilities, were we justified in asking for an apology? Then, if the apology was demanded and refused, was the

Government going to engage in a protracted war with China? He thought they were entitled to demand that the treaty should be ratified, and right in making a demonstration of force.

Lord Palmerston said that when we judge the conduct of a man we ought to imagine ourselves to be in the situation he was in at the time when the act was performed upon which we are called to pass a judgment, and, adopting this rule, all the circumstances (which he recapitulated) justified Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope in the conduct they pursued. There would, in his opinion, have been just ground for blaming Mr. Bruce if he had acted differently; and, as to the Admiral, no officer could have displayed a greater spirit of heroism. Sir J. Pakington had asked what was the policy of the Government towards China. That policy was as simple as it was just. The treaty concluded with China had been approved by the Emperor, and the Government wanted the ratifications to be exchanged, so that the treaty should become a formal compact between the two nations, and that its stipulations should be fulfilled. As to an apology, he thought there was no reason to suppose that the Emperor of China would be indisposed to make one.

Mr. Whiteside censured the conduct of Mr. Bruce in the attack upon the Chinese, and complained that the tone of Lord Palmerston's speech indicated that the Admiral who was to go out with the force to China was to pursue a similar course.

Sir H. Verney defended the conduct of Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Hope and Mr. C. Bruce defended the conduct of Admiral

Hope and Mr. Bruce in the attack at the Peiho.

No division was taken upon the motion. On the same evening the House voted in Committee of Supply a sum of 850,000*l.* on account of the intended expedition.

A few days later Earl Grey moved in the House of Lords for an estimate of the probable cost of the expedition to China up to the close of the financial year 1860-1, together with all charges for transport, freight, military stores, coals, &c. The noble Earl stated that he did not seek an exact, but only an approximate estimate of the cost of the armament. It was impossible to foretell what the exact cost of the expedition would be, but it was possible, he considered, to make out an estimate which would, in round numbers, show the probable cost of the measures which had been adopted, supposing no unforeseen contingency should arise. He proceeded to condemn, in no measured terms, the conduct of the Government for having declared war with China without having previously consulted Parliament,—a course of conduct which would be highly detrimental to the country. Every blow struck at China would tell more or less against ourselves, for it was impossible to conceive commerce promoted by burning Chinese cities and by slaughtering without discrimination the Chinese people.

The Duke of Somerset considered that no blame could attach to the Government for the result of the occurrences in China, as they were not in office at the time when those events happened. The present Government, he considered, would, however, have been highly to blame if they had not

taken immediate steps to obtain reparation for the outrage on our flag. That outrage was premeditated, and was another link in the chain of the systematic evasions of our claims to have an Ambassador at Peking. Our relations with China for many years had been on a most unsatisfactory footing, and the present crisis must sooner or later have come to pass. He sincerely trusted that Lord Grey would not press for these returns, as it would be impossible to arrive at anything like accuracy in them. As far as the Admiralty was concerned, he did not think that the naval operations during the present year would exceed the sum of 850,000*l*.

Lord Malmesbury defended at some length the course which had been pursued by the late Government in their Chinese policy. He considered that Mr. Bruce had acted with undue precipitation, and objected to the way in which we were accustomed to treat the Chinese people—at one moment as barbarians and at another as a civilized nation. The Chinese were a highly civilized nation, and it was most impolitic on our part to treat them in such an inconsistent manner.

Lord Elgin thought the view taken in this country of our liabilities in the Chinese war was exaggerated, and proceeded to defend Mr. Bruce from the charge of precipitancy brought against him by Lord Malmesbury. He explained the reasons by which he had been influenced in accepting a second time the post of Plenipotentiary to China, having done so on the distinct understanding that no personal slight was intended to Mr. Bruce. He should use his best efforts to ob-

tain reparation from the Chinese Government for the late outrages, and endeavour to place the future relations of this country and China upon a more satisfactory basis. It would be necessary, he thought, to insist on our right of sending an Ambassador to Peking, and he entertained a hope that the Chinese Government would make such concessions as would render a recourse to hostilities unnecessary.

Lord Ellenborough thought no one better qualified to carry on our negotiations with China than Lord Elgin. He placed much confidence in the power of Lord Elgin to conclude peace; but he considered that no peace could be permanent in China unless our own merchants and people, to whom he traced the origin of all our misunderstanding and wars with China, were properly controlled. He held the present war in the utmost horror, and, stigmatizing it as most unjust, repudiating with contempt the principle that it was just to wage war for the purpose of making money. No adequate notion existed in this country of the horrors of the Chinese war of 1842,—horrors so great that he, when Governor-General of India, had not dared to publish the returns he received detailing those events. In the cause of humanity he felt confident that Lord Elgin would do all in his power to bring the present asperities to a pacific conclusion.

After some further remarks from Earl Grey the motion was withdrawn.

In addition to the credit of 850,000*l*., of which mention has already been made, an additional sum of double that amount had

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been voted by the House of Commons in February, before the necessity of hostile operations in China was ascertained. It being afterwards apparent that this result was unavoidable, the necessity arose for a further supply of money to defray the expense of a distant and costly war, and a further burthen on the finances of the country was consequently anticipated. In the course of the Session it had been on many occasions objected to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arrangements that he had not sufficiently estimated or provided for the contingencies of the Chinese war, and that this omission would involve the necessity of a supplemental Budget. With this difficulty, however, Mr. Gladstone was not unprepared to cope, and on the 16th of July, in a Committee of Ways and Means, he made a statement of the manner in which the Government proposed to meet the expenditure voted in Supply on account of the China war. In February, he observed, the provision made for the war was 850,000*l.*, to be charged upon the finances of the year 1859-60, and double that amount upon those of the year 1860-61, making together 2,550,000*l.*, which was the whole provision the Government proposed to make on account of the expedition to China before they knew that we should have to conduct warlike operations. The vote was increased by other items. The whole of the charges for the expedition to China up to the present period, so far as the Government had cognizance of them, amounted to 5,400,000*l.*, to which must be added 450,000*l.* due on account of the former war. The whole of the 850,000*l.* charged upon the

finances of 1859-60 had been paid out of the produce of the taxes, the revenue of the year having been so productive. But, although the condition of the revenue up to the close of June was eminently satisfactory, and even exceeded the expectations of the Government, he did not recommend any interference with the estimate of the revenue he had made in February. He then proceeded to state the mode in which the Government proposed to provide for the recent vote of 3,800,000*l.* Taking the 500,000*l.* included in the provision in February, together with the surplus of revenue, then estimated at 464,000*l.*, but which was reduced by errors and miscalculations to 264,000*l.*, and 700,000*l.* the produce of the paper duty, available for the financial year (if it should please the House of Commons that the duty should be levied), these three items would amount to 1,464,000*l.* Deducting this sum from 3,800,000*l.*, there remained to be provided 2,336,000*l.*, which the Government asked the Committee to be authorized to raise, partly by taxation and partly by other means. They proposed to obtain the sum of 1,000,000*l.* by an additional duty upon ardent spirits of 1*s.* 11*d.* per gallon on the various descriptions charged under the Excise and Customs. The effect would be to raise the duty on British spirits to 10*s.* per gallon, on colonial spirits to 10*s.* 2*d.* and on foreign spirits to 10*s.* 5*d.* He explained at some length the reasons which had weighed with the Government in making this addition to the spirit duties (which would be permanent), and why they considered it practicable and timely, and likely to produce the

results they anticipated. He was aware, he said, that there were special circumstances which occasioned some uncertainty in the calculation of the produce of the duty, and it would be necessary to accompany the augmentation with some modification of the duty on wine; and he had therefore assumed an addition of only 1,050,000*l.* to the revenue of the financial year. This would reduce the sum of 2,336,000*l.* to 1,286,000*l.*; and that sum it was proposed to provide for out of the balances in the Exchequer, which would admit of the withdrawal of even 2,000,000*l.* It would be his duty to ask the Committee for an immediate vote, in order to secure the change of the duty on the commodity; and he added that it was not the intention of the Government to make any further demand upon the taxation of the country on account of fortifications, the subject of which would be brought before the House on a future day.

After a short discussion the Resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

The financial affairs of India were the topic of debate on more occasions than one during the course of the present Session. In the preceding autumn Mr. James Wilson, having been appointed financial member of the Legislative Council of India, had gone to that country, and after an interval employed in making himself master of the complicated subject of Indian Finance, had matured a plan of retrenchment and taxation by which he hoped to produce the result so greatly needed in the present position of

affairs, an equalization of income and expenditure. Mr. Wilson developed his scheme for this purpose in an elaborate speech which he delivered in the Council at Calcutta, and which was generally received with approval both there and in this country. Unfortunately the recently-appointed Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, took an opposite view, regarding Mr. Wilson's projects of taxation as likely to be very injurious, if not impracticable, in India, and he took steps to make his hostility known and to encourage opposition to the measures of Government, in a manner calculated, in the existing state of the native mind, to create great difficulties and seriously to impede the success of the projected financial Reform. In this critical state of things the Government at home was compelled to take decisive steps in order to counteract the danger, and with creditable promptitude they issued orders for the immediate recall of Sir C. Trevelyan—a step in which they carried with them the almost unanimous support of public opinion. These transactions, naturally became the subject of observation in Parliament. Mr. Wilson's financial propositions were for the most part regarded with favour, and much confidence was felt in his ability to restore the disorganized finances of the Indian Governments to a sound equilibrium. There were, however, some dissentients from this view, among whom was the Earl of Ellenborough, whose knowledge of and interest in Indian affairs gave weight to his opinions. On the 29th of March that noble lord addressed a question to the Duke of

Argyll on the subject, inquiring whether the Government were officially in possession of Mr. Wilson's speech on Indian finance. That speech was one of singular ability, but was deficient inasmuch as it contained no information as to the state of the receipts of the Indian Government. He could not agree with the sanguine anticipations of Mr. Wilson, neither did he consider the proposed plan a sound basis for economical reform in India. Such a reform was only to be carried out by a thorough reconciliation between the Government and the people; and the scheme of a graduated tax upon all persons connected with trade, by bringing the people in perpetual contact with the tax-collector, was not likely to conduce to that result. He could not concur either in the tax on tobacco or the proposed income-tax, as the latter tax would, in his opinion, excite the deepest discontent throughout the country. He strongly deprecated the censure passed by Mr. Wilson on the Sepoy army, which amounted still to about 200,000 men, and thought it was most impolitic to cast reflections upon men who had contributed to the political tranquillity which afforded the Government the means of pressing this very scheme of taxation upon India. In conclusion he briefly adverted to the position of the officers of the disbanded Sepoy regiments, who were now employed on civil duties, and strongly insisted on the necessity of putting an end to the state of uncertainty which had existed for the last eighteen months as to their future destination.

The Duke of Argyll did not

think it expedient to lay a copy of Mr. Wilson's speech on the table of the House. In his strictures upon Mr. Wilson's scheme, Lord Ellenborough seemed to have forgotten the necessity of meeting a present deficit of 9,000,000*l.*, and a prospective one for the next year of 6,500,000*l.*, and this necessity could not be met without having recourse to some new source of revenue. He proceeded to defend the various details of Mr. Wilson's scheme which had been attacked by Lord Ellenborough, and explained that the strictures of Mr. Wilson on the Sepoy army referred only to the Bengal portion of that army. The question of dealing with the local army had been already under the discussion of a Committee, by whose decision it had been determined by the Government to abide. The officers to whom Lord Ellenborough had alluded could hardly be thought ill-treated, as out of 1151 only 64 were unemployed in civil or military duties.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which Lord Lyveden, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other peers took part.

In the House of Commons, soon after the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan became known, Mr. Danby Seymour addressed some questions to the Government respecting that transaction, which, as an admirer of that gentleman's public character, he viewed with much regret. He eulogized the abilities and good intentions of the ex-Governor, and referred to the reforms which he had carried out in his Government, and he characterised the recall as a hasty step. The views of Sir C. Trevelyan, he said, were

shared by others, and he read the opinion of a distinguished civil functionary at Madras supporting those views, and condemning the financial policy of Mr. Wilson.

Sir C. Wood said he should abstain from following Mr. Seymour into the details into which he had entered, and from discussing any plan of taxation for India. The ground for the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan was quite independent of the merits of his scheme; it was simply his most improper act in publishing his minute. That minute was a most excellent and able document; but it was quite another question whether it should be published to the world. This was done, too, without the concurrence or knowledge, and even against the opinion, of the other members of the Madras Government, by Sir C. Trevelyan, who had avowed and justified the act. Much as he regretted the loss of so able a man, the Home Government would, in his opinion, be wanting in their duty, however painful to them, if they passed over such an act of insubordination,—an act subversive of all authority, the mutiny of one Governor against another.

Mr. Bright said the question was one of a somewhat painful character, and he quite understood the difficulty in which Sir C. Wood was placed. He had considered the Budget of Mr. Wilson, and did not deny its ability; but the fault he found with it was that it proposed to balance income and expenditure by imposing new taxes. Sir C. Trevelyan was strongly of opinion that Mr. Wilson's scheme was not a wise one for his Government, and that it was not necessary to raise new taxes, but that the balance might

be effected by reducing expenditure, and he wrote a most able minute, which showed him to be more of a statesman than the authors of the Calcutta scheme. But the question was as to the course taken by him in publishing his minute. This course was most unusual and contrary to official etiquette, and he could not join Mr. Seymour in condemning Sir C. Wood. The withdrawal of Sir C. Trevelyan from Madras would, however, be deeply regretted; though not a judicious subordinate, he had proved himself a wise Governor, and he (Mr. Bright) hoped Sir C. Wood would study his minute with care, as it would enable him to modify and greatly improve the project of legislation proposed at Calcutta.

In the discussion which succeeded,

Lord Palmerston said he concurred in the general tribute to the ability and honesty of Sir C. Trevelyan, and his determination to do his duty without regard to consequences. But this was an occasion on which all personal considerations must yield to a sense of duty in those who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs. In the case of such an act of insubordination, such a violation of official duty, attended with so much hazard, the Government had no option, and he could not understand how a man so versed in official duty, and so well aware of the consequences of such an act, could have been blind to its character.

Shortly before the termination of the Session, on the 13th of August, the general subject of Indian finance came under discussion in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Secretary of State

for India, Sir C. Wood, making the usual annual statement respecting the revenue and expenditure of that branch of the Empire. He commenced by noticing the departure of Mr. James Wilson and the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan; and referred to the papers on the table, which were so full and clear that he would only give a short summary of them. The proposals of the Supreme Government had excited great criticism and opposition; and led to controversial correspondence with the other Governments of India. Referring to Sir Charles Trevelyan, he spoke of the recall as the most painful duty of his public life; he had seen Sir Charles that morning, and had received from him an assurance of assistance. He could not refrain from expressing the loss this country and India had sustained in the death of Lord Elphinstone; no man had greater experience of Indian administration under ordinary circumstances, and when the mutiny broke out he was equal to the emergency. There was a despatch from the Government of Bombay upon the table: in addition to the voluminous correspondence there were the ordinary finance accounts of India with an explanatory despatch; beyond that, a comparative account of the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the last five years. There were some differences between the finance accounts and the comparative statement, but the latter was compiled from more recent information, and contained items which were not in the other accounts. Before going into the finance account, he referred to the deficits of the two previous years. He had been sometimes accused of taking

too gloomy a view of Indian finance: he had stated last August what he estimated would be the deficit of the years ending April, 1858-59: he was wrong both in receipt and expenditure; the revenue was larger; the expenditure was larger; but the two had so far kept pace together as to make the deficit what he had stated. He had estimated the deficit of 1859 at 14,707,000*l.*, it was only 14,187,000*l.* For the year ending April, 1860, the deficit was put at 9,281,000*l.*; but it was really 9,981,000*l.*, payments thrown over one year to another preventing accurate estimates; but whilst his estimate was 23,988,000*l.*, the actual amount was 24,168,000*l.*, or a difference of only 180,000*l.* This close agreement was accidental, but he claimed credit for not exaggerating the state of affairs. The expenditure in 1859-60 was 45,890,000*l.*; income, 37,796,000*l.*; deficit, 8,094,000*l.* To that was to be added guaranteed interest upon railroads, 887,000*l.*; total deficit, 8,981,000*l.* The expenditure for the year 1860-61 was estimated at 43,958,000*l.*, and the income at 37,762,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 6,196,000*l.*; or adding the interest on railroads (this year increased by 400,000*l.*) amounting to 1,276,000*l.*: a total deficit of 7,472,000*l.* No one, he observed, could be sanguine enough to suppose that this deficiency could be met by a reduction of the military expenditure: there had, however, been a reduction in the last two years of this branch of the expenditure to the amount of 6,000,000*l.* After reviewing the principal items of charge which had augmented since the year 1856-57, the model year, before

the mutiny, he stated that, comparing the estimated amount of revenue with that of charge for the year 1861-62, the estimated deficiency would be 6,611,000*l*. The question was how this deficiency was to be met, and, after a careful examination, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to effect this by a reduction of expenditure. The Government of India had resolved to meet the exigency by a system of increased taxation, including an income-tax, and, although the result of this experiment might be contemplated with some anxiety, there was no alternative, and he thought the Home Government and Parliament ought to give its best support to the Government of India. The next question was the probable produce of the new taxes. Not much could be expected to be obtained in the present year; but, in 1861-62, it was estimated that they would yield 3,500,000*l*.; deducting this from 6,611,000*l*, there would still be a deficiency of 3,111,000*l*. This, he believed, would be eventually met by a reduction of expenditure, so that at the end of the year 1861-62, the expenditure and the revenue would be equalized. He proposed to provide for the immediate deficiency without having recourse to borrowing money, by means of the balances in the Treasury, and from the payments on account of railroads in India, which would amount to 7,000,000*l*. this year, of which 5,000,000*l*. would be disbursed in India; and he moved the Resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding 3,000,000*l*. by way of precaution only. He then entered into details regarding a paper currency, railroads, public works and

improvements in India, revenue settlements, the new arrangements made in Oude and the Punjaub, the treatment of the talookdars, and other matters of a social and economical nature, concluding with a confident anticipation that in time the improvement of the country and the augmentation of its resources would make our rule of India the means of conferring a lasting benefit upon the people.

Mr. H. Seymour considered the statement of Sir C. Wood most unsatisfactory, contending that the Government had not exerted their endeavours to keep down the expenditure to the lowest point. He discussed at much length, and in a tone of severe criticism, the financial statement of Sir Charles, the topics introduced into his speech, as well as its omissions of such subjects as the civil service, law reform, and the sale of land, accompanying his strictures with suggestions of his own. He condemned the proceedings of Sir C. Wood in relation to Sir C. Trevelyan, and complained generally of his mode of carrying on the business of India.

Mr. W. Ewart was of opinion that the military expenditure of India might be reduced by diminishing the army and creating an efficient police.

Mr. Gregson approved the course pursued by the Indian Government of meeting the deficiency by new taxes, and he believed that by degrees the revenue and expenditure might thus be brought to a level.

Sir H. Willoughby, on the other hand, thought the prospects of Indian finance were very alarming. One of the great dangers, he observed, was the doubtful

foundation upon which the financial statement rested, as Mr. Wilson had discovered. Much depended upon the composition of the army. There was danger, in his opinion, of losing India by obnoxious taxes.

Mr. Roebuck complained of the principle upon which compensation for losses in the mutiny had been made.

Sir De Lacy Evans could not understand with what object an immense military establishment was kept up in India now that the mutiny was suppressed—until this force was reduced to a smaller compass, there could be no relief to the finances.

Mr. Vansittart did not anticipate much difficulty in the collection of the income-tax.

Mr. Crawford threw out suggestions for a modification of the system of railway guarantees.

Mr. T. G. Baring replied to Mr. Seymour's speech, and said, with respect to the military expenditure, that the Indian Government were fully convinced of the necessity of reducing the army, and were taking every practicable means for that object, but it must take some time to accomplish.

Mr. Ayrton objected to the course of giving what was asked by the Government of India without examination—a course of unlimited credit that would produce unmitigated extravagance. He urged the abolition of what he termed the "mock Parliament," the Legislative Council of India, and the separate presidential Governments.

After a short general reply from Sir C. Wood, the Resolutions proposed by him were agreed to.

Among the many important measures to which this active Ses-

sion gave birth, the Act for the re-organization of the Indian Army deserves a prominent place. The incorporation of this force with the Imperial Army was one of the consequences of that transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Queen's administration, which had recently taken place. This revolution, as it may be justly termed, arose out of the mutiny, which, though most disastrous in itself, was not wholly unfortunate in its consequences, since it gave occasion for those changes in the financial administration and military system of India, which the exigencies of that vastly-increased empire urgently demanded. The change in the constitution of the Anglo-Indian Army which the Government were now impelled to make, was one on which opinions were at the time much divided; many persons whose Indian experience entitled their views to great weight dissented strongly from the measure; in particular, the newly-constituted Indian Council of the Secretary of State were almost unanimously opposed to their chief and to his colleagues in the Cabinet on this question. Their opinion, however, could not prevail against the decision of a higher authority and the step which the Queen's advisers deemed it necessary to take received full confirmation from Parliament.

On the 12th of June Sir C. Wood moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the regulation of Her Majesty's local European forces in India. He explained the nature of the force in question. The East India Company, he observed, had maintained three armies, one at each Presidency, part of which consisted of Europeans enlisted in this country

for local service in India, the proportion of which to the Royal troops, paid by the Company, was latterly as two to one. After the Sepoy mutiny was over, discontent arose in the local troops, and many of them were discharged and sent home. The question, and the only question, was whether a separate European force should be still maintained for the special service of India, or whether the whole of the European force employed in India should form part of the Queen's army, disposable for general service. Upon no question which he had been called upon to consider, he observed, had he entertained more serious and longer doubts; he had at length come to the conclusion that it was not expedient to have a local force in India, which, in present circumstances, would require, not the continuance of an existing force, but the raising of a new large local force. He proceeded to state the reasons and arguments which had led to that conclusion, and the pleas which it was incumbent upon those to make out who advocated the maintenance of two separate forces, raised from the same class, yet placed in different circumstances, and subject to distinct authorities. He read the opinions of persons in high positions, some having been once in favour of a local army, who had changed their views in consequence of the misconduct of the late local force,—an occurrence which he thought ought to operate as a warning, the danger of combination being less in a moveable force than in one located in India. He discussed the objections to the proposal, one of which was financial—namely, the greater expense of Queen's troops; but, he remarked, besides that the

most efficient force was the cheapest, that the excess of cost was not so great as to weigh in the question. There was only one consideration, indeed, which was a serious one, requiring to be well weighed, and it had led him for some time to entertain doubts of the expediency of amalgamating the armies,—that was, the argument that it would be difficult to obtain a supply of officers for Indian service. He enumerated some of the attractions that would be opened to the Indian service by a scheme of amalgamation, and came to the conclusion that the line would supply an adequate number of officers. In conclusion, he urged that both for Indian and imperial reasons it was essential that our military power, upon which our chief reliance must be placed, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that object would be best attained by one uniform force.

Lord Stanley, after disclaiming party or personal motives, and frankly acknowledging the difficulties presented by Indian questions, and the intricacy and perplexity of this question in particular, observed that, knowing the opinions of high authorities upon this subject, he should think it an act of political cowardice if he hesitated to express his own sentiments and to claim for those of others a fair and full consideration. Having noticed briefly the objection to the maintenance of two European armies in India—that it was a theoretical anomaly—he remarked that the difficulty of dealing with this question was greatly increased by the absence of any distinct plan to be substituted for the existing scheme. In considering what should be the constitu-

tion of the European army in India, it was impossible, he said, to exclude from view the native army, which would suffer in its character by the removal of a local European force, and would become a refuge only for those European officers who could find no other employment. He had never heard a satisfactory answer given to the objection that, by the removal of a local European force, the Indian Government would lose the valuable assistance of some thousand European officers immediately attached to the local Government. He thought, and this was the opinion of Lord Canning, that it would be difficult to get Line officers properly qualified to stay in India; and young men, new to that country, could scarcely avoid giving offence to the natives. Great stress had been laid by Sir C. Wood upon the mutinous spirit exhibited by the discharged local European force; but it must be remembered that that force had been recruited by men hastily enlisted in this country and imperfectly disciplined, and he challenged proof that troops of the Line, placed in the same circumstances and influenced by the same feeling, would not have acted in the same manner. He read testimonies given by various officers of Indian experience in favour of the military qualities of the local European army, observing that, for high commands in India, there was always an opportunity of getting from the local service the best men. The jealousies and rivalry between the two services had been insisted upon; but the officers of the local army had been excluded from certain professional advantages enjoyed by the other service. This had naturally created a sense of injustice; the removal

of the cause would banish the effects. It had been argued that the locking up a large European force in India was inconvenient; but he denied that the local force was "locked up;" it had been and might again be employed, in time of war, beyond the limits of India.

General Peel stated the grounds upon which he had come to a perfectly different conclusion from Lord Stanley. He had changed his opinion upon this question; he could not get over, he said, the fact of the mutiny among the local Europeans, and there were other reasons (which he detailed) that had contributed to the change. He was convinced that there would be no lack of qualified Line officers for continuous service in India; and as to the expense of maintaining a single army, he agreed with Sir C. Wood, that the most efficient force was the cheapest, and did not see why the expense should be greater than at present. He gave his cordial support to the motion for leave to bring in the Bill.

Colonel Sykes contended that the grounds assigned by Sir C. Wood for the amalgamation of the two European armies were not founded on facts. He palliated the alleged mutiny of the local Europeans, suggesting instances in which regiments of the Line had made a stand against what was deemed injustice, and he read strong testimonies to the character of the local army. He insisted upon the question of expense, the constitutional question, and the question of patronage, as furnishing reasons why Sir C. Wood should not persevere in his measure.

Mr. Peacocke spoke in favour of

the thorough and entire amalgamation of the two armies.

Sir De Lacy Evans objected to the form in which the House was called upon to give a vote upon the question, whether there should be a local European force in India. The alleged cause of the Bill was the mutiny of that force; but he contended that the soldiers had been led into the belief that they were entitled to the bounty or their discharge by the language of the First Minister of the Crown. He condemned in severe terms the conduct of the Indian authorities towards these men, and, adverting to the brilliant services and high character of the local corps, he expressed his astonishment that they should be now stigmatized as unworthy of trust. Assuming that the amalgamation of the armies would augment the military patronage at home, he expressed in very plain language his distrust of the Horse Guards and the War Department.

Captain Jervis protested against Sir De Lacy Evans' animadversions upon the Horse Guards. He opposed the measure of amalgamating the armies. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion for the second reading it underwent a severe opposition from a resolute though not very numerous minority.

Mr. A. Mills moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. He prefaced a statement of his reasons for objecting to the measure by claiming a right, as a civilian, to express an opinion upon this question, which, though a military one, was of a complicated nature, and deeply affected Imperial interests—namely, whether we should annihilate an ancient and valuable military ma-

chinery, no other being substituted in its place? He argued against the abolition of a local European army in India upon financial, sanitary, and political grounds; and, with reference to the mutiny among the local force, upon which those who advocated the change based their arguments, he appealed to the testimony borne by distinguished officers to the gallantry and discipline of that force, and to the services it had rendered in the Sepoy rebellion. Averse as he was from the change itself, he complained far more, he said, of the mode in which it was proposed to be effected. Was it to be tolerated, he asked, that the Secretary of State for India, after he had monopolized the decision of this important question, should withdraw from the House of Commons the consideration of the scheme to be substituted for the present, and refer it to a Committee or a Commission? What security had the House that if the Committee was an independent one, it might not decide by a bare majority, or that its Report would be adopted? If not independent, Parliament would be deprived of its constitutional prerogative.

The amendment was seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke, who reinforced the objections offered by Mr. Mills, by urging the large amount of military patronage which the change would transfer to the home authorities, and he referred to the opinions of competent witnesses upon the whole question, to show that the House would be legislating in a great degree in the dark. He contended that the Government had not laid sufficient grounds for this important change, which would destroy the local character of the Euro-

pean force in India, and deprive the Indian Government of a large portion of the power which it possessed over the appointment of local commanders.

Mr. T. G. Baring defended Sir C. Wood against the charge of not having consulted the Council of India in this matter, which, he observed, was a mere technical objection, the opinions of the members of the Council being known and before the House. He justified, likewise, the manner in which this question had been brought under the consideration of Parliament, and then proceeded to discuss in detail the objections to the abolition of a local European force in India, insisting that there would not be the slightest difference in training and education for the Indian service between the officers of the local force and those of the Line. The plan sketched out by Sir C. Wood, it was said, would interfere with the power of the Governor-General of India; but he denied the force of this objection, and denied also that the change would augment the patronage of the Horse Guards. An opinion had been attributed to Lord Cornwallis in favour of a local force of Europeans in India; but Lord Cornwallis, in 1794, had actually submitted a plan for the amalgamation of the two forces. He called upon the House to reject the amendment.

Mr. Baillie complained that the House should be called upon to decide this question, when it was admitted by the Government that they had not decided upon the details of the plan of amalgamation they proposed to carry out. In considering this question, as regarded the interests of our Indian Empire, he expressed his

belief, founded upon reasons which he explained, that the expense attending the proposed change had been very much understated by Sir C. Wood; and he suggested that, if the Bill passed, the War-office would deal with a large amount of Indian revenue, which would be exempt from the check of a Parliamentary revision, and his opinion was that the War-office was one of the worst-managed departments in the public service. He asked whether the Government had calculated the number of men to be maintained in this country for the relief of the corps in India and the colonies. He advised the House to reject this Bill, in order that it might have before it a Bill containing a distinct plan of amalgamation.

Sir H. Verney argued in favour of the maintenance of a local army. The latter, he thought, were disposed to treat the natives with more consideration than the Queen's officers—which circumstance was of no small importance.

Sir J. Elphinstone was of opinion that, in a question of high policy like this, the opinions of civilians were entitled to more weight than those of military men, whose reasons for doing away with the local European force were founded upon a transaction which had been exaggerated into a mutiny. He contended that the men had preferred only just and proper claims, and that they had never gone beyond insubordination. If India was to be held by European troops, in his opinion 80,000 would not do, and there must be an annual relief of 10,000 men. Great improvements might be made, and the condition of the men ameliorated, without doing

away with the local army altogether, and incurring the heavy drain of human life which would be the consequence. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. Kinnaird also opposed the measure. He thought that the Indian Council had not been treated in the way that Parliament intended, the question not having been submitted to their judgment collectively till the Cabinet had decided upon it.

Mr. Vansittart cordially supported the second reading. He considered the present time singularly favourable to the measure of amalgamation, which was calculated to allay jealousy and discontent.

Sir W. Russell also supported the Bill. The chief objection to a local army was the almost total impossibility, in a climate like that of India, of maintaining a high state of discipline. All feelings of jealousy between the two armies would be removed by their fusion, and he did not see why there should be more difficulty in obtaining officers for the Queen's army in India than for the Company's European force. If the native army were reduced, as he strongly recommended, an army of 50,000 Europeans would be sufficient.

Sir W. Farquhar, after commenting upon Sir C. Wood's change of opinion, appealed to the despatch of Lord Canning, who had the advantage of knowing the sentiments of men of great local experience.

Colonel P. Herbert supported the Bill. He asked what would have been the condition of the Indian Government if, in the late strike, which he called a mutiny, of the European troops, the whole or a

large part of the mutineers had consisted of local forces. In the Royal Army, if insubordination broke out in a particular regiment, it could be removed from India.

Mr. Buxton urged the dissent of the Secretary of State's Council as well as of the Council of Calcutta, including Mr. Wilson—from this Bill. He also cited the authority of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Canning, and Sir John Laurence, and observed that both the late Government, and the present Government, until this year, had been favourable to a distinct local army. He argued upon financial, sanitary, and other grounds, against the Bill.

Mr. Horsman observed, that, no doubt, the question as to the expediency of maintaining a local European army was very important, and one on which authorities were very much divided. But there were two preliminary questions—whether the House was fairly treated in not having before it all the necessary information, and whether it was prepared to adopt a novel mode of carrying out so great a change, involving questions of principle and details, not by a well-considered legislative Act, but by an abstract Resolution,—the beginning and end of all Parliamentary proceedings upon a measure that would transfer to the Horse Guards a large amount of patronage, and revolutionize the Government of India. In examining the reasons assigned by Sir C. Wood for a change of policy upon this question, connected with the mutiny, he charged him with disingenuousness, and with abusing the confidence of the House. He stated, of his own knowledge, and pledged himself to prove, that there were documents on the sub-

ject produced as complete, which were only extracts, important passages having been taken out of them. He complained of details of the Government scheme which had been kept back, but which were of great constitutional importance. There was the question of patronage, of the influence, power, and authority that would be given to the military department, and there was the question of expense. These were points which involved the question, whether there should be one supreme head or a double Government in India, and the House was simply asked to repeal an Act of Parliament, without any plan, and against the unanimous protest of the Council of India.

Mr. S. Herbert, in reply to Mr. Horsman, denied that the Government had withheld information, or that the House was asked to adopt an abstract Resolution; the subject before the House was a Bill. He vindicated Sir C. Wood and the Horse Guards against the insinuations of Mr. Horsman, declaring that there was no intention whatever of altering the relations between the Horse Guards and the Governor-General of India. With respect to the question of a local army, he confessed that he had had great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion; his bias had been in favour of a local army; but he had at length become convinced that the measure of the Government afforded a satisfactory solution of the question. One of the reasons which had swayed his opinion, as it had materially influenced that of Lord Clyde, was the fact of the mutiny in the local corps. He discussed the arguments and opinions for and against the maintenance of a local European force,

and upon the question of health and acclimatization, he cited the evidence of scientific men, showing the destructive effects of long exposure to a tropical climate. He replied to the objection of Mr. Horsman, founded upon an apprehension that the Horse Guards were going to take all the Indian patronage, and gave explanations to show that the Horse Guards would not obtain the vast amount of patronage he supposed.

Mr. Rich moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived on a division by 262 to 83. Other motions for adjournment followed, which were resisted by the Government and rejected by increased majorities, but the minority persisting in opposing the progress of the Bill, Lord Palmerston yielded, and the debate was adjourned. On its being resumed a few days afterwards,

Mr. Rich observed that the question at issue was, whether that organization of the European army in India should be continued, which had subsisted successfully almost from the time of our possessing a substantial power in that country, or the local force should be cashiered and superseded by Her Majesty's troops of the Line. This radical change might be wise and necessary; but the question was a most important one, and the measure ought to be called for by considerations of magnitude, and justified by the opinions of the wisest statesmen and the deliberate judgment of the duly-constituted authorities. But, on the contrary, the Governor-General of India and his Council were unanimous against the measure; so was the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and the late

Cabinet had been opposed to the amalgamation of the local and the Queen's regular army. The whole weight of authority was in favour of continuing a local force. Even the Secretary of State six months ago must have been hostile to the measure he now proposed. Mr. Rich discussed the objections to the scheme of amalgamation on the one hand, and those alleged against the maintenance of a local army on the other, insisting that the reasons for not recruiting this army were futile, and that an efficient regular force of 80,000 men could not be maintained in India without deteriorating the general body of the British army.

Sir De Lacy Evans complained of the manner in which this important question had been brought before the House without the necessary information. From the portion of the papers recently produced, the question, he said, wore in many respects quite another aspect, especially with reference to the opinions of Lord Clyde and Sir William Mansfield, and the insubordination of the local troops, who, he thought, had experienced hard measure. They had been imbued with the conviction that justice was on their side. The alleged foundation for this legislative measure was the bad conduct of these troops; but the papers hitherto furnished did not bear out the plea. The House had been led to believe that the whole of the local force had disappeared, and that, if continued, it must be re-created; but the remaining local troops numbered 17,000, and, in his opinion, so large an European army as 80,000 men was not required in India—60,000 or 60,000 would be sufficient. A most important point was the con-

stitutional question—the power of the Horse Guards. He had no doubt that the prospect of a large amount of military patronage had something to do with the change that had come over the Government. In conclusion, he observed that, if the measure itself were unexceptionable, the manner in which it had been introduced would justify the House in rejecting it. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. M. Milnes seconded the motion. The House, he said, was totally unable to decide this question at the present moment, and till it had a record of the opinions of the Indian Council, he should assist in arresting the progress of the Bill. In its present condition, and except in cases of emergency, our Indian empire might be secured, he thought, mainly by a local force. The mutiny in that force furnished, in his opinion, an insufficient reason for abolishing it; the measure must rest upon the question whether it was necessary largely to increase the European force in India. He believed the object in view could be obtained by a well-organized and well-disciplined local force.

Mr. Torrens and Colonel Dunne addressed the House in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Ayrton said, now the papers were before the House, which put the subject in the most clear, concise, and full light, he could understand why Sir C. Wood had changed his opinion. It had never been understood that he was formally to consult his Council; he had obtained from them all the information he desired, but he had acted, as it was intended he should act, upon his own responsibility. The mode in which this measure

was introduced had been objected to; there should be a perfect scheme, it was said; but it was unnecessary for the House to have all the details before it. Many objections to the proposed change were founded upon mere suppositions of some wrong about to be perpetrated. He justified the change: the conduct of the local troops, he contended, had been mutinous, and evidence of their indiscipline was upon record. The change would operate no injury to the officers; and as to the objection that officers could not be induced to remain in India, he insisted that they would remain or return according to the inducements held out to them. He believed that if the present system of a local service and a general service were to go on for some years, the result would be most injurious to the condition of the local officers, and that the proposed change would conduce to their general interests. The bugbear of the Horse Guards had been conjured up; but he did not believe in the power of the Horse Guards to do the mischief that was supposed. It was very much at the command of the Secretary of State for War, and in India, so far from its power being enhanced, it would rather be diminished. He believed that the maintenance of a local force would raise up local prejudices and local views, which would become paramount to other considerations.

Mr. H. Seymour, after replying to the concluding remark of Mr. Ayrton, explained the reasons, including the mutilated state of some of the papers, why, in his opinion, the House should not be then asked for a vote on this question. His great objection to the Bill, he

said, was that it really transferred the Government of India from Calcutta to London and to the Horse Guards, in diametrical opposition to the opinions of the highest Indian authorities. The patronage of the Horse Guards must be increased by the change, and the House ought to know what the increase would be, and the extent of the limitation to be put upon the Governor-General's power. If the arguments for and against a local army were equally balanced, the wisest course was to leave things as they were.

Mr. Gregson gave an opinion on the whole, in favour of the amalgamation, but he thought that inducements should be held out to officers to remain in India and to acquire the native language.

Colonel Sykes spoke at some length in favour of keeping up a distinct local army, which, he said, might be recruited to 30,000 men, without touching the resources of a local army.

Sir J. Smith remarked that the question involved three points—expense, efficiency, and discipline. There was no reason to anticipate economy from the abolition of the local army. With regard to efficiency, the local army sent more men into the field in proportion to its number than the Line; and as to discipline, he read testimony to show that the reported ill-discipline of the local army was not well founded. Looking to the state of Indian finance, he hoped that means would be taken to keep down the numbers of the European force.

Major Parker, having been an officer of Sepoys, thought the demand for European troops had been much exaggerated, and that a smaller number than that proposed,

quartered in healthy cantonments, would suffice.

Sir C. Wood maintained that the papers now produced had confirmed the statement he had made in introducing the Bill, and he proceeded to notice and answer the objections made in the course of the debate, vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency, founded upon his speech of last year, and justifying his exclusion of certain passages in confidential letters, included in the papers laid before the House. He had, he said, communicated fully and freely upon the subject of the local army with the members of the Council; but, the question being one which the Secretary of State could not decide himself, it had received the decision of the Cabinet, which had resolved that a Bill should be brought in. The matter had, therefore, not come before the Council in such a shape as to entitle them to record their opinions. Resolutions of the members had been placed in his hands, but the Cabinet had determined that they could not be received. He would, however, give the Council an opportunity of producing them, so that they might be recorded. In conclusion, Sir C. Wood said:—"I have been taunted with bringing in a paltry measure, but I am surprised at that charge. The commissions of Indian officers, and all questions of pay, purchase, and promotion, are settled, not by an Act of Parliament, but by the Indian Government. But I thought it right and necessary to take the opinion of the House of Commons upon the subject—to make them share the responsibility of this measure, and become parties to the proceedings of the Government—and therefore

VOL. CII.

I introduced this Bill. The same result, however, might have been attained without coming to Parliament, and, under those circumstances, the only object being to obtain the concurrence of Parliament, I thought the shorter the Bill in which that assent was obtained the better. It would have been impossible to introduce all the details of promotion and exchange into an Act of Parliament. The general principle of the alteration proposed by the Government was a simple one, namely, that there should be no local European army; that the European force in India should be part of the Queen's general army; that the staff corps should be formed partly from the present Indian officers, and partly from the line officers, and that ultimately all the native regiments should be officered from the staff corps." He reiterated his statements as to the expense of the projected change, the supply of officers, and other disputed points, observing that he had not heard any arguments which had changed his opinion.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Horsman took part, Sir De Lacy Evans' amendment was negatived without a division. The numbers upon the motion for the second reading were as follows:—

Ayes	282
Noes	53

Majority 229

Upon the committal of the Bill, various amendments were moved by members opposed to the principle of the measure, with a view to limit its operation and preserve certain rights of patronage and contest to the Government in India

[N]

but they did not obtain the concurrence of the House. Among other propositions,

Sir J. Fergusson moved a Resolution, "That it is inexpedient to proceed further with legislation respecting the European troops in India, until the whole plan of the Government for the regulation of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament." He insisted that, unless the House knew the means by which it was proposed to carry out this gigantic scheme of centralization, they ought not to assent to the further progress of the Bill. He reiterated arguments, and cited authorities, repeatedly urged against the abolition of a local European army, contending that it would impose a very large additional charge upon the revenues of India, and that the retention of a considerable regular force there might impair the resources for national defence at home. The mutiny, the sole reason assigned for the measure, he insisted, had been exaggerated, and was employed as a convenient plea for carrying out certain views.

This Resolution was negatived by 88 to 50. The minority opposed to the Bill, however, still tried various means to defeat it, Sir J. Elphinstone moving the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke.

Sir Henry Willoughby protested against the measure, which, he said, settled nothing, while it unsettled a great deal, the House being kept in the dark as to the details of this important question. Whatever the denomination of the European army in India, he remarked, it would be the Queen's army, and the best authorities

thought that a portion of that army should be localized in India. The constitutional aspect of the question ought, in his opinion, to lead the House to the same conclusion, and they must not shut their eyes to the cost of dispensing with a localized force, which would be most fearful. Localized regiments, moreover, could best bear the action of the sun.

Lord Palmerston urged Sir J. Elphinstone to withdraw his motion, about which, he remarked, Sir H. Willoughby had not spoken one word. If the majority was not to prevail, and if the minority resorted to all the devices which the forms of the House allowed, in order to defeat a measure by delay, it would be impossible for Parliament to carry on its constitutional functions.

The opposition to the Bill, however, was resolutely maintained by Mr. Malins, Lord C. Hamilton, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Dunne, and other Members. Mr. Vansittart, on the other hand, supported the Bill, and

Colonel P. Herbert noticed various misapprehensions into which the opponents of the measure had fallen. There was nothing in the Bill, he said, that would alter the appropriation of the military patronage in India, and there would be no interference with the prerogative of the Governor-General. He corrected some mistakes of Colonel Sykes, in particular as to the power of the Commander-in-Chief to order home any regiment he pleased from India. It was precisely because he wished to strengthen the hands of the Governor-General that he hoped this Bill would pass.

Mr. Henley moved to insert the

following proviso at the end of Clause 1:—"Provided that the same or equal provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, and allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, cap. 106, shall be maintained in any plan for the re-organization of the Indian Army."

To this Sir C. Wood made no objection, and the Bill, which, in fact, consisted of but one clause, passed through Committee.

The second reading was moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll on the 10th of August. The noble Duke urged the necessity for passing the present measure, which had been carried by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, consisting of all political parties, and he therefore did not expect any great opposition from their Lordships. At some length he pointed out that the proposed change of combining the relatively speaking small European forces of the late East India Company with the regiments of the Line was far less extensive than it would have been, had the Government decided on establishing an European force in India totally distinct from the regular army.

Lord Ellenborough strongly protested against the Bill, as one of a very dangerous character. It would destroy the efficiency of the European army in India, as it would be impossible to obtain under the provisions of the present Bill, such a class of officers as had been trained under the old system. The Bill, too, was not

in accordance with the proclamation issued to the natives of India on the transfer of that country from the East India Company's rule to that of the Queen's.

Lord De Grey and Ripon supported the motion at some length.

The Duke of Cambridge had considered this question with the greatest care, and, having consulted many military men in whose opinions he placed the highest confidence, had come to the conclusion that this great question should be settled in the mode proposed by the Government. He could not agree with Lord Ellenborough that the proposed change would in any way deteriorate the future class of officers; in his opinion, it would rather add to the efficiency of the service. One of the advantages which would arise from the present Bill was, that a large body of well-tried officers would be added to the officers of the British army, and obviate a difficulty which occurred in the Crimean war concerning the employment of Indian officers. In conclusion, he vindicated the Horse Guards from alleged possible abuse of patronage and in reference to the treatment of Indian officers, who, he asserted, had met with the most considerate treatment, and had, in fact, obtained the greatest share of public honours.

Lord Derby was sorry he could not entertain the sanguine expectations of either the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Cambridge as to the results of this measure. One great objection to it was the conflict of opinions on the subject, especially as all those persons connected with India wished to preserve the present state of things, and only those connected

with the regular army were anxious for the present measure. While expressing a doubt as to the wisdom of the amalgamation of the two armies, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not advocate a divided command or responsibility as to the army in India. He thought, however, that great advantages would arise from having a local force for local purposes, which it would be desirable from time to time to renovate with fresh blood. Now, this Bill was not so much for amalgamating as for destroying the local force, and he thought, before such a plan was sanctioned by the House, the House ought to know what the Government proposed to substitute for that force, and how they intended to meet the difficulties they had created. Another question on which they had had no information was as to the system of promotion. Was that of seniority or that of purchase to be introduced? How, also, was the promotion of the native officers to be regulated? However, he supposed that the Government had well matured their plans, and were acting on positive and good in-

formation, and he should, therefore, leave the responsibility of this great and dangerous measure with them, in preference to assuming it himself by voting against the second reading.

Lord Clyde entirely concurred with what the Duke of Cambridge had said, and he impressed strongly upon the House the necessity of unity in an army in respect to command and discipline, a state of things which did not exist in the present local army of India.

Earl Granville defended the Bill and assured the House that, although the details of the scheme and the means of carrying it out had not been introduced into the Bill, the Government had well considered and matured the essential parts of the measure. It was absolutely necessary to decide this matter one way or the other as soon as possible, in order to remove the anxiety caused by the present unsettled state of things. He hoped there would be no division on the Bill.

The second reading accordingly passed, *nem. con.*, and the measure speedily became law.

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, &c.—CHURCH RATES—*Sir John Trelawny brings in again his Bill for the abolition of the rate—Lord R. Montague moves the postponement of the second reading for six months—Speeches of Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Ker Seyner, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fernoy, and other members—The second reading is carried by 263 to 234—Further debates on the Bill in Committee—Mr. Newdegate proposes, as a substitute for Church Rates, a fixed charge on real property—After much discussion, the amendment is rejected by a large majority—Further opposition on the third reading of the Bill—Mr. Whiteside moves its rejection—His motion is supported by Mr. Disraeli, opposed by Mr. Bright, and negatived by a majority of 9, and the Bill is passed—Lord Lyceden moves the second reading in the House of Lords, and is supported by Lord Ripon and the Duke of Newcastle—The Dukes of Marlborough and Rutland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Derby, and Earl Grey, oppose the Bill—It is thrown out by 128 to 31—TRUSTEES OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS—A Bill for removing a grievance felt by Dissenters excluded from these trusts is brought in by Lord Cranworth—Debate in the House of Lords thereon—It undergoes important changes in Committee, and in a modified form becomes law—A measure introduced for the same object by Mr. Dilwyn in the House of Commons, undergoes much discussion, and on the motion of Mr. Selwyn is postponed for six months—MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—Mr. Spooner brings on his annual motion against the endowment of this College—His speech—After a short debate the motion is negatived by 186 to 128—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THEATRES—Lord Dungannon brings this subject under the notice of the House of Lords—The Earl of Shaftesbury enters fully into the question in an interesting speech—Remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, and other peers—The discussion terminates without result—REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK—Lord Ebury moves for the appointment of a Commission, with a view to a revision of the Liturgy and Canons of the Church of England—Speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London and Oxford, Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville, Lord Lyttleton, and other peers—The motion is rejected without a division—UNION OF CITY BENEFICES—A Bill introduced by the Bishop of London for the purpose of relieving spiritual destitution by transferring surplus funds and buildings to other places—After some debate in the House of Lords, it becomes law—CENSUS OF 1861—A Bill to authorize this operation is brought in by the Government—The proposal to require returns as*

to religious profession is warmly opposed by the Dissenters—Agitation on this question—Mr. Baines moves the omission of this clause in the Bill—Speech of Sir George Lewis—The Government protest against the objection, but concede the point—The Bill is passed—NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND—Mr. Isaac Butt moves an Address praying for inquiry—Speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell (Secretary for Ireland), Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Hennessey—The motion is negatived by 196 to 62—TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND—Mr. Cardwell brings in a Bill to settle the much-disputed land question—After much debate and some modification it is passed into a law—POSTPONED MEASURES—REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON—The Bill introduced by Sir George Lewis passes a second reading, and is then suspended—REFORM OF THE LAWS OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—An extended and comprehensive measure for this purpose is submitted to the House of Commons by the Attorney-General—It is received with much favour, and a great part of the Bill passes through Committee, but on account of the pressure of business is postponed to another Session—MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA—This subject is brought before the House of Lords by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—His speech—Speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, and other peers—CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION—Its great length and severe labour—It is terminated by the prorogation of Parliament by Commission on the 28th of August—The Royal Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor—Review of the operations of the Session.

SIR John Trelawny again renewed this Session his attempt to abolish Church-rates. The Bill for this purpose was brought in on an early day, and the second reading was moved on the 8th of February, the motion being preceded by the presentation of a mass of petitions for and against the measure, the latter much preponderating in number. Among these was one signed by no less than sixty-four archdeacons, which was read at length at the table of the House before the debate began. In proposing his motion, Sir John Trelawny admitted that the subject was one of great difficulty, and proceeded to notice some of the details which were essential to the proper consideration of it. He referred to the weight of authorities in favour of a settlement of the question,

and reviewed the arguments against the abolition of the rate founded upon its legal incidents, contending that it was not, as sometimes alleged, a charge upon the land, and adverting to special reasons why the House ought to deal with the question at this time. The decision of the House of Lords in the "Braintree case" had made an entire alteration in the law of Church-rate, and the amount of rate now levied had been already reduced to 253,000*l.*, and was reducible still further by the exclusion of illegal charges, while the exemption of Dissenters from the compulsory payment of the rate (which the opponents of the Bill were prepared to concede) and making no distinction between them and Churchmen, would have the effect of augmenting the amount of voluntary con-

tributions towards the repair of churches. He pointed out other resources for the diminution of charges, and asked the advocates of the rate whether, in assenting to its abolition, they, upon the whole, gave up much for an object so desirable as the final adjustment of this vexed question.

The motion was seconded by Sir C. Douglas.

Lord R. Montagu moved, as an amendment, to defer the second reading for six months. After noticing some of the arguments of Sir J. Trelawny, he observed that he had looked at this question in the old point of view, whereas, since the evidence adduced before the Lords' Committee last year, which Sir John seemed not to have read, the question had entered an entirely new phase, and assumed a different character. It was formerly supposed that this was a question of conscience; but it now appeared, from the evidence of Dissenters, that the conscientious objection had nothing to do with the matter; that it was merely a political objection or a factious agitation, the ultimate aim of which was the severance of the Church from the State. He read portions of the evidence taken by the Committee in support of his position, observing that the ulterior object, to which end a victory over Church-rates would be used as a means, showed that more would be given up by the surrender of the rates than Sir John Trelawny wished the House to suppose. He insisted that the evidence and the number of petitions proved that the desire for the abolition of Church-rates was not general, and that a feeling was growing up in favour of their continuance.

This amendment was seconded

by Mr. R. Long, who dwelt upon the injustice of sweeping away a fund appropriated by law to the sustentation of churches, without providing any equivalent or compensation.

Sir G. Lewis, after defending Lord J. Russell (who was absent) against some strong remarks made upon his change of opinion regarding this question by Mr. Long, observed that he was not one of those who took extreme views upon it, differing in some points from both sides, and he proceeded to explain the reasons which had led him reluctantly to the conclusion that, in the present state of the question, the only course for him to take was to vote in favour of the Bill. He pointed out what he considered as fallacies on either side, and, looking at the proposal to substitute pew-rents for Church-rates, he remarked that he could not understand the objection to resorting to a system of pew-rents, which were Church-rates under another name, and in which he was convinced an equivalent could be found.

Mr. K. Seymer, considering the present position of the Church-rate question, thought the House had a right to complain that a question of so much importance should be left in the hands of a private member, and cited the opinions expressed by members of the present Government, which he contrasted with the course they had pursued upon this question. Suggesting practical objections to the working of the measure before the House, he contended that in rural districts there was no real opposition to Church-rates, and that the opposition of Dissenters, as it was now avowed, was not founded upon a conscientious objection. With

reference to pew-rents, he believed that members of the Church of England in the rural districts were universally opposed to them.

Mr. Bristow said he thought that, both for the interests of the Church of England and the peace of the country, it would be wise and prudent to pass this Bill abolishing a compulsory Church-rate, which was an annually-recurring cause of strife and ill-will.

Mr. Disraeli wished to put before the House a view of this question which had not been at all considered—namely, the extremely centralizing character of the measure, which called upon a central authority to interfere with the parochial constitution, at least ten per cent. of the parishes not wishing to be interfered with. He looked, he said, with great jealousy upon a central authority interfering with a constitution that had existed for centuries, and had been productive of beneficial results. The object was no longer to redress a practical grievance, but to adopt a speculative theory. Herefore legislation upon this question was proposed to be based upon a conscientious scruple; but that basis was now abandoned, and the real question was whether there should be an Established Church. Although this issue was not necessarily put before the House upon this occasion, they had it in clear evidence that it was the real issue; and, believing that this measure would revolutionize the parochial constitution of the country, he should give it his hearty opposition.

Lord Fermoy denied that the abolition of Church-rates would interfere with the connection of Church and State. This measure could only do what had been done

in Ireland—it would remove contests and heart-burnings, and the Church of England would be stronger than before.

Mr. Packe and Mr. Hubbard spoke in opposition to the Bill, and Mr. Thompson in its favour. Sir J. Trelawny then replied, and the House having divided, the amendment was negatived by 263 to 234, giving a majority of 29 in favour of the Bill, which was then read a second time.

Some further discussion took place on going into Committee on the Bill, on the 28th of March.

Mr. Packe urged various objections to the measure, which he considered to be unnecessarily large, and with reference to the amount of public opinion in favour of it, he observed that, in some of the most populous towns and boroughs whence petitions had been presented upon this question, which he contended was a purely religious one, upwards of one half of the inhabitants attended no place of worship whatever.

Mr. Newdegate moved, as an amendment, a Resolution,—the same he had brought forward in 1859,—that “this House will, tomorrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the propriety of establishing, in lieu of Church rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments in respect of the occupancy of which Church-rates have been paid within the last seven years, to be levied with the county rate at a uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being entitled to deduct the amount of charge levied on his occupation.” He insisted that Church-rates were a charge upon property, and by proposing to assess owners instead of occu-

piers he had, he said, followed a principle adopted by the House of Lords.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Cross.

Mr. Horsman observed that the House had admitted that a settlement of this question was desirable, and that it could only be effected by a Government measure; why, then, he asked, should it be allowed to go into the hands of a private member? While some regarded this as a question of principle, others looked upon it as rather a political clap-trap. The time, however, had come when some settlement ought to be made, and he thought Sir J. Trevelyan ought to appeal to the Government to bring in a measure for that purpose, it being a loss of time to leave the matter in the hands of a private member.

Sir J. Trevelyan said he had from the beginning urged the Government to deal with the subject, but their measures would not have settled the question, nor would Mr. Newdegate's proposition, his objections to which he stated.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Henley, and opposed by Lord Henley, who considered that total abolition was the only satisfactory mode of settling the question.

Mr. Philips, though deeming Mr. Newdegate's plan open to some objections, in the absence of any preferable amendment would vote for it.

Sir S. M. Peto said that nothing short of total repeal of the rate would remove the conscientious objections of the Dissenters.

Mr. Worthington said that the Bill, while it gave relief to a few, would inflict injustice on the many.

He could not, however, support the amendment.

Mr. Evans supported the Bill for the sake of putting an end to a vexatious conflict and agitation.

Lord J. Manners said, retaining all his objections to the principle and details of the Bill, he must oppose, though reluctantly, the amendment, considering that, as that House had assented to the principle of the Bill, it would be better that it should be sent up to the House of Lords as they found it. He should prefer the Bill in its naked simplicity to taking it with the amendment proposed by Sir G. Grey, to substitute pew-rents for Church-rates, which would affect the rights of the poor.

Sir George Grey said he should be prepared in the Committee to demonstrate to Lord J. Manners that his fears in relation to his proposal were unfounded.

Mr. Mellor denied that Church-rates were a charge upon property in the correct sense of the term. The amendment would never satisfy the scruples of Dissenters. He thought the Church would sustain no injury from the abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. A. Mills supported the amendment.

Mr. Walter thought there were but two alternatives open, viz., to repeal the law as settled by the Braintree decision, or to abolish the rate. The former measure would be impracticable. The amendment was founded on a principle inapplicable to Church-rates. He did not see why a limited recourse should not be had to pew-rents.

A division took place, when the amendment was negative—
to 49.

The clauses then passed through Committee, upon which Sir George Grey moved three new provisions, authorizing the charging of appropriated pews with rents, to be applied to the repairs of the fabric of the church, and to other purposes to which Church-rates would be applicable.

These propositions encountered a strong opposition from Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Walpole, Lord John Manners, Mr. Horsman, and other members, and the first clause being negatived, the others fell with it.

On the third reading of the Bill being moved, the opponents assembled in great force and made a vigorous effort to reject the measure.

Mr. Whiteside began the debate with a motion to postpone the Bill for six months. After examining the evidence respecting the origin of Church-rates, which showed, he said, the antiquity of the custom, springing out of the old common law, and the manner in which the rates were enforced by the will of the majority, he asked whether Sir J. Trelawny, who professed himself a member of the Established Church, in proceeding against Church-rates, intended to break up the parochial system, which, he insisted, was at the foundation of the social system of the country. He cited the testimony of Mr. Bunting, a Wesleyan, on the subject of Church-rates, who stated that there was a misapprehension as to the number of Nonconformists who objected to their payment from conscientious scruples. The opposition to the rates, Mr. Whiteside contended, rested not upon religious but political grounds; the petitions were got up by an organized body, and

signed by women and by children under 10 years of age. Active agents in a parish worried the Minister, and excited the minority against the majority; it was avowed that the ultimate object was the separation of the Church from the State; tithes were to follow Church-rates, and even the edifices were to be treated as public property. The House, therefore, had to determine a different question from what had been brought before it at first, now that the instigators of this movement had disclosed their real views and projects. He opposed the Bill because it involved the question whether or not an Established Church should continue to exist in this country.

Mr. Bright said he felt indebted to Mr. Whiteside for having infused some new life into this question; but he had not done much to satisfy that great portion of the people who objected to Church-rates, that they ought to be permanently maintained. Mr. Whiteside had attached extraordinary importance to the opinions of the Wesleyan sect on this question; but the large majority of Wesleyans united with the great body of Dissenters in opposition to Church-rates. Moreover, no inconsiderable number of regular attendants upon the Church of England joined the Dissenters in the endeavour to put an end to them. He wished Mr. Whiteside had told them why, year by year, there had been a growing power in that House in opposition to Church-rates, and why there was a secession from their advocates throughout the country. There were only two courses with reference to this most mischievous impost,—either

to leave the law exactly as it was, with all its irritating incidents, or to adopt this Bill. In Ireland, the vestry cess—the Church-rate of that country—had been abolished, and what had been the effect upon the Protestant Church of Ireland? In all human probability, that Church would have been absolutely uprooted, but for the large measures of reform applied to it; and the Church of England, without Church-rates, would be as great and as useful as now. Examples in Wales and in Scotland showed the impulse that might be given to voluntary efforts. Property in Scotland had not gone with the Free Church; yet what a vast result had been produced by religious zeal, fervour, and munificence! He should slander the Church of England, he said, if he were to pretend that it would not be as liberal as any other religious body, while its congregations would be as united as those of Dissenters, and its action would be greatly strengthened. Church-rates violated every law of justice and mercy written in the Bible, and could never be of advantage to the Church of England, if it were a true church.

Mr. Disraeli invited the attention of Mr. Bright, who had dwelt upon the success of the voluntary principle at Rochdale, to the recorded representation of its utter failure at Birmingham. His eulogy of that principle was, he observed, out of place, for this was not the question before the House; but his illustrations of the principle were illusory. In England the voluntary principle had always been at work. Mr. Bright had asked why the opponents of Church-rates had increased. He answered that there had been on both sides

of the House an anxiety to meet a complaint and remove a grievance; but Mr. Bright had avowed an object of his own. The Church of a nation, he had said, ought not to be supported by a part of the nation. He (Mr. Disraeli) demurred to accepting a Bill which converted this abstract opinion into a practical policy, which was not one which the House could sanction. It laid down the doctrine that, because a portion of the nation obeyed the spiritual influence of no particular body, therefore the national Church, the only body that could exercise any such influence, should be abolished. He dwelt upon the evil consequences, social and moral, of such a policy. If, he observed, the House believed the existence of the Church of England to be one of the strongest elements of society, one of the most powerful of our institutions, and the best security of our liberties, they would not sanction the theories of Mr. Bright and the rash and ruinous proposition of Sir J. Trelawny.

After a short reply from Sir J. Trelawny, and a few remarks by Mr. T. Duncombe, the House divided, when Mr. Whiteside's amendment was negatived by the small majority of nine, the numbers being:—

For the Amendment	. 226
Against it	235
	9

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

As in former years, the most severe ordeal which the measure had to encounter was in the House of Lords, and the narrow majority by which it had escaped rejection

at the last stage in the Lower House, afforded encouragement to opponents and diminished the responsibility which the Peers incurred in rejecting the Bill. The second reading was moved on the 19th of June by Lord Lyveden. After repudiating the notion that in wishing to abolish Church-rates he was actuated by any hostility to the Church, he proceeded to discuss the legal aspect of the question. The present position of affairs, in his opinion, was much worse for the Church than for the Dissenters, because wherever the rate was contested it strengthened the ranks of the Dissenters. In conclusion, he called attention to the number, position, and weight of the statesmen who were averse to Church-rates in the present day, and appealed to the bench of Bishops to wipe off from the Church the unjust reproach of seeking unlawful gains, assuring them that, if the measure were passed, it would make the Church more popular, the Dissenters more peaceful, and tend to the better consideration of the highest interests of the community.

The Duke of Marlborough could not concur with the views of Lord Lyveden, and did not think that the failure of previous compromises was any argument for the total abolition of Church-rates and the introduction of the voluntary principle, nor could he understand why, to conciliate a few, the many should be offended. The numerous petitions which had been sent up to Parliament against Church-rates were merely the result of an active organization of the opponents of the present state of things. He admitted the great results produced from the voluntary efforts of the Church of Eng-

land, to which much of the influence of the Church and spread of religious education were owing; but if another item were added to those voluntary efforts it would greatly lessen the funds now raised for those and other purposes. The arguments which had been put forth in favour of this measure were scarcely, he thought, calculated to satisfy their lordships' sense of justice, and he therefore trusted that on grounds of public policy they would not consent to the second reading of the Bill. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord De Grey and Ripon thought the Duke of Marlborough wrong in imagining the agitation which existed on this question had arisen from the efforts of the "Anti-State Church Society," as the agitation was at least thirty years' old. The existence of a grievance had been admitted by statesmen of all parties, and various compromises had been proposed, but rejected. If, however, the Duke of Marlborough wished to make any compromise, why did he not consent to the second reading of the Bill, and so modify it in Committee as to accomplish that object? He denied that the opponents of Church-rates were influenced by any ulterior motives. In his opinion, Church-rates were a hardship to the Dissenters, inflicted an injury on the Church, and tended to destroy that harmony which ought to prevail among Christian communities. He should therefore support the motion for the second reading of the Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury did not believe the voluntary system would be a benefit to the Church, as stated by the Church

of England supporters of this Bill. It was a strange coincidence that the Liberation Society, whose objects were far more violent than those of the supporters of the present Bill, should have used exactly the same argument. The voluntary system ought properly to be called the begging system. It was a system which would much degrade the character of the clergy, as it would put them in a less independent position. For these reasons, although he admitted there were some grounds for complaint, he should oppose the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Grey was opposed to compromise on the matter, as he thought that by so doing they would be admitting the principle of the abolition of Church-rates. The law, in his opinion, as it now stood, was just, right, and proper. Formerly this was not so, but the decision of the highest legal authority, that the majority of a parish may tax themselves for the repairs of the church, had made the law perfectly just. He knew that Church-rates gave rise to acrimonious discussions, but was of opinion that those very discussions occasioned a more lively interest to be taken in the affairs of the Church. The law as it stood at present answered its purpose in the great majority of parishes, and he therefore would not, especially after the revelations of the designs of the Dissenters, made before the Committee, be a party to the alteration of that law.

The Duke of Rutland supported the amendment, as he did not think the Bill would produce peace, but would encourage increased opposition to the Church, and would deprive the poor man of

a right transmitted to him from time immemorial.

The Duke of Somerset would vote for the second reading, as the agitation and ill-will produced by the law were not worth the paltry sum involved. It would be unwise to maintain a tax which could not be enforced, and year after year to give every town in the kingdom an opportunity of using the question as a test of political strength, and as setting the two Houses of Parliament at conflict with one another.

The Duke of Newcastle had intended to vote as he did two years ago, but his former convictions had been much shaken by what had taken place in the other House and in their Lordships' House during the present Session. The Select Committee had at length taken the highest ground, and contended that Church-rates ought to be maintained without any material alteration; and he was sorry to observe, from the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he seemed to have abandoned his former opinions, and to have become a convert to the permanent maintenance of Church-rates. The Bill did not appear to him at present to be in a satisfactory condition. Still, if Church-rates were to be maintained as at present, he saw no other remedy but to pass the second reading of the Bill, and to amend it afterwards in Committee.

Lord Derby, having criticised the change of vote which the Duke of Newcastle had stated his intention of making, denied the imputation that the supporters of Church-rates had not pursued a conciliatory course, and thought that that reproach ought to be on

the other side, as the opponents of the Church-rates had rejected all compromise. If Lord Lyveden had only seen the overwhelming majority of their Lordships against this Bill last year, or had considered the decreasing majorities of the House of Commons, he would have hesitated before he had asked the House to again express their opinions by voting on this subject. Repelling the attacks of the Duke of Newcastle against the decision of the Select Committee, he denied that the Committee had practically abandoned the principle of Church-rates, by acknowledging the principle that the majority of the parish should have the right of taxing themselves to maintain the parish church. They had by that course endeavoured to maintain the principle, but to modify the practice—a vast difference from practically assenting to the principle of abolition. The supporters of the existing law, then, had not been backward in conciliation, but had been met in the most uncompromising spirit by their opponents.

After a few words from Lord Lyveden, in reply, their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

Content 31

Non-Content 128

Majority against the

Bill 97

A Bill was introduced early in the present Session by Lord Cranworth, in the House of Lords, for the purpose of settling a question which had undergone much discussion, and an attempted legislation in the preceding year—but without successful result. The object was to regulate the qualification for trustees of endowed schools,

and to remove a grievance of which Dissenters complained, in being excluded by the rule of decision adopted in such cases by the Court of Chancery, from participation in the management. Lord Cranworth moved the second reading of a Bill which he had prepared on this subject on the 10th February, and he explained its nature and objects.

The measure was intended to remedy a grievance felt by Dissenters. Up to a recent period Dissenters were trustees of endowed schools, and their children shared the benefits of those schools without being compelled to attend the Church services or receive Church instruction. A few years ago the question was raised whether this was legal, and it was found not to be so. This unexpected state of the law created the grievance. Lord Cranworth went minutely into the legal history of the question. The remedy he proposed was, that unless Dissenters were expressly excluded by the trust deed, the trustees should be enabled to introduce and act upon the “conscience clause;” and that Dissenters might be elected trustees without any restriction as to usage. This latter provision was the point in which the Bill differed from a measure recommended in 1859 by a Committee of the Lower House. Their proposal was that the appointment of Dissenters as trustees should be limited to cases where there had been a usage of Dissenters acting as trustees for five-and-twenty years. This, however, might act injuriously, since five-and-twenty years might elapse without the appointment of a trustee.

Lord Cranworth traced the origin and progress of the schools, which

he stated to be nearly 700 in number, explained the scope of the various clauses proposed, and strongly urged the adoption of the measure, which, he said, had been rendered necessary by recent decisions of the Courts.

Lord Chelmsford said, the Bill was one of the greatest importance, and if adopted, it involved principles of the most serious consequence. The Dissenters had made many efforts to obviate their precarious position in regard to these endowed schools, especially since the decision in the case of the Ilminster School, which he proceeded to detail at some length, and gave it as his opinion that, looking to the intention of the founders of these schools, the judgment of the Court of Chancery was perfectly correct. As far as Dissenters had already, for a period of twenty-five years, enjoyed the privileges of trusteeship, they ought to be left to enjoy those privileges, but he could not go further than that. The Bill before the House struck at the very root of those rules of prescription by which the greater part of the property of this country was held. Having examined the Bill clause by clause, Lord Chelmsford concluded by expressing his opinion that it was too much for the Dissenters to deny the benefit of prescription to the Church, while they asserted it for themselves. Unless, however, some other member should oppose the second reading, he himself should refrain from doing so.

The Lord Chancellor hoped that, as it was universally admitted that legislation on the subject was necessary, there would be no opposition to the second reading.

He asked whether a slight alteration in one clause was sufficient ground for rejecting the Bill.

The Bishop of London said that he thought that upon the principle of the Bill depended very much the number of the schools which would be affected by it. He trusted that Lord Cranworth would inform the House whether the Bill proposed to include the National Schools as well as the endowed schools. The measure was indefinite as to the nature of the schools to which it was intended to apply. If it were intended only to affect what were commonly called endowed schools, he should not oppose the second reading.

Lord Derby considered that the question was one of serious importance, and required the greatest consideration. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the power of the Court of Chancery in questions of this kind, as the Lord Chancellor was guided by no precedent, but by the bias of his mind alone. He objected to what was termed the "conscience clause" as being far too vague and unlimited, and said that he should prefer to invest the trustees of these schools with a discretionary power to exempt children of Dissenters, under certain circumstances, from that portion of the education which included the doctrines of the Established Church, to authorizing the Court of Chancery to pass rules and regulations to bind the present trustees. He would not oppose the second reading, but he thought the Bill would require the greatest supervision and discussion in Committee.

Earl Granville agreed with Lord Derby's views in regard to the Court of Chancery, and suggested

to Lord Cranworth the propriety of referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

The Bishop of Oxford said, that if the Bill did not trench upon the rights of the Church of England, he should be most happy to remove an acknowledged grievance by not opposing the second reading. But he considered that the principle involved in what was called the "conscience clause" was very dangerous, especially as those Dissenters who wished to destroy the national church owned that one of the deadliest thrusts was to be dealt by enabling Dissenters to become trustees of endowed schools. He agreed with the suggestion of Lord Granville, that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

After a few words from Lord Donoughmore, Lord Cranworth replied to the various objections which had been made, and the Bill was read a second time.

Concurrently with Lord Cranworth's measure, two other Bills on the same subject were introduced into the House of Commons early in the Session. One of these, originated by Sir Hugh Cairns, did not get beyond its first stage; the other, of which Mr. Dilwyn was the author, gave rise to a rather interesting discussion upon the motion for reading it a second time on the 28th of March. Mr. Dilwyn on that occasion entered fully into the objects of his measure, explaining that it was intended to remove the disqualification which prevents Dissenters from acting as trustees of endowed schools in those cases where the endowment specifies no particular religious teaching. The three Bills then before Parliament showed how much in-

terest the question excited out of doors. But Mr. Dilwyn preferred his own Bill to that of Lord Cranworth, and that of Sir Hugh Cairns. He proposed by his Bill that all schools founded prior to the Reformation, should not be deemed to have been founded for the purpose of affording religious instruction in the doctrine of the Church of England exclusively, but that any schools founded in the reign of Edward VI. and subsequently, in which the deed of endowment expressly required the doctrine of the Church of England to be taught, should not be interfered with. He denied the right of the Church of England to arrogate to itself the exclusive control and management of the education of the country, and, though a member of the Church himself, he believed the Dissenters had a just claim to the concessions which the present Bill proposed to make.

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

Mr. Lowe regretted that Mr. Dilwyn, in the latter part of his speech had assailed the Church of England instead of dealing with the measure before the House on its own merits. In all cases of endowed schools the Courts of Equity had endeavoured to discover the will of the founder, and when there was no special provision, looking to the time and circumstances of their origin, they had come to the conclusion that the tenets of the Church of England should be taught in these schools. Mr. Dilwyn proposed that the religious teaching of the schools should not be exclusively that of the Church of England without stating what it should be. But in the second part of his Bill

he over-ruled the first, by proposing that the will of the founder should be respected. There were two grievances connected with the subject. The first was, that as the law now stood there was no power to compel trustees to admit the children of Dissenters to the schools without their being required to conform to the Church of England. The second grievance was, that Dissenters were now excluded from the office of trustees. But the Bill before the House would not improve the position of Dissenters, while it would touch the property of the Church of England. The schools which were to be resumed were originally Roman Catholic foundations. Dissenters could not claim them; the claim to them would come from a different quarter. Mr. Lowe showed at great length that the Bill would not do what Mr. Dilwyn proposed, while it would raise a number of important questions relating to the property of the Church.

Mr. Selwyn moved, and Mr. Longfield seconded the motion, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Bill was supported by Lord Fermoy and Mr. Baines, and the Amendment by Mr. Mills and Mr. Walter. On a division the Bill was rejected by 190 against 120.

Some alteration was made in Lord Cranworth's Bill in Committee in the House of Lords. A clause was agreed to, requiring trustees to admit the children of Dissenters into all schools, not expressly founded for the benefit of the Church of England. On the motion of Lord Chelmsford, an important change was made by striking out the clause which proposed to make Dissenters eligible to act as trustees of all endowed

VOL. CII.

schools, where the endowment did not expressly require the trustees to be members of the Church of England. Thus altered, the Bill passed unopposed through the House of Commons and became law.

Mr. Spooner's annual motion for a repeal of the Act securing an endowment to Maynooth College passed over this year with a very short discussion. The resolution moved by the hon. member was in these terms :—

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the Acts for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." He renewed this motion, he said, under the continued conviction that the endowment of Maynooth was a national sin, which, in his opinion, was now bringing forth fruits in Ireland in the mischievous proceedings of the priests educated at the College against the Protestant reformed religion as by law established, and unless steps were taken to stop them, he warned the House that the consequences would be far more serious. He proceeded to cite speeches and evidence of Roman Catholic prelates and others, with the view of showing that the priests educated at Maynooth were virtually paid for disseminating doctrines and opinions subversive of allegiance and the loyalty they owed to the Throne. He charged them with teaching these and other mischievous doctrines, challenging any one to deny the facts he stated. He had always said that the fruits of our false policy would be seen, and he reproached both sides of

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the House with a backwardness in repressing the evil through a subserviency to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. R. Long seconded the motion. One main reason, he said, why he advocated the withdrawal of the grant, due compensation being given, was, the prosperous condition of the Roman Catholic interest in this kingdom, which was well able to dispense with this insignificant endowment.

Mr. O'Brien insisted that this question ought to be considered on political grounds alone. As the Roman Catholics of Ireland shared the burthen of taxation, they were entitled to this moderate grant for the education of their priests. If the tithes in Ireland were given up and the *Regium Donum* also, he would be ready to resign this grant.

Mr. Hennessey repudiated the charges made by Mr. Spooner against the Irish priesthood.

Mr. Cardwell, in a very few words, urged the inexpediency of disturbing an arrangement which had for some time subsisted, and of unsettling religious institutions in Ireland.

Mr. Newdegate supported the motion, enforcing Mr. Spooner's arguments as to the dangers attending the diffusion of ultramontane doctrines, inimical to good government, among the Roman Catholic priests.

After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, and a short reply by Mr. Spooner, the House divided.

For the motion . . . 128

Against it . . . 186

Majority . . . 58

A debate of considerable interest took place in the House of Lords, early in the Session, upon the motion of Lord [Dungannon,

who called the attention of the House to the recently-introduced practice of holding religious services on Sunday evenings in some of the metropolitan theatres, and proposed a Resolution to the effect that such services, being highly irregular and inconsistent with order, were calculated to injure rather than advance the progress of sound religious principles in the metropolis and throughout the country. He supported his motion by dwelling upon the incompatibility between the associations of the theatre and those of religion, and concluded by declaring his opinion that the present movement was fraught with danger to the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated in a few words the reasons why it would, in his opinion, be injudicious to adopt Lord Dungannon's motion.

The Earl of Shaftesbury entered fully into the subject, and laid before the House many curious and interesting facts bearing upon the question. He said, that, as the chief originator of this movement, he was bound not to justify, but to explain, the motives by which he had been influenced. This he proceeded to do at some length, assuring their Lordships that every step had been taken to procure other buildings sufficiently large for the purpose of prayer and preaching before hiring the theatres, but without success. He denied in the most unqualified terms the assertion that disturbances had occurred and refreshments been sold during these services, and declared from personal observation that a more orderly and decorous set of persons than those who had attended these services could not have been

found elsewhere. While he was ready to admit that these services were abnormal, the condition of the lowest ranks of the working people, of whom not more than 2 per cent. attended any place of worship, required an abnormal remedy, and he urged the propriety and duty of preaching the Gospel among these classes in every place where they could be assembled. The good effects produced by these services and by previous efforts made by the clergy were already visible among the working classes, whom on account of their migratory habits it was most difficult to reach by any other means. It was very well to say that these people ought to come to the appointed places of worship, but if they could not be induced to come to church or chapel it was necessary to bear with their prejudices, not to leave them to their fate, with the alternative either of conforming to rules or being left to themselves. The character of the services was of the most simple description, and as to the objection which had been made, that the building in which the service took place desecrated the Word of God, he was of opinion that the Word of God consecrated the building. These services had produced a wonderful effect upon some of the more desperate localities, and had not, as had been supposed, diminished the congregations of the neighbouring churches and chapels, but, as he showed from several letters, had actually augmented them. In conclusion, he considered that the present movement, so far from being prejudicial, would be highly beneficial to the Church of England, as it would bring it into closer contact and

communion with the lower classes, and thereby conciliate their goodwill and affection; and he asked their Lordships if they were ready, by affirming this motion, to say, that Divine service should not be performed elsewhere than in the ordinary churches or chapels, although the social and moral condition of the lower classes should demand the most vigorous exertions to reform it—because, if they were ready to do so, he must tell them that the Resolution, not having the force of law, would be only so much waste paper.

Lord Granville urgently appealed to Lord Dungannon to withdraw his motion, as it was one with which the House ought not to deal in its single capacity. The House, by passing a Resolution in condemnation of the movement, would merely make itself a laughing stock to the country. If the movement were contrary to the feeling of the public, that feeling would ultimately operate more strongly against it than any Resolution.

After a few words from the Duke of Marlborough adverse to the motion,

The Bishop of Llandaff pointed out the awful condition of some of the lower classes of his own diocese, and considered that the only way of reaching such people was to open more churches and chapels; but, if there should not be churches and chapels enough, then to use any other means to spread the Word of God among them. He hoped Lord Dungannon would withdraw the motion.

The Bishop of London did not regret that the motion had been brought forward, and, while paying a high compliment to Lord Shaftesbury, said he could not agree with

him, that the means he had pointed out for reaching these poor people were the only means. This movement was not a public but a private movement, which, as its originators were aware, was not consonant with the feelings of the Church of England to which they belonged. They had done right, he thought, in not consulting the heads of the Church on the subject; and, as it was an experiment, he was glad not to have given his consent before he knew what the results might be. As far as regarded the law of the matter, the thing was not unlawful, and the only way to make it so was by an "inhibition" from the Bishop. But would Lord Dungannon say it was his or the Bishop of Winchester's duty to drag any clergyman who had taken part in these meetings from conscientious motives, before a court of law? Considering the state of the classes whom it was sought to amend, neither he nor his brother Bishops felt called on to issue such "inhibition," or to require their clergy to refrain from these services. Personally he did not agree with the promoters of these services in theatres, but that, perhaps, was a matter not of argument but of feeling. He, however, did not hold, that, because this experiment was being made, no other should be tried at the same time, for he believed other buildings could be found for Divine services besides theatres and concert-halls, and that, if funds for parochial endowments were wanting, they would soon be forthcoming.

Lord Dungannon said he never intended to have put the House in an invidious position by pronouncing an opinion on the sub-

ject. He merely wished to have the question discussed, and this object being attained, he would withdraw his motion. The discussion then terminated.

Another interesting debate upon Church affairs took place in the House of Lords, on the 8th of May, upon a motion introduced by Lord Ebury, which was in these terms:—"That it is the opinion of this House that, whereas the particular forms of divine worship, and the rites and ceremonies appointed to be used therein, are things in their own nature indifferent and alterable, and so acknowledged, it is but reasonable that, upon weighty and important considerations, according to the various exigency of times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made therein as to those that are in place of authority should, from time to time, seem either necessary or expedient." He also moved "That, whereas the Book of Canons is fit to be reviewed and made more suitable to the state of the Church, and whereas it is desirable, as far as may be, to remove all unnecessary barriers to a union of the people in the matter of public worship, a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be pleased to appoint a Commission, to prepare such alterations and amendments in the Canons and Book of Common Prayer as to them may appear desirable, and to consider of such other matters as in their judgment may most conduce to the ends above mentioned." In a very long speech, which was an echo of the motion, Lord Ebury stated the reasons why he had brought that motion forward, and the

grounds upon which he considered it worthy of support.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was convinced that the object which Lord Ebury had in view was to benefit the Church, but he was also convinced that the mode by which he proposed to confer that benefit would only result in injury. Although he had met many who desired alterations, he had seldom found any two persons who agreed as to what alterations should be made in the Prayer Book, and he therefore could not help considering that the proposed alterations might seriously damage the peace of the Church. He therefore felt bound to oppose the motion.

Lord Lyttelton also opposed the motion.

The Bishop of London complained of the misrepresentations of Lord Ebury. The question was a practical one, and he should much like to know what was the practical grievance complained of, and what was the practical good to be obtained. He examined briefly the portions of the rubric and the burial service brought forward by Lord Ebury, and argued that the grievances of which he complained either did not arise from those causes, or would not be remedied by the means proposed. Adverting to the Book of Canons, he showed that it was perfectly competent for Convocation, with the consent of the Crown, to alter these canons, and he therefore asked what use could there be in applying for a Commission in order to do that which could be done already without it.

Lord Stanhope said that the large majority of the bench of bishops and of the clergy opposed to Lord Ebury's motion was a

sufficient proof of the great unpopularity and small need of the revision of the Liturgy.

Lord Granville thought it would be desirable, as the expression of opinion had been all on one side, that the motion should be withdrawn.

The Bishop of Oxford wished to understand whether Lord Ebury intended by this motion to alter the doctrinal status of the Church of England or to abbreviate certain prayers which he deemed too long. The only means of judging of the intention of Lord Ebury was, not by his speech, which was most obscure on this point, but by the opinions of those who put him forward. It had been an argument in favour of the motion that a revision of the Liturgy would conciliate the Dissenters. Now, he did not think for a minute that the alterations in the Prayer Book would bring back Dissenters to the Church; and, even if he had any reasons for thinking so, he should grieve, much as he desired to bring them back, to allure them back by any such means. He protested vehemently against the alteration of "only a few words here and there," as it would, in his opinion, be striking at the belief of the great body of the English people. The man who proposed to make alterations in the Prayer Book for any but the greatest results was, in his opinion, rash and unadvised. The objection to the length of the services was a mere bugbear. In his own diocese, the services which had in some instances been shortened, had been subsequently resumed at their full length at the request of those very persons who had begged they might be shortened. In conclusion, he briefly refuted the remarks of Lord Ebury concerning

the burial service, and renewed his strong protest against the motion.

After some remarks from the Bishop of Cashel, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Ebury, the motion was negatived without a division.

In connection with this class of questions a Bill, which afterwards became law, introduced by the Bishop of London, for removing some of the superfluous Churches in the City of London and consolidating the Benefices, with a view to appropriating the surplus endowments to relieve the spiritual necessities of less-favoured districts, may be briefly noticed here.

In moving the second reading of this measure on the 26th of April the Bishop of London explained, that its object was to provide that a wealthy parish with a small population should contribute to the necessities of its poorer neighbours, or rather that the wealthy parish should contribute to the spiritual instruction of its own poor, as there was no doubt that the poor who lived in the immediate neighbourhood, although out of the parish, were its own poor. It was proposed by the Bill that churches in certain instances which were at present useless should be taken down altogether, in such a manner, he trusted, by the safeguards provided in the Bill, as to prevent desecration in the removal of any building consecrated by the reminiscences of the past. Many of the city churches which had neither beauty nor antiquity to recommend them, might, he thought, be removed into districts teeming with population with the greatest benefit. Before any church could be removed, however, it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the Secretary of State for the Home De-

partment, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of the diocese. When any change was proposed to be made, it was provided in the Bill that a Commission should be previously issued, consisting of three clergymen and two laymen, the latter in the city of London to be appointed by the Corporation.

Lord Carnarvon objected to the Bill on the ground that, although it purported to apply to England and Wales, it was almost entirely confined to the diocese of London. If the Bishop of London only wished to remedy the defaults of his own diocese, it would be better to introduce a Bill for that express purpose.

The Bishop of Oxford had opposed former measures of this character, as he considered they sanctioned an interference with ground consecrated for the burial of the dead. His objections still existed, as he considered it most flagrant for the Church to make a profit by selling the site of churches solemnly consecrated to be kept for ever undisturbed. If the Bill were read a second time he should propose an Amendment, which would prevent the selling of the site of a church wherein the dead had been buried. He also objected to the Bill on the ground that it had been entirely drawn up for the diocese of London, and was altogether inapplicable to any other. Instead of being general, its application, in his opinion, ought to be limited.

Lord Redesdale also thought that the Bill ought to be limited to the diocese of London, as several of the metropolitan churches might no doubt be removed with advantage to the community.

Lord Granville considered that the objections to the Bill would

be best considered in a Select Committee. He concurred in the opinion that the operation of the Bill had better be confined, in the first instance, to the diocese of London.

The Bishop of Exeter disapproved of some of the provisions of the Bill, as they would enable Dissenters to avail themselves of edifices which had been originally consecrated to promote the doctrines of the Church of England alone.

The Bill was then read a second time; and after undergoing some modifications, and being limited in its operation to the Metropolis, became law.

This being the year preceding that of the usual decennial Census, the Government introduced in the latter part of the Session a Bill to authorize that measure. Among the other facts which it was proposed to ascertain for statistical objects, was that of the various religious persuasions of the people. This proposal, however, met with strong objection on the part of some of the Dissenting bodies, and their opposition assumed by degrees a very active form. Numerous petitions were presented to Parliament, and deputations were sent to the Ministers, conveying remonstrances against the proposed inquiry, which was represented as a needless and improper inquisition into matters beyond the scope of Government interference, and consequently to some extent an infraction of religious liberty. On the other hand, the propriety and usefulness of the information sought to be obtained were urged by the advocates of the Established Church, and the Dissenting sects were taunted with their obvious reluctance to expose

the paucity of their own adherents. By degrees the opposition to this clause in the Bill assumed the shape of an organized agitation, and the Ministers, having been much pressed by questions in the House of Commons as to their intention of enforcing or waiving the clause, undertook to announce their decision when the Bill went into Committee. This took place on the 11th of July, when the cause of the Nonconformists was taken up by Mr. Baines, who moved to amend the 4th clause of the Bill by omitting the words "religious profession." He objected to an inquiry into religious opinions or professions, not as a Dissenter, but upon general grounds, in which many Churchmen concurred. The civil government, he contended, went beyond its legitimate province, and infringed upon religious liberty, in instituting such an inquisition, which would, moreover, encounter many impediments. The difficulty of ascertaining the religious profession of children, of inmates, of servants, and of persons of no religious habits at all, would vitiate the returns and render the results of no statistical value.

Sir G. Lewis, being responsible for this proposal, which had been inserted in the Bill deliberately and after full consideration, laid before the Committee the grounds in its favour. In his opinion, the presumption must be that, in a Census of the population, religious professions ought to be comprehended. The principle was generally adopted in the Continental States, and a kind of religious census had been taken in 1834, without objection, in Ireland. He replied to some of the objections urged by Mr. Baines, whose gigantic difficulties were, he

thought, of the nature of bug-bears, and stated the reasons why he had preferred the method proposed in the Bill to that of 1851. He had expected that the proposal would have been generally acceptable; but, as the great body of Protestant Dissenters had manifested a very strong repugnance to it, he was not prepared to insist upon retaining the words "religious profession," and he acquiesced in the amendment.

Mr. Osborne, noticing the inconsistency of Sir George Lewis in withdrawing the obnoxious proposal after giving such excellent reasons for adhering to it, said he objected to the proposed inquiry because it was an infraction of religious liberty, and because the information obtained by it would be most imperfect. He added, that he thought it was not wise on the part of the Government, or worthy of them, to provoke sectarian differences.

Mr. Henley hoped that when the discussion of the education question came on, equal weight would be given to "conscientious scruples" and "intuitive feeling."

Although the Amendment was not formally opposed and was ultimately agreed to, the subject underwent much discussion, in the course of which Mr. Monsell expressed a hope that the Government would not take the same course (in regard to a religious census) in Ireland, where the same difficulties, he said, did not arise, no person being ashamed to avow his religious profession. Mr. Cardwell thereupon stated that it was the intention of the Government to include religion in the Census for Ireland.

The Bill then passed through Committee, and finally became law.

A debate on that much-vexed question, the system of National Education in Ireland, took place in the House of Commons towards the close of the Session, at the instance of Mr. Isaac Butt, who moved an Address to Her Majesty, representing that the House had learnt with regret, that many of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland are prevented by conscientious objections from availing themselves of the benefit of the funds voted for the promotion of National Education in Ireland, and praying Her Majesty to direct inquiries to be made, whether such changes might not be made in the rules under which that grant is distributed, as would enable all classes in Ireland to enjoy the advantages which that grant is intended to secure to the Irish people. He argued that, although the object of the national system was to give a combined education to all classes, including Roman Catholics and Protestants, the mixture was only apparent, and the combination nominal, the system being really separate. He asked why the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland should not be put in the same position as they were in England, and why the conscientious scruples of those Protestants, who regarded instruction in the Scriptures as interwoven with education, should not be consulted. He contended that the theory of National Education was disapproved by the nation; that it was not consistent with our free institutions nor just to Ireland.

Mr. Whiteside, who had a notice upon the paper of his intention to move for an Address upon the same subject, cordially seconded the motion, urging the objections entertained by the Pro-

testant laity and clergy to the system administered by the National Board. He insisted upon the vagueness of the rules as to religious instruction, and that it was impossible to conduct the system satisfactorily under the doubtful and conflicting interpretations put upon them. He contended that the moment a distinction was established between vested and non-vested schools, the principle of the national system was at an end, since it was impossible that there could be a united education in non-vested schools. In Presbyterian, as well as Roman Catholic conventual schools, the rules of the Board were constantly and systematically violated; monks were teachers in the Roman Catholic schools, though prohibited by the rules of the Board, as well as by statute. The system of mixed education had been condemned by the statutes of the Synod of Thurles, confirmed by the Pope, and not one Roman Catholic school had been since placed under the Board. The adoption of the motion would put an end to these anomalies, extinguish heartburnings, and give free course to the full current of secular education.

Mr. Cardwell observed that, thirty years ago, the House had withdrawn its support from the system of education then existing in Ireland in consequence of its total failure, and that during the thirty years which had elapsed there had grown up in Ireland a system which, though its details might be criticized, scarcely any one would deny, had conferred upon the whole population the greatest benefits. He showed the vast and gradual increase in the number of schools and scholars since the National system had been introduced

in 1831 by Lord Derby, and opposed these facts to the arguments of Mr. Butt and Mr. Whiteside, as proving irresistibly that the system commanded the respect and retained the affection of the community. It was said that the system had failed as a system of mixed education; but, in localities where the population was mixed, the statistics showed that the attendance in the schools was mixed, and he contended that, considering the discouragements it met with, the National system had not disappointed just and reasonable expectations. He denied that the cardinal rules of the system had been, as alleged, set at nought or compromised. On the contrary, they had been maintained up to the present time in the convent schools as well as those of the Presbyterians; and, with regard to the monks, for a long time past the Board had determined that the rule which prohibited clergymen of the Church of England and Presbyterian clergymen from being teachers in the schools should be applied to monks. Mr. Cardwell then proceeded to defend the principle of the National system, compared with denominational education, as furnishing the only means of securing the advantage of mixed instruction, and insisted that it had been one cause, and not the least, of the material prosperity and the social improvement of Ireland. It would be a very great mistake, he observed, to suppose that the education in the National Schools was of a non-religious character; he was present by accident at the examination of the scholars at one of these schools, and was struck with the proofs they gave of religious instruction. He believed that the House, which had

been firm in its adherence to the system in its difficulties, would not desert it in the time of its success.

Mr. Lefroy expressed his regret that the Government had not thought it right to make a concession to the conscientious objections of clergymen of the Established Church.

Mr. Henessey supported the motion for the Address, contending that this was a question of freedom of education, and that the mixed system ought not to be forced upon any persons contrary to their wishes.

After a short reply from Mr. Butt, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	62
Against it . . .	196

134

An addition of some importance to the legislation of the sister country was made by a Bill introduced by the Secretary for Ireland, for the amendment of the laws relating to the tenure and improvement of land. The objects and character of this measure were explained by Mr. Cardwell, in his speech on bringing in the Bill on the 29th of March. He desired, he said, to make one more attempt to settle a question which had occupied the attention of successive Governments and Parliaments for a long period—a question of great difficulty, and to Ireland of great importance, the condition of that country at present being favourable for its settlement. After suggesting reasons why the law should be different in Ireland from what it was in England and Scotland, resulting from the different circumstances of the former, he showed the obstacles presented to

improvements in the land by the state of the law in Ireland. He proposed, he said, to deal with the land in three categories; first, land in the hands of the landlord; second, land in the hands of the tenant protected by lease; and third, land in the hands of the tenant who had no lease. He then proceeded to explain in detail the provisions it was proposed to apply to each of these conditions. In treating of the last, he premised that there were things he could not do, and he avowed that it was not intended to attempt to make compensation for what were called “retrospective improvements;” the Bill would be prospective only. Then, with respect to prospective improvements, he believed it was absolutely necessary that the landlord should have a right to object; but he thought the improving tenant might be assured of a certainty of compensation by a cheap and simple process, the machinery of which he explained.

This Bill, like most Irish measures, underwent ample discussion, and, after undergoing some modifications, it was successfully carried through both Houses, and received the Royal Assent.

Among the Bills brought in by the Government, which the pressure of business made it necessary to abandon, was one for the long-deferred Reform of the Corporation of London. A measure was introduced for this purpose at the beginning of the Session by the Home Secretary, but it encountered considerable objection in the House of Commons from opponents, who alleged that it embodied scarcely any of the recommendations of the Royal Commission to which the conside-

ration of the subject had been referred, and that, if passed, it would leave some of the greatest of the existing abuses uncorrected.

Sir George Lewis admitted to a certain extent the truth of this allegation, but he stated that the measure had been drawn up to carry out the views of the Select Committee to which it had been referred, and he believed that it would be useful as far as it went. After a division, in which the Government obtained a majority, the Bill was read a second time, but was not further proceeded with.

Another measure, and a very important one, was likewise compelled to undergo postponement, in consequence of the other business of the Session proving too heavy to allow time to proceed with it. This was a comprehensive scheme for the reform and consolidation of the bankruptcy and insolvency laws, prepared with great care and labour by the Attorney-General, and received at the outset with much favour by the House of Commons. The Bill, however, was unavoidably long and complex, and, after occupying several days in Committee, it became evident that it could not be passed through the Commons early enough to allow the proper time for discussion in the Upper House. It was therefore given up, much to the disappointment of the commercial classes, but with a promise on the part of the Attorney-General to renew his attempt to settle the question by legislation as early as possible in the ensuing Session.

The last debate of the Session which calls for notice was one which arose in the House of Lords on the 3rd of August, in reference to the massacre of the

Christians in Syria, which about this time excited much horror in the public mind.

The subject was appropriately introduced by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whose long residence in the East and great knowledge of Oriental habits and policy, well qualified him to speak with authority upon these transactions. Lord Stratford said that he did not think it necessary to enter in detail into the atrocities which had been committed, nor into the origin from which they had sprung. He could not refrain, however, from remarking upon the necessity for taking prompt and efficient measures, in order to put an end to the present state of things in Syria with the least possible delay. The despatch of a Commissioner to Syria was a sufficient proof that the Government was alive to this necessity; but neither that nor communications with other Powers would put a stop to the atrocities which had been perpetrated. It was a difficult matter, no doubt, for the European Powers to arrange means of interference; but if the Turkish Government were not strong enough to suppress those disturbances, he for one should not object to see European interference, or even the interference of one particular Power, under the sanction of a treaty. Such a course was, no doubt, open to risk. Syria was the key to Egypt, and any extension of the interference might lead to a war between the maritime Powers. Then, the Lebanon never had been fully subject to Turkey, and promises been made to the tribes of that district by the British that their independence should be secured, and Turkish troops should not be

admitted within their confines. Still, such atrocities as had recently taken place could not be permitted to go unpunished, and he was sorry to say that he placed but small reliance on the securities which the Porte could give on that point, as it had been guilty of the greatest remissness, if not of actual connivance. He hoped that a judicial investigation would be made into the conduct of the authorities, and especially into that of Osman Bey. He then proceeded to inquire into the causes of the movement, one of which, it was asserted, was the weakness of the Turkish Government. This weakness, if it existed, arose from the state of the finances being too much reduced to keep up the proper strength of the army. There was no excuse for this state of things, as Turkey had frequently been warned of the results likely to ensue from it. With these disturbances the great Eastern question had again been brought home to our doors. As long as Turkey continued in her present course, and did not put in practice the reforms which she had promised, it would be in vain for Foreign Powers to patch up this question, which might at any time involve the country again in war. One of his objects in the motion was to obtain more comprehensive information than appeared in the papers before Parliament, and to learn under what instructions our Consul-General had acted. In another point of view this question was most grave. The great war of principles had hitherto been kept in the distance by palliatives, but we were being rapidly brought in presence of that tremendous war which had been so long impending. He was

therefore glad to see that Her Majesty's Government were making every effort to place the country in an efficient state of defence by the erection of fortifications,—efforts which he trusted would receive the support of their Lordships' House.

Lord Wodehouse said it would be impossible to assent to the production of the papers moved for, as they referred to matters of great consequence and delicacy and their publication would be detrimental to the public interests. The peculiar position of the Syrian population with regard to the Porte was due to an agreement made between the European Powers and the Porte, after the evacuation of the country by the Egyptian troops in 1840. The Government had this day received a despatch from the Consul at Damascus, giving an account of the atrocities and their origin. He proceeded to mention what those causes were, and to observe on the difficulty of taking a dispassionate view of the subject, owing to the sympathy excited by the sufferings of the Christians. The different European Powers had acted in conjunction on this matter, and the result of their deliberations had been a protocol signed at Paris, defining the conditions under which the intervention of an European force ought to take place. This protocol had been signed by the five great Powers and the representative of the Porte, and was to the following effect:—"That a force not exceeding 12,000 European troops should be sent to Syria, of which France would immediately furnish 6000; that the other 6000 should, in case they were required, be furnished by such one of the Powers as shall be deemed expedient, and

that the continuance of European troops in Syria should be limited to six months." The great Powers also declared their disinterestedness in concluding the arrangement for intervention in Syria, and their intention not to seek for exclusive advantages, influence, or privileges. He also stated what steps had been taken by the Porte for the suppression of these disturbances. The different Powers had also determined to send a Commission to Syria, and Lord Dufferin had been selected to represent England. He was glad to inform the House that the Governor of Damascus was already in custody, and was to be brought to trial. He concurred with the remarks of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as to the difficulties inseparable from the Eastern question, but he could not agree with him that the time for palliatives was passed. The stability of the Turkish empire was of the greatest importance to Europe, and everything ought to be done to preserve it.

Lord Clanricarde expressed his dissent from the plans of the Government, and recommended the adoption of more vigorous proceedings with the effete Government of Turkey.

Lord Granville said, that because our feelings were roused by indignation, we ought not therefore rashly and suddenly to change all our policy in the East, which had materially contributed to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the world.

After a few words in reply from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the discussion terminated.

The time for closing this protracted and laborious Session had now arrived. Having commenced

somewhat earlier than usual, viz., on the 24th of January, and been marked by unusually late hours and long sittings, it was at length prorogued on the 28th of August, the Queen, who had previously departed for Scotland, being represented on this occasion by Commissioners. The Royal Speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor, was in these terms:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious [Session of Parliament now about to close.

" Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory; and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance are, indeed, taking place in Italy; but if no Foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed.

" The proposed Conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and of Nice to France have not yet been held. But Her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negotiations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence

of the Swiss Confederation. That neutrality and independence were an object to which all the Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna attached great importance, and they are no less important now than then for the general interests of Europe.

"Her Majesty commands us to assure you that the atrocities which have been committed upon the Christian population in Syria have inspired Her Majesty with the deepest grief and indignation. Her Majesty has cheerfully concurred with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance has been afforded to the Sultan, for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions.

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that Her Majesty greatly regrets that the pacific overtures which, by Her Majesty's directions, her Envoy in China made to the Imperial Government at Peking did not lead to any satisfactory result, and it has, therefore, been necessary that the combined naval and military forces which Her Majesty and her ally the Emperor of the French had sent to the China Seas should advance towards the Northern Provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied Powers.

"Her Majesty, desirous of giving all possible weight to her diplomatic action in this matter, has sent to China, as Special Ambassador for this service, the Earl of Elgin, who negotiated the Treaty of Tien-tsin, the full and faithful execution of which is de-

manded from the Emperor of China.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for those defences which are essential for the security of her dockyards and arsenals.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the rapid progress in military efficiency which her Volunteer forces have already made, and which is highly honourable to their spirit and patriotism.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to the Act for amalgamating her local European forces in India with her forces engaged for general service.

"Her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom which you have given to commerce will lead to fresh development of productive industry.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to several measures of great public usefulness.

"The Acts for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will, Her Majesty trusts, remove some fertile causes of disagreement.

"The Act for amending the law which regulates the discipline of Her Majesty's navy has established salutary rules for the administration of justice by courts-martial, and for maintaining good order in the naval service. The Act bearing upon endowed charities will

give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes affecting such property; while, by another Act, relief has been afforded to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with regard to their charitable endowments.

"Several other Acts have been passed for legal reform, which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice.

"Her Majesty has observed with deep satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in her dominions beyond sea; and Her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects.

"You will, on returning to your several counties, have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which have occupied you during the Session of Parliament, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts, and guide them to the attainment of the objects of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people."

The Commission for proroguing

Parliament was next read at the table, and the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of the Commission, declared the Parliament prorogued accordingly until Tuesday the 6th day of November. Thus terminated a Session of great activity, and not unimportant legislative results. A considerable part of it indeed was expended fruitlessly on measures which became abortive, especially on the Reform Bill, to the discussion of which much valuable time was sacrificed. The reluctance of Parliament, and the apathy of the nation on this subject, made it impossible, indeed, that any such measure should have passed at this period; but had those circumstances been different, it is more than doubtful whether such a measure, introduced in conjunction with several others of great importance, especially the extensive financial changes proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could have been brought to completion within the limits of an ordinary Session. As it was, the fiscal and commercial reforms were the great results of this Parliamentary campaign, and although opinions were much divided on their merits, and it will require some time to develop their results, it may safely be pronounced that the Session which produced them will not be regarded in after-times as barren or uneventful.

CHAPTER VIII.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ITALY—*Proposal of a Congress—Various schemes for settling the question of Central Italy—Vote of Tuscany and the Emilia in favour of Annexation to Piedmont—King Victor Emmanuel receives the homage of his new subjects—Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—Speech of the Emperor of the French—Opposition of the Swiss Government with respect to the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny—Result of the Appeal to Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice—Autograph Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Pope—The Pope's Reply—Opening of the Sardinian Parliament—Speech of the King—Articles of the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice—Misrule of the King of Naples—Outbreak of Insurrection in Sicily—Expedition of Garibaldi—His Proclamation to the Italians—Question of the complicity of the Sardinian Government—Successes of Garibaldi—Capture of Palermo—Battle of Melazzo.*

THE interest in the foreign affairs of Europe this year was wholly concentrated on Italy, where events happened of immense importance, and a new kingdom was called into existence, with a rapidity that outstripped all calculation, and an unanimity that baffled all opposition. It is therefore to Italy that our narrative will almost entirely confine itself; and the incidental notices of what took place in other States will be found to be material chiefly so far as they bear upon the question of Italian politics. We have to relate, not the obscure struggles of faction, nor the abortive attempts of conspiracy, but the history of dynasties overthrown, and the union of the North with the South of Italy in one large kingdom, under the constitutional monarchy of the House of Savoy.

By the Treaty of Villafranca, which was signed at Zurich on the 11th of November, 1859, it was agreed between France and Austria that an endeavour should be made to assemble a Congress of the European Powers, to take into consideration the question of the pacification of Italy. The Congress, however, never met; for it was found impossible to arrange a common basis of action on account of the discordance of the views entertained with respect to the question of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. France was pledged to Austria to do all in her power to effect the restoration of the Dukes and Grand Duke; but England was opposed to any interference, and wished the inhabitants of those kingdoms to settle their own respective Governments free from the compul-

sion of external pressure. The consequence was, that a great deal of diplomatic correspondence took place during the latter part of last year without leading to any result. We have, in our preceding volume, quoted the remarkable letter of the French Emperor to the Pope, dated the 31st December, 1859, in which he called upon the Holy Father to renounce the Legations, which for the last fifty years had caused so much embarrassment to his Government, and in exchange to demand from the Powers that they should guarantee him possession of the remainder of his dominions. This added a new element of difficulty, for the Pope was inexorable in his refusal to abandon any part of the dominions of the Church, and they were ultimately torn from him by what, on another occasion, the Emperor called "the inexorable logic of facts," or, in other words, the irresistible force of war.

In the mean time, nothing could exceed the admirable conduct of the people of Central Italy in the trying crisis in which they were placed. They steadily adhered to their determination to be incorporated with Piedmont under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, and did not for an instant indulge in visionary dreams of a republic. Nor, with one melancholy exception, the murder of Colonel Anviti, at Parma, in the month of October, last year, were they betrayed into any act of violence or excess. As was truly stated by Lord John Russell, in a despatch written by him to Lord A. Loftus, our minister at Vienna, on the 31st of January, this year: "In 1848, the people of Europe, misled by wild enthusiasts, attempted to found stable governments on republican theo-

VOL. CII.

ries; but at the present time the people of Italy, in harmony with public opinion throughout Europe, seek for order as well as liberty beneath the dome of monarchy, supported by national consent and equal laws."

At the close of last year, the idea of a congress had been abandoned—or at all events indefinitely postponed; and this was chiefly owing to the publication of a pamphlet at Paris, called *Le Pape et le Congrès*, the real authorship of which was attributed to the French Emperor, and which advocated the deprivation of the temporal government of the Pope in every part of his dominions, except the city of Rome alone. Austria was too much offended by such a proposal to meet France in Congress unless the French Government would undertake not to support the views put forward in the pamphlet. And this the French Government declined to do.*

The British Government then came forward with the following proposal:—

"1. That France and Austria should agree not to interfere for the future by force in the internal affairs of Italy, unless called upon

* "A pamphlet published in Paris, under the title of *Le Pape et le Congrès*, which has created too much stir in the political world not to have attracted your Lordship's attention, is the indirect cause of the postponement. The Austrian Government, it appears, requires an engagement, on the part of the French Government, neither to bring before the Congress themselves the measures of which the pamphlet is the advocate, nor to support them if brought forward by others. The French Government hesitate at entering into any such engagement, and Austria in consequence declines appearing at the Congress."—Earl Cowley to Lord John Russell, Jan. 1, 1860. Correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy, 1860.

to do so by the unanimous assent of the five Great Powers of Europe.

"2. That in pursuance of this agreement, the Emperor of the French should concert with his Holiness the Pope as to the evacuation of Rome by the troops of France. The time and manner of that evacuation to be so arranged as to afford the Papal Government sufficient opportunity to garrison Rome with the troops of his Holiness, and to take every precaution against disorder and outrage.

"3. The internal government of Venetia not to be in any way matter of negotiation between the European Powers.

"4. Great Britain and France to invite the King of Sardinia to agree not to send troops into Central Italy until its several States and Provinces shall, by a new vote of their Assemblies, after a new election, have solemnly declared their wishes as to their future destiny. Should that decision be in favour of annexation to Sardinia, Great Britain and France will no longer require that Sardinian troops should not enter those States and Provinces."

The French Government at once professed its willingness to accept the first three of these propositions, observing, with respect to the second, that the "evacuation of Rome must remain subordinate to the certainty that no serious danger should result therefrom to the safety of the Holy See." As regarded the fourth, M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Emperor "personally considered the principle laid down by Her Majesty's Government, that the future destinies of the States of Central Italy should be ascertained through the As-

semblies, to be equitable and practical. But before taking any steps in conjunction with Her Majesty's Government in the sense desired by them, His Majesty considered himself to be bound in honour to address himself to the Cabinet of Vienna, to expose what had taken place since the Peace of Villafranca, and to state the reasons which led him to the conclusion that no other solution was possible than that suggested by Her Majesty's Government." And in a despatch to the Marquis de Moustier, the French Ambassador at Vienna, written on the 31st of January, M. Thouvenel said—

"Desiring above all things to fulfil its engagements, but despairing of overcoming the opposition which it encountered in Central Italy without the co-operation of other Cabinets, it then proposed the meeting of a Congress. Better than any other Power, Austria knows the perseverance with which we pursued that line of conduct. She knows also how much we have regretted the objections which the convocation of the Plenipotentiaries gave birth to when they were already on the point of meeting.

"God forbid, M. le Marquis, that we should not be as convinced as any one of the sanctity of engagements. But did France bind herself, at every price and by all possible means, to re-establish on their thrones the dynasties of Parma, of Modena, and of Tuscany? Neither the stipulations of Villafranca nor those of Zurich have, assuredly, such a bearing. France only promised her moral co-operation—a co-operation of which we must, after six months' efforts, admit the impotence. Her regret—let not the Cabinet of Vienna doubt it—is sincere and profound;

the Emperor's Government expresses it without hesitation; but that Government is obliged to reckon with insurmountable difficulties, which even the Austrian Cabinet itself, as is proved by a recent communication of Prince Metternich, renounces the hope of seeing solved by the influence of a Congress. When the employment of foreign force is excluded from these combinations, how is the difficulty to be surmounted? It is the profound conviction of the Emperor's Government that the last of the four English propositions indicates the means.

"A new fact must, moreover, be mentioned here. It might have been expected, from what took place ten years ago, that anarchy would invade Central Italy, and that the dissolving spirit of revolution would soon spread everywhere. These apprehensions have not yet been realized; and to whatever influence that result, according to different opinions, may be ascribed, what is certain is, that order has generally prevailed, notwithstanding the excitation of circumstances, and the irregular authority of the Governments. The unexpected spectacle presented by Italy, while taking some persons by surprise, has inspired others with sympathy; and this latter sentiment has been manifested over a part of Europe with a force which cannot be disregarded. This creates a situation which neither the Emperor's Government nor Austria can, on account of the consequences which would flow from an erroneous appreciation of the dispositions of public opinion, fail to take into very serious consideration."

It was, of course, hardly to be hoped that the Austrian Govern-

ment would accede to these views. In dealing with the first of the English propositions, Count Rechberg said that, as there was not then in the whole of the Peninsula a single Austrian soldier outside the boundaries of the Monarchy, any advice tending to recommend to Austria a system of non-intervention was without practical value; and that, if it was intended to subject to the previous decisions of an European Areopagus the eventual exercise of the right of giving assistance to an independent Sovereign who should ask for it, the proposal assumed the proportions of an European question, which Austria could not decide alone. The second point did not concern her directly. To the third, which in effect secured to her the possession of Venetia, Count Rechberg readily assented, as "out of the pale of all discussion;" but, as to the fourth, he refused on the ground that the solution proposed by Lord John Russell was "too contrary to the principles which we profess, and too much an aggression upon the rights of succession and reversion guaranteed to Austria by Treaties to which Great Britain was a contracting party." The French Government then proposed for the settlement of the difficulty the following plan:—

1. Complete annexation of the Duchies of Parma and Modena to Sardinia,

2. Temporal administration of the Legations of the Romagna, of Ferrara, and of Bologna, under the form of a *vicariat*, exercised by his Sardinian Majesty, in the name of the Holy See.

3. Re-establishment of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in its

[P 2]

political and territorial independence.

But this did not meet the approval of either Austria or Sardinia. Count Cavour* admitted that, if this proposal had been made in the month of August, it was possible that it might have been accepted, if not with enthusiasm, at least without repugnance, by Central Italy—Sardinia would herself accept it, but it was not doubtful that it would meet both in Tuscany and the Romagna with the most serious difficulties. The affairs of those countries had been administered for more than eight months by a national Government, which had known how to reconcile the most ardent patriotism with a remarkable spirit of moderation and prudence, and had won for the populations of Central Italy the praise of Europe. With regard to the proposal as to the Romagna, Count Cavour said that it would be rejected almost unanimously by the inhabitants, and, “on his part, the Holy Father would probably give it a less favourable reception than if the absolute separation of these provinces were in question. The idea of a Vicariat, implying that of a direct interference of the Court of Rome in their internal administration, would encounter among the populations of these countries an

absolute resistance. It would be impossible to make them accept it otherwise than by force.”

Such was the substance of Count Cavour's reply, in a note addressed by him, early in March, to the Chevalier Nigra, the Sardinian Minister at Paris. He also said—

“Whatever may be the reply returned by the States of Central Italy, the King's Government at once declares that it will accept it unconditionally. If Tuscany declares for the preservation of her self-government by means of the formation of a State distinct from Sardinia, not only will it not oppose the realization of this wish, but it will frankly aid in overcoming the obstacles which such a solution might encounter, and obviating the inconvenience which may follow from it. It will act in like manner with respect to the Romagna and to the Duchies of Parma and Modena. But if, on the contrary, these provinces again manifest in a clear manner a wish to be united to Piedmont, we cannot any longer oppose it. Indeed, did we wish to do so, we could not. In the present state of public opinion, a Ministry who should refuse a second demand for annexation, sanctioned by a second popular vote on the part of Tuscany, would not only no longer find support in Parliament, but would soon be overthrown by an unanimous vote of censure.”

The Provisional Governments of Tuscany and the *Æmilia* (which comprises the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations) issued decrees at the end of February, announcing that the people would be called upon, on the 11th and 12th of March, to vote by ballot and universal suffrage on the

* A change of ministry in Sardinia took place in January. Count Cavour had resigned office at the conclusion of the Peace of Villafranca, and was succeeded by Signor Ratazzi. On the 21st of January Signor Ratazzi and his colleagues resigned, and Count Cavour was appointed President, with S. Fanti as Minister of War, S. della Rovere, Public Instruction, S. Vegezzi, Finance, and Jacini, Public Works.

question of annexation to Sardinia or a separate kingdom. The vote was then taken, and decided by an immense majority in favour of annexation.*

The result of this appeal to universal suffrage, on the part of *Æmilia*, was presented by Signor Farini, the Provisional Governor, to Victor Emmanuel at Turin, on the 18th of March; and on the part of Tuscany, by Baron Ricasoli (who had succeeded Chevalier Buoncampagni as Provisional Governor) on the 22nd. On receiving the homage of *Æmilia* the King said—

"In uniting to my ancient provinces not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotion to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the supreme minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendour of his Court, and to pay homage to his Sovereignty."

A bill was afterwards brought into the Sardinian Chambers to authorize the annexation, and passed into a law.

In the meantime, the project had been brought forward of annexing Savoy and Nice to France, as a sort of compensation to her for permitting Central Italy to be united to Piedmont. That this plan had been discussed as an eventuality, if not actually made matter of agreement between the

French and Sardinian Governments, before France engaged in the war which was to free Lombardy and Venetia from the yoke of Austria, and make Italy free "from the Alps to the Adriatic," admits of no doubt. The pretext made use of by France to justify such an arrangement will be found expressed in the following extract from a despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron de Talleyrand, the French Ambassador at Turin, on the 24th of February this year:—

"Historical traditions, which it is needless to recall, have accredited the idea that the formation of a more powerful state at the foot of the Alps would be unfavourable to our interests, and although, in the arrangement developed in this despatch, the annexation of all the States of Central Italy to Sardinia should not be complete, it is certain that in the point of view of external relations it would be equivalent in reality to an analogous result. The same provisions, however distinct they may be, claim the same guarantees; and the possession of Savoy and of the county of Nice, excepting the interests of Switzerland, which we always desire to take into account, also presents itself to us in that hypothesis as a geographical necessity for the safety of our frontiers."

We will not waste words to expose the hollowness of the plea that Savoy and Nice were necessary to France for the safety of her frontiers because Sardinia was to receive an accession of territory in Italy. It was simply the demand of the strong upon the weak, and Europe felt indignant at having been duped by the professions of

* The result of the vote was as follows:—Tuscany, 386,445 votes; 366,571 for annexation, 14,925 for a separate kingdom, 4949 null. *Æmilia*, 427,512 votes; 426,006 for annexation, 756 for a separate kingdom, 750 null.

disinterestedness with which the French Emperor had inaugurated the campaign in Italy, when he, in the most emphatic manner, disclaimed all intention of territorial aggrandizement, and not long afterwards declared that he had made war for "an idea!"—that idea being the liberation of Italy from the grasp of Austria. An attempt, however, was made, to give the annexation the appearance of a spontaneous movement and wish on the part of the inhabitants of Nice and Savoy, and French emissaries were sent into those provinces to put the machinery in motion, whereby a safe appeal might be made to universal suffrage for the transfer of the allegiance of the population to France. On the 2nd of March, Count Cavour wrote to M. Thouvenel,—

"We feel too deeply what Italy owes to the Emperor not to pay the most serious attention to a demand based on the principle of respect for the wishes of the inhabitants. His Majesty's Government would never consent, with even the greatest prospective advantages, to cede or exchange any one of the parts of the territory which has formed for so many ages the glorious inheritance of the House of Savoy. But the King's Government cannot refuse taking into consideration the changes which passing events in Italy may have introduced into the situation of the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice. At the moment when we are loudly demanding for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right of disposing of their destiny, we cannot, without incurring the charge of inconsistency and injustice, refuse to the King's subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right of freely manifest-

ing their will. However poignant the regret we should feel if the provinces, once the glorious cradle of the monarchy, could decide on demanding their separation from the rest of the King's dominions, in order to join other destinies, we should not refuse to acknowledge the validity of this manifestation, declared legally and conformably with the prescriptions of Parliament."

At the opening of the Session of the French Chambers, on the 1st of March, the Emperor Napoleon III. vindicated the policy of his Government towards Italy in the following passages of his speech, which it is right to quote, as showing the grounds on which he sought to justify his conduct:—

"The dominant idea of the Treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia at the price of the restoration of the Archdukes. That transaction having failed, despite my most earnest endeavours, I have expressed my regret thereat at Vienna as well as at Turin, for the situation by being prolonged threatened to lead to no issue. While it was the object of frank explanations between my Government and that of Austria, it suggested to England, to Prussia, to Russia, measures the whole of which clearly prove, on the part of the Great Powers, their desire to obtain a reconciliation of all the interests."

"To second these dispositions, it was necessary for France to present that combination, the adoption of which would have the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe. Guaranteeing Italy by my army against foreign intervention, I had the right to assign the limits of that guarantee. Therefore I

did not hesitate to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while leaving him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the fault of appearing in the eyes of Europe a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which threatened new conflagrations. I counselled him to reply favourably to the wishes of the provinces which should offer themselves to him, but to maintain the independence of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving principles, of calming apprehensions, and makes Piedmont a kingdom of more than 9,000,000 souls.

"Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. The reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe, and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once; for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however small it may be, either by military occupation, or by provoking insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for each of them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which is about to take place gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself.

"I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of a portion of the Catholic world; it has given way suddenly to such inconsiderate impressions; it has given itself up to such passionate alarms. The past, which ought to be a guarantee for the future, has been so much overlooked, the services rendered so much forgotten, that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—an absolute confidence in public common sense—to establish, in the midst of the agitations endeavoured to be excited, that calm which alone maintains us in a proper path.

"Facts, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years, I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side, the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in making peace, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their Sovereign, and, not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope."

The proposed scheme of annexation of Savoy was strongly opposed by the Swiss Government. Its chief ground of complaint was that the act of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, whereby the neutralization of the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, which lie contiguous to the Lake of Geneva

on the south side, would, by such annexation, be violated—and it relied upon the note signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the 29th of March, 1815, whereby an important cession of his territorial rights was made in favour of Switzerland by the King of Sardinia. That note was in the following terms:—

“The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all the territory to the north of Ugine belonging to His Majesty, shall form part of the neutrality of Switzerland, guaranteed by all the Powers; that is to say, that whenever the Powers bordering on Switzerland shall be in a state of hostility, open or imminent, the troops of His Majesty the King of Sardinia which may be in those provinces shall retire, and may, with that object, pass by the Valais, if that becomes necessary; no other armed troops of any Power may be stationed there nor traverse them, except those which the Swiss Confederation shall think fit to place there, it being well understood that that state of things shall not impede in any way the administration of those provinces, in which the civil agents of His Majesty the King shall also have the power of employing the Municipal Guard for the maintenance of order.”

This note was embodied in the Treaty signed on May 20, 1815, between Sardinia on the one hand, and England, Austria, France, Russia, and Switzerland on the other. And the Swiss Government contended, with good reason, that territories over which direct rights had been accorded to Switzerland ought not to be ceded to France before obtaining her previous con-

sent. In a note addressed by the Federal Council to the Swiss Minister at Turin on the 11th March, they said:—

“The Treaty of Peace concluded in 1564, between Berne and Savoy, under the Federal mediation, stipulates that neither of the two States should cede parts of the territory which had been adjudged to them, to other princes, lords, or republics. The Treaties of May 29, 1815, and of November 20 of the same year, declared that the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all the territories situated to the north of Ugine belonging to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, were comprised in the neutrality of Switzerland; so that, under certain circumstances, Switzerland has the right of occupying with military forces the neutralized portions of Savoy.”

Count Cavour denied the binding obligation of the Treaty (of Lausanne) of 1564, on the ground that the limitation of the rights of sovereignty therein contained was by its very nature a transient one, and had passed away with the causes which had made it to be admitted. He said (in a despatch of March 21), “It would be terminated by the tacit or expressed agreement of the contracting parties, or else through the effects of the general stipulations which at a later period regulated the public law of Europe. We see, in fact, that the clause above cited has, since 1801, been described as abrogated.” He also said:—

“The Treaties of 1815 offer even less ground for the claims of the Federal Council. By those treaties the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny were restored to Sardinia, which had lost them in

1792. Is there a disposition, or a word, whether in the several treaties or in the final settlement, or in the Protocols of Vienna, which restores the force of Article XIV. of the Treaty of 1564? There is absolutely nothing.

"But the Federal Council invokes Article XXIII. of the treaty of 1816, between Sardinia and Switzerland. This Article is thus expressed:—'The dispositions of the former treaties, and especially that of the 3rd June, 1754, which are not expressly infringed by the present treaty, are confirmed.' In good faith, can we believe and maintain that Sardinia, by a vague phrase, and one of no precise import, can have consented to recall to existence a stipulation dating three centuries back? It is enough to raise the question to find its solution. The dispositions to which allusion was made in 1816 had reference to commerce and to facilitating communication between the countries bordering on each other, and by no means to the essential rights of sovereignty which in the same settlement were expressly defined as regards the neutralized provinces." But Count Cavour added:—

"However, it is just to acknowledge that the proceedings in 1815 have created for the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny a special legal position as regards Switzerland. The neutralization of these countries was established in the interest of Sardinia principally, who demanded and obtained it in compensation for a cession of territory in favour of Geneva, and, consequently, of the Confederation, as we have had occasion to point out in the course of the communications which, during the past year, were exchanged between the two

Governments. If, however, Switzerland believes that this neutralization is of use to her, we shall in no way oppose the taking of her interests into serious consideration. France herself had formally declared it, and we have taken note of this declaration, now become public. This point should be examined into and decided, with the concurrence of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna; for it affects the general interests of Europe, as well as the private understanding of Sardinia and Switzerland."

The Swiss Confederation afterwards addressed, on the 5th of April, a circular note to the Powers who had been represented in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, and to Sardinia, in which it called upon them to convoke a Conference, "so as to bring to a solution the pending conflict, which has already assumed an European importance, in the interests of international law, as also in the interests of social order in Europe." And it insisted that until the Conference came to a final decision on the question, the *status quo* should be maintained in the neutralized provinces of Savoy, and that no occupation, civil or military, should take place. And a few days later, the Confederation issued to the great Powers a solemn protest against the proposed annexation, declaring that Switzerland could not recognize the validity of such an act, and that it was notorious that French agents were canvassing the population of Savoy on French interests.

The appeal to universal suffrage took place in Savoy on the 22nd and 23rd of April, when 130,533 votes were given in favour of annexation to France, 235 against it,

and 71 votes were declared null. In the province of Nice the votes were 25,743 for annexation, and 160 against it, 30 votes being declared null.

The King of Sardinia addressed an autograph letter to the Pope on the 20th of March, in which he proposed to administer the secular government of the Papal territories as a kind of viceroy or vicar under the Pope. The letter was cautiously worded, but its aim and purport were such as we have described.* He said—"The difficulties now encountered turn upon a mode of territorial sway, which the force of events has rendered necessary. All States have been obliged to consent to this necessity, and the Holy See itself has acknowledged it in ancient and modern times.

"In all changes of sovereignty justice and the civil reason of the State admonish us to take the requisite care to reconcile ancient rights with the new institutions, and it is for this motive that with entire confidence in the good sentiments and sense of your Holiness, I beg you to make this undertaking easy for my Government, which on its part will neglect no means or effort for attaining the object desired.

"In case your Holiness should

* In an address to the people of Southern Italy, dated Ancona, October 9, King Victor Emmanuel said:—"To the Sovereign Pontiff, in whom I venerate the head of the religion of my ancestors and of my people, I in vain wrote when peace was made, offering to govern Umbria and the Marches as his Vicar. It was evident that these provinces, maintained alone by the aid of foreign mercenaries, would sooner or later have broken out into revolution if they did not obtain the securities of civil liberty which I proposed."

accept in good part the present overtures, my Government, ready to pay homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would likewise be quite disposed to contribute in an equal measure to the diminution of the charges and to co-operate to the security and the independence of the Apostolic See."

The Pope, however, refused to listen to any such proposal, and said in his reply—"Much more, even if I were not bound by solemn oaths to maintain intact the patrimony of the Church—oaths that forbid my lending myself to any attempts having for its object a diminution of the extent of this patrimony—I should see myself obliged to reject any project conceived in this sense, so that I might not sully my conscience by an adhesion that would lead me to give my sanction to, and participate indirectly in, these disorders, and co-operate in nothing less than justifying an unjust and violent robbery. I am persuaded that your Majesty, on reperusing with a calmer mind, less prejudiced and better informed as to the facts, the letter you have addressed to me, will find in it numerous grounds for repentance."

At the opening of the Sardinian Parliament, on the 2nd of April, the king delivered a speech, some passages of which are worth quoting:—"Out of gratitude to France, for the sake of Italy, to cement the union of the two nations, whose origin, principles, and destinies are common, a sacrifice was necessary, and I have made the one which was dearest to my heart.

"With reserve of the suffrage of the people, of the consent of Parliament, and with due regard to the rights secured to Switzer-

land by virtue of international laws, I have stipulated a treaty of annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France

"True to the creed of my fathers, and, like them, constant in my homage to the supreme Head of the Church, whenever it may happen that the ecclesiastical authority should employ spiritual arms in support of temporal interests, I shall find in my steadfast conscience and in the very traditions of my ancestors the power to maintain civil liberty in its integrity, and with it my own authority—that authority for which I hold myself accountable to God and my people only. . . .

"We are now creating a new order of things; we must only see in old party divisions the remembrance of the services they have rendered to our common cause; we expect men of all sincere opinions to vie with one another towards the furtherance of the great objects of the welfare of the people, and of the greatness of the country, which can no longer be the Italy of the Romans, nor yet the Italy of the Middle Ages; which must no longer be the open battle-field for foreign ambition, but must at last be the Italy of the Italians."

On the 12th of April Count Cavour presented to the Chamber the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice to France, and after a debate the treaty was approved of by a majority of 229 against 33 votes. Garibaldi, who sat as deputy for Nice, his native town, was amongst those who spoke and voted in the negative. The first two Articles of the Treaty of Cession, which was signed on the 24th of March, were the following:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King

of Sardinia consents to the annexation of Savoy and of the *arrondissement* of Nice to France, and renounces for himself and all his descendants and successors his rights and claims to the said territories. It is agreed between their Majesties that this *réunion* shall be effected without any constraint upon the wishes of the populations, and that the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia shall concert together as soon as possible on the best means of appreciating and taking note of (*constater*) the manifestations of those wishes.

"Art. 2. It is also understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized portions of Savoy except upon the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to his Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on that subject as well with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna as with the Helvetic Confederation, and to give them the guarantees which result from the stipulations alluded to in the present Article."

We will close this part of our narrative by quoting some passages from a speech addressed by the French Emperor to a deputation of Savoyards who had come to Paris to offer him their homage. He said:—

"In fact, it is neither by conquest nor by insurrection that Savoy and Nice will be re-united to France, but by the free consent of the legitimate Sovereign, supported by the popular adhesion. Thus, everything which in Europe does not cede to a spirit of antagonism of another period, looks

upon this adjunction of territory as natural and just. The reception given to the communications addressed by my Government to the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna authorizes for the majority of them the founded hope of a favourable examination.

"My friendship for Switzerland made me look upon it as possible to detach in favour of the Confederation some portions of the territory of Savoy; but, in face of the repulsion shown among you at the idea of seeing a country dismembered which has known how to create for itself through centuries a glorious individuality, and thus give itself a national history, it is natural to declare that I will not constrain the wishes of the populations to the profit of others. As regards the political and commercial interests which unite certain portions of Savoy to Switzerland, it will be easy, I think, to satisfy them by special arrangements."

Another actor was now about to appear on the scene of Italian politics;—and we turn to Sicily, where the long-smouldering fire of discontent burst into the volcano of insurrection.

Francis II. had succeeded his father Ferdinand II. on the throne of the Two Sicilies, and he followed his father's footsteps in doing all in his power to alienate the hearts of his people and crush every aspiration of liberty. On the death of Ferdinand II. diplomatic relations, which had been broken off by England and France with the Neapolitan Government, as related in a previous volume,* were renewed by those two Powers with the new Sovereign. His

policy, however, remained unchanged, and in the month of July, 1859, Lord John Russell wrote to Mr. Elliot, the British Minister at Naples, and said, "It may suit the purposes of those who have thriven on the past abuses to encourage the King to follow in his father's footsteps, for a change of system would probably lead to their ruin; but it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the King has now to choose between the ruin of his evil counselors and his own: if he supports and upholds them, and places himself under their guidance, it requires not much foresight to predict that the Bourbon dynasty will cease to reign at Naples, by whatever combination, Regal or Republican, it may be replaced. Her Majesty's Government fully admit that it is not desirable that any Government should be hasty or intrusive in giving advice regarding domestic changes in another country; but, when the throne of an ally may be endangered, it becomes the duty of a friendly power to say that, notwithstanding its desire to see the present dynasty maintained on the throne of Naples, neither the moral nor the material support of England is to be looked for by the King, if, by a continual denial of justice, and the refusal of an improved form of internal administration, the Neapolitan people should be driven into insurrection, and should succeed in expelling the present dynasty from the throne."

At the beginning of April an insurrection broke out in Sicily at Palermo, where the Royal troops were attacked and the city was placed in a state of siege. The revolt spread rapidly over the island, and Messina, Catania, and

* See Vol. xcviii. p. 236.

Agrigentum declared against the Government. Guerilla bands traversed the interior, and the movements of the insurgents were directed by a secret revolutionary committee, the names and locality of which were unknown to the Royalists. Frequent contests took place with the Neapolitan troops with various success, but the result was generally in favour of the insurgents, and for a month the revolution raged in the island without any direct assistance from Italy.

But in the meantime Garibaldi was collecting volunteers to take part in the insurrection. He all but openly organized an expedition to Sicily in the dominions of Sardinia, and at length, on the night of the 5th of May, sailed from Genoa with a body of about 2000 men.

On their voyage Garibaldi and his volunteers lay for a day or two off the fortress of Talamona on the Roman frontier, and there he issued a proclamation to the Italians, in which he said :—

“Italians!—The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy and for Italy. To help them with money, arms, and especially men, is the duty of every Italian.

“Let the Marches, Umbria, Sabine, the Roman Campagna, and the Neapolitan territory rise, so as to divide the enemy’s forces.

“If the cities do not offer a sufficient basis for insurrection, let the more resolute throw themselves into the open country.

“A brave man can always find a weapon. In the name of Heaven, hearken not to the voice of those who cram themselves at well-served tables.

“Let us arm. Let us fight for our brothers; to-morrow we can fight for ourselves.

“A handful of brave men, who have followed me in battles for our country, are advancing with me to the rescue. Italy knows them; they always appear at the hour of danger. Brave and generous companions, they have devoted their lives to their country; they will shed their last drop of blood for it, seeking no other reward than that of a pure conscience.

“‘Italy and Victor Emmanuel!’—that was our battle-cry when we crossed the Ticino; it will resound into the very depths of *Ætna*.

“As this prophetic battle-cry re-echoes from the hills of Italy to the Tarpeian Mount, the tottering throne of tyranny will fall to pieces, and the whole country will rise like one man.”

With reference to the important question of how far the Sardinian Government was privy to and implicated in the hostile expedition of Garibaldi, we will quote and place in contrast two statements, which will enable our readers to judge of the sincerity of the disavowal by that Government of any connivance in the matter. On the 18th of May, the official journal, the Piedmontese *Gazette*, declared,—

“The Government has disapproved the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure by such means as prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no more than the Neapolitan vessels which were cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not conceal its solicitude for the common country, but, at the same time, it understands and respects the principles of interna-

tional law, and believes its duty to be to make that principle respected in the State for the safety of which it is responsible."

After the expedition had been successful, King Victor Emmanuel, in an address to the people of Southern Italy from Ancona on the 9th of October, said—"It was quite natural that the events which had taken place in Central Italy should have more or less excited the minds of the people of South Italy. In Sicily this disposition of the people found vent in open revolt. The people were fighting for liberty in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and me—General Garibaldi—sprang to their assistance. They were Italians; *I could not, I ought not to restrain them.*"

Garibaldi and his volunteers effected a landing at Marsala on the 10th of May, with four pieces of artillery; and on the 14th had advanced to Salemi, where the insurrectionary forces were concentrated to the number of 4000 men. Here he assumed the title of Dictator of Sicily, "in the name of Victor Emmanuel in Italy," declaring that he did so on the invitation of the principal citizens and on the deliberation of the free communes of the island. Next day he marched to Calata Fimi at Monte di Pianto Romano, where he engaged in a sharp encounter with about 3500 Neapolitan troops, under General Landi; and, after an obstinate struggle, completely defeated them, driving them from all their positions, and forcing them to abandon Calata Fimi, which Garibaldi occupied with his troops. He then advanced towards Palermo, and for some time manœuvred in the neighbourhood of Monreale, with the view

of drawing the Neapolitan troops out of the city, in order, by a flank movement, to enter it, while they had marched to meet him at some distance from Palermo. This plan, however, only partially succeeded. The Royalists did concentrate a force outside the town, and advanced towards Corleone, but they afterwards fell back, and it was necessary for the insurgents to attempt to surprise the city by a *coup de main*.

At daybreak on the morning of the 27th of May (Whit Sunday), Garibaldi, at the head of his volunteers, attacked Palermo, and after an obstinate struggle, drove the Neapolitan troops out of the streets into the citadel, from which they kept up a heavy bombardment for many hours, aided by the Royalist fleet in the harbour. At last, on the proposal of General Lanza, the Neapolitan commander, an armistice was concluded, to continue for three days from the 31st of May, and it was afterwards prolonged by a convention, under the terms of which the Royalist troops were to evacuate Palermo, with the exception of Fort Castellamare, and embark without molestation. Garibaldi now formed a ministry, consisting of Pisano, Crispi, Orsini, and the Abbé Coligni, and remained for some time at Palermo, occupied in the organization of the new Government.

On the 20th of June, a battle was fought at Melazzo, between the insurgents and the Neapolitans, in which Garibaldi was completely victorious. Melazzo lies on the north, about twenty-five miles from Messina, and near the main road which runs along the seashore from that town to Palermo. The Royalists, under General Bosco, advanced out of Melazzo,

and were attacked at daybreak by Garibaldi's troops, when a fierce struggle ensued, which lasted the whole day. At last the Neapolitans gave way, and retreated fighting to the fort, while the insurgents rushed into Melazzo, and after a severe contest in the streets, took possession of the village. The losses on both sides were heavy, and Garibaldi himself was personally engaged in an encounter with the enemy, and narrowly escaped death. Next morning General Bosco capitulated, and he and his troops were allowed to leave Melazzo, but without their arms.

CHAPTER IX.

ITALY CONTINUED—*Attempts of the King of Naples to conciliate his subjects—Proclamation of a Constitution—Letter of the French Emperor to Count Persigny—Proclamation of Garibaldi from Messina—He effects a landing on the Mainland—Capture of Reggio—Surrender of Royalist Troops at San Giovanni, and Terror of the Government at Naples—Flight of the King and Entry of Garibaldi into the Capital—Insurrectionary movements in the Papal Territory—General Lamoricière takes the command of the Papal Army—Difficulties of his position—Letter from Count Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, threatening invasion of the States of the Church—The Cardinal's Reply—Campaign of Generals Fanti and Cialdini in the Marches and Umbria—Battle of Castel Fidardo—Flight of General Lamoricière—Siege and Capture of Ancona—Letter of Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, deprecating an attack by Sardinia on Venetia—His second letter with reference to the invasion of the Neapolitan territory by the King of Sardinia—Conference at Warsaw—Meeting of the Sardinian Chambers—Count Cavour's statement with respect to Venetia and Rome—Account of Garibaldi's Dictatorship at Naples—Battle of the Volturno and defeat of the Royalist Army by Garibaldi.*

THE King of the Two Sicilies now endeavoured, but in vain, to appease the discontent of his subjects by concessions. S. Ajossa, who had made himself hated and infamous as Minister of Police, was dismissed from his post, and was succeeded, first, by the Duke of San Vito, and afterwards by S. Caracciolo. Other officers of State were also obliged to resign.

On the 28th of June a new Ministry was formed, of a liberal complexion, at the head of which was Commander Spinelli, and the *tricolor* flag was hoisted at the Castle of St. Elmo, and saluted by all the forts. The King also announced by a "Sovereign Act" that the new Ministry should com-

pile, in the shortest possible time, the articles of the *Statuto*, or constitution, on the basis of representative Italian and national institutions; and that an agreement would be established with the King of Sardinia, for the common interests of the two crowns in Italy. "As regards Sicily," the King said, "we will grant it analogous representative institutions, such as to satisfy the wants of the island; and one of the Princes of our Royal House shall be our Viceroy."

On the 1st of July the King issued a decree, in which he declared that the Constitution of the 10th of February, 1848, granted by his father, Ferdinand II., was called into force; and the national

Parliament was convoked to meet in Naples on the 10th of September following. Provisions were also made to regulate the liberty of the press, and a Commission was appointed to prepare projects of 1, the Electoral Law; 2, the law for the National Guard; 3, the law for the organization of the Administration; 4, the law for the Council of State; 5, the law for the responsibility of Ministers.

On the 25th of July the French Emperor, conscious of the uneasiness felt in England on account of the policy and conduct of France, addressed a remarkable letter to Count Persigny, the French Ambassador in this country, which is of sufficient interest to be quoted *in extenso*. Whether the explanations given were satisfactory or not, it is impossible not to be struck with the air of frankness and sincerity which pervades it; and such a familiar epistle from a crowned head, in defence of his Government, has, at least, the merit of novelty.

“ St. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

“ My dear Persigny,—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston, will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca, I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Pied-

VOL. CII.

mont alone caused me to resume the desire to see re-united to France provinces essentially French. But, it will be objected, ‘ You wish for peace, and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France.’ I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6000 at Rome, 8000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army List has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this—‘ Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible.’

“ Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people

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give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources, have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition, and sufficient to satisfy it.

"It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

"Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

"To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter

how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to undertake it alone: firstly, because it will be a great expense; and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question: but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

"I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

"Believe in my sincere

"friendship,

"NAPOLEON."

From Messina Garibaldi issued a proclamation, on the 6th of August, to the people of the Neapolitan mainland, in which he said—"Sons of the Neapolitan Continent—I have proved that you are brave, but I desire not to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the enemies of Italy. But between us let there be a truce. Accept, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is hardened in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute Italy without slaughter of her sons, and with you to serve her and die for her."

During all this time, while the Sicilian insurgents were in possession of Messina, the citadel was

occupied by the Neapolitan garrison, but no hostilities took place, as it was arranged by a convention that the guns of the citadel should not fire upon the town. And the garrison had not evacuated the place even at the end of the year, so that the only spot of ground held by the Royalist troops in Sicily at its close was the citadel of Messina.

Garibaldi remained at Messina for several weeks, organizing his forces and watching for an opportunity to make a descent on the mainland of Calabria. His troops were collected at Messina and Faro, which is at the extreme north-east point of Sicily, opposite to the fortress of Reggio, where there was a Neapolitan garrison, and Neapolitan war-steamers cruised up and down the Straits, now and then exchanging shots with the shore, but doing no damage. The Neapolitan Government supposed that the invasion would be attempted in the neighbourhood of Reggio, and there they concentrated a considerable body of troops, but the landing took place at a point much lower down, where it was not expected, and no preparation was made to resist it.

Garibaldi crossed the Straits, and effected a disembarkation at Melito on the 19th of August. Here he was joined by a small detachment of his volunteers, who had some days previously, under the command of Major Missori, made a descent from Faro, and had since then taken refuge on the mountains, where they were joined by Calabrian insurgents, but were not in sufficient strength to make head against the Neapolitan troops. Garibaldi quitted Melito on the 20th, and marched along the road

by the sea-shore upon Reggio, which is a long and narrow town lying on the beach and surrounded by the hills above it. In order to attack the place, he divided his force into three columns, one under himself, on the right, which was to get possession of the hills and the higher part of the town, which rises in that direction; another, which was to operate against the centre towards the bridge; and the third to the left, which was to advance along the sea-shore. The Neapolitans, however, hardly attempted a resistance. They retreated as the column of the volunteers advanced, and the greater number of them fairly ran away out of the town to San Giovanni. In less than two hours after the firing began, the town was cleared of Royalist troops and the fort alone remained in their hands. In the meantime, boatloads of insurgents, under the command of General Cosens, covered the Straits from the Faro point, and landed near Reggio, notwithstanding the abortive efforts of some Neapolitan steamers to prevent their landing. The fort of Reggio after a short fire, during which the officer in command was mortally wounded, hoisted a white flag, and surrendered, on the conditions that the garrison were to evacuate the place with their arms and baggage, and leave behind them all the *materiel* of the fort, which comprised a considerable number of cannon and 500 stand of arms. Garibaldi next advanced upon San Giovanni, a straggling village on the sea-shore, where the Neapolitans, under General Briganti, had taken up a position, which was entirely commanded by the heights above. He himself marched along the hills, while another body of his

men simultaneously advanced by a road along the shore, and a detachment was also sent on by a more circuitous route to occupy the ground in the rear of the Royalists, who thus found themselves surrounded on all sides. So confident was Garibaldi that they would surrender, that he forbade his troops to fire, and the result proved that he was right, for in a short time a flag of truce came over from the enemy, and after a little hesitation shouts arose amongst the Royalists of "*Viva Garibaldi! Viva l'Italia!*" And Garibaldi himself went down amongst them, where he was received with such enthusiasm that he was almost torn to pieces "by hugging and embracing." The Neapolitan soldiers, who were about 2000 in number, were told that they might, if they pleased, depart to their homes, and they joyfully abandoned their arms and availed themselves of the permission.

On the 24th of August, the uncle of the King of Naples, the Count of Syracuse, addressed a letter to his royal nephew, in which he called upon him to follow the example of their kinswoman, the Duchess of Parma, "who, on the breaking out of civil war, released her subjects from their allegiance, and left them to be arbiters of their own destinies." "Europe," he added, "and your subjects will take your sublime sacrifice into account, and you, Sire, will be able to raise your brow in confidence up to God, who will reward the magnanimous act of your Majesty."

King Francis II., however, had no such intention, for, as the result showed, he was resolved to cling to sovereignty to the last. A few

days afterwards his ministers resigned, and the alarm which they felt cannot be more plainly shown than by the fact that several of them, not thinking themselves safe in the capital, slept on board the British Admiral's ship in the harbour. Prince Ischitella, who was very unpopular, was removed from the command of the National Guard, and General Viglia was appointed commander of the Army of Naples. But it was too late. Disaffection showed itself in the army itself, and various towns broke out into open revolt, and declared for Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Two regiments of dragoons that were sent to restore order at Foggia joined the insurgents. Six regiments refused to march against Potenza, shouting "*Viva Garibaldi!*" and General Floraz, who commanded in Apulia, informed the Government that he was left alone with his staff.

The ministry resigned, and the King found it impossible to form another. In the bitterness of his soul he exclaimed, "Then I am abandoned by all!" and he determined to leave his capital, which Garibaldi was rapidly approaching. He issued a proclamation, in which he declared that he had not entertained a single thought that was not devoted to the happiness and good of his subjects, and on the morning of the 6th of September embarked on board a steamer and sailed to Gaeta, a strong fortress on the coast, which, with that of Capua, was all that now remained to him of his dominions.

Two days afterwards, Garibaldi entered Naples with a few of his staff, having reached it from Salerno by the railway train! He came, not at the head of victorious

legions with all the pomp and circumstance of war, but as a first-class passenger in a railway carriage! He had dethroned the Bourbon dynasty and marched from Melito to Naples, with hardly the loss of a single man since the moment when he first set foot on the Calabrian shore.

Let us now, however, turn to the Papal States, where in the meantime insurrectionary movements were taking place in different parts of the territory. At Tesaro, in the Marches, and at Montefeltro, Urbino, and other towns, the inhabitants rose in revolt, and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel as their King. This happened at the beginning of September.

The Papal Government had made every effort to increase its army, and recruiting agents had been sent into different countries to procure volunteers. In Ireland a considerable number of men were collected, who left the island on pretence of being employed as "navvies" or railway labourers, but the object of their departure was perfectly well known. General Lamoricière was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, and during the spring and summer he was actively employed in organizing his heterogeneous force and garrisoning the different towns and places where disaffection was most prevalent. At the beginning of September General Lamoricière received a message from General Fanti, who commanded the Piedmontese army in the Romagna, to the effect that he would occupy with his forces Umbria and the Marches, if the Papal troops attempted to repress by force any manifestation of the inhabitants 'in the national sense.'

General Lamoricière replied that he had no authority to discuss the question, and he transmitted the message to Rome. Soon afterwards he received a despatch from the Minister of War there (which he took care to communicate to his troops, to encourage them), which stated that "the French Embassy at Rome had been informed that the Emperor Napoleon had written to the King of Piedmont, declaring that if he attacked the Papal States he would be opposed by him by force (*colla forza*)."^{*} It turned out, however, that the important words "by force" were an interpolation of the Minister of War, and this afterwards led to an angry correspondence on the subject between that Minister and the Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador at Rome.*

To increase the difficulties of his position, General Lamoricière found himself suddenly almost without funds. A sum of 20,000*l.*, which had been sent by the Pope to Ancona, to be reserved for some great emergency, had disappeared. It had been spent on ordinary purposes—nobody seemed to know how, for no accounts were kept of

* We are bound to say that the Minister of War might well be excused for thinking that he gave faithfully the meaning of the French Emperor; for the telegraphic despatch which the Duc de Grammont sent to the French Consul at Ancona was in the following words:—"The Emperor has written from Marseilles to the King of Sardinia, that if the Piedmontese troops penetrate into the Pontifical territories, he should be obliged to oppose them. Orders have already been given to embark troops at Toulon and these reinforcements will arrive immediately. The Government of the Emperor will not tolerate the culpable aggression of the Sardinian Government."

the expenditure. The Treasury was, in fact, empty; and by an unfortunate accident the military chest, which ought to have accompanied the army, had been embarked at Porto di Recanati, and carried to Ancona. Moreover, there was great difficulty in getting bread for the troops, for General Lamoricière stated in the report which he afterwards addressed to M. Merode, the Papal Minister of War, "The Pontifical Government having, unfortunately, hitherto maintained the toll on grinding corn in these provinces, mills are few, and consequently far removed from each other, and almost all the peasantry consume only Indian corn. The heavy toll prevents bakers from laying in a sufficient supply of flour."*

* In a report addressed to the Papal Minister of War, General Lamoricière thus describes the numbers and equipments of his army at this juncture:—"We had in all 16 battalions and two demi-battalions. The garrison of Ancona absorbing two, there remained 14 to be moved, which supplied 20 companies to the garrisons of our fortified towns. That fact explains the small effective force which they presented, being on an average below 600 men; or in all 8000 bayonets, about 500 artillerymen, and 300 horses. Our ambulances were composed only of some carriages; and as to a waggon-train, we had none. Our armament, no doubt, left much to be desired. Only one of our battalions was armed with the Minié rifle, another had Swiss rifles, which required a particular cartridge. Two battalions and a half and three companies of Voltigeurs were furnished with rifle muskets. The Pontifical Government, notwithstanding its repeated request to various Powers, could not procure a sufficient supply of those arms, now indispensable for infantry. Our artillery, hastily formed, comprised many drivers incompletely exercised. Our guns were drawn by four horses only, and when, in order to

On the 7th of September Count Cavour addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, the Cardinal Secretary of the Papal Government, in which he propounded the novel and startling doctrine that Sardinia would feel herself justified in invading the Papal States unless the Pope disbanded the mercenary troops in his pay. He said:—

"The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organization of such corps not consisting, as in all civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages, nations, and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to such troops, the inconsiderate conduct of their chiefs, the irritating menaces with which they pompously fill their proclamations, excite and maintain a highly dangerous ferment. The painful recollection of the massacre and pillage of Perugia is still alive among the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. This state of things, dangerous in itself, becomes still more so after the facts which have taken place in Sicily and in the kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, which insults the national feeling, and prevents the manifestation of the wishes of the people, will infallibly cause

manceuvre, we gave them six, we were compelled to make a requisition for horses and oxen to draw the ammunition in reserve attached to the batteries. In fine, we had not organized a single park of reserve. Such as it was, our little army was full of confidence."

the extension of the movement to the neighbouring provinces. The intimate connection which exists between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria, and those of the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay His Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King Victor Emmanuel's conscience does not permit him to remain a passive spectator of the bloody repression with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune the property, the honour, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilized country.

"For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honour of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, in the name of the rights of humanity, the Pontifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the expression of the sentiments of the people of the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honour to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy."

To this demand Cardinal Antonelli replied with unanswerable force, after denying that the disorder which had taken place in the States of the Holy See were attributable to the Pontifical troops:—

"Your Excellency concludes your painful despatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troops. This invitation was accompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops. This involves a *quasi* injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the ægis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness."

Count Cavour took a more defensible ground of interference in a circular which he issued on the 12th of September to the diplomatic agents of his Government, and in which he alleged as the reason the danger to the North of Italy arising from the events that were passing in the Papal States. He said:—

"By the cries of the insurgents of the Marches and of Umbria the whole of Italy has been moved. No power can prevent thousands of Italians from rushing from the centre and from the North of the Peninsula to the aid of their brothers threatened with disasters similar to those of Perugia.

"If the Government of the King remained passive amid this universal emotion, it would place itself in direct opposition to the nation. The generous outburst which the events of Naples and of Sicily have produced in the

multitudes would degenerate at once into anarchy, into disorder."

General Fanti had the command of the Piedmontese forces called the army of occupation of the Marches and Umbria, and on the 10th of September he concentrated three divisions, under General Cialdini, on the frontier of the Marches, and another division, under General Della Rocca, on the frontiers of Umbria, in Arezzo and Borgo San Sepolcro. On the eve of the invasion, King Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation to the army, in which he said:—

"Soldiers! You are about to enter the Marches and Umbria, in order to establish civil order in the towns now desolated by misrule, and to give to the people the liberty of expressing their own wishes. You will not fight against the armies of any of the Powers, but will free those unhappy Italian provinces from the bands of foreign adventurers which infest them. You do not go to revenge injuries done to me and to Italy, but to prevent the popular hatred from unloosing itself against the oppressors of the country.

"Soldiers! I am accused of ambition. Yes; I have one ambition, and it is to re-establish the principles of moral order in Italy, and to preserve Europe from the continued dangers of revolution and war."

The troops of Cialdini's division crossed the boundary on the 11th, and marched upon Pesaro, Fano, and Urbino. The fortress of Pesaro was cannonaded during the night, and surrendered next morning, the garrison consisting of 1200 men being made prisoners of war. Fano was next taken by assault, and Urbino was already in the hands of the insurgents. General Della Rocca invested

Perugia, which was commanded by General Schmidt, a Swiss officer in the service of the Pope, who had made himself infamous by the murders committed there by his troops, when he occupied it after an abortive attempt at insurrection by the inhabitants last year. After a few shots from the Piedmontese batteries, Perugia surrendered, and the garrison, amounting to 1700 men, became prisoners of war. On the 15th Foligno was taken possession of by General Della Rocca, while General Lamoricière, who had concentrated there a force of between 8000 and 9000 men, retired upon Macerata, with the view of protecting Ancona. A moveable column was now detached against Spoleto, which was garrisoned by a body of Papal troops, including about 300 Irish, who had taken service under General Lamoricière, and the place was taken by storm after a short resistance. General Cialdini, in the meantime, determined if possible to intercept General Lamoricière, and hastened to occupy the heights of Osini and Castel Fidardo, pushing on as far as Le Crocette; and the right column under General Della Rocca changed its direction to the left, and marched by Colpiorito upon Muccia, which it reached on the evening of the 18th. The central column also marched along the crest of the Appennines, and had arrived at Gualdo Talino, when it received orders to recross the Appennines and regain Albacina on the evening of the 18th. General Lamoricière had concentrated his forces at Loretto, and, hemmed in on all sides, he had no means of reaching Ancona except by forcing his way through the enemy, who barred his advance. This led

to a brilliant and decisive engagement on the 18th. On the morning of that day a strong column, led by General de Pimodan, a young French officer of noble family, who had devoted his sword to the service of the Pope, attacked the advanced position of the Piedmontese, near the confluence of the Musone with the Aspeo. In his despatch, giving an account of the battle, General Fanti thus describes what followed:—

“The columns of General Pimodan were driven back by a vigorous charge with the bayonet; the new and repeated attacks of that general, anxious to regain the west, which commanded the position, were foiled by the steadiness of our people, and when other columns led by Lamoricière himself advanced deep and strong upon the disputed point between Upper Santa Casa and Lower Santa Casa, they again met with a resistance equal to the onset; in the meanwhile, General Cialdini, always on his guard, bringing forth fresh troops, disheartened and drove back the enemy in every direction. These fought desperately, and defended themselves with dogged obstinacy in the farmhouses; but, pressed upon beyond the right bank of the Musone, and eagerly pursued by our people, who took 400 prisoners, they were compelled to retire in disorder upon Loreto, leaving on the battle-field their artillery, their ammunition carts, arms, and knapsacks without end, which had been thrown away by their soldiers in their flight, as well as all their dead and wounded, among the latter General Pimodan, in a dying state.”

During the contest, a body of troops from the garrison of Ancona,

about 4000 strong, made a *sortie*, but was bravely repulsed; and General Lamoricière, at the close of the day, seeing that all was lost, abandoned the field, and accompanied only by a few horsemen, fled by the road along the shore, and succeeded in reaching Ancona. The remains of his army retired upon Loreto, where next day, being surrounded on all sides, they laid down their arms,—and, with the exception of the garrison in Ancona, the Papal Government had not a soldier in arms in either Umbria or the Marches. Ancona was immediately invested both by sea and land, the naval forces being commanded by the Sardinian Admiral Persano; and after a vigorous bombardment, it surrendered on the 29th of September, the conditions being that the garrison, after leaving the place with the honours of war, should lay down their arms and constitute themselves prisoners of war. General Fanti said, in his official report to King Victor Emmanuel:—

“With the place there fell into our power 154 pieces of artillery, among which were two field batteries, with all their equipment of chariots, &c., and ammunition, 180 horses, 100 oxen, 250,000 miriagrams of flour, 25,000 rations of forage, provisions of all kinds, two steamers, two *trabaccoli* (coasting vessels), coal-stores, clothing, arms, and 4,125,000*l*.

“The fall of Ancona terminated this short campaign, but no less glorious for your Majesty’s army. In 18 days we won the places of Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Spoleto, San Leo, and Ancona. There fell into our hands 28 field-pieces, 160 pieces of wall-artillery, 20,000 muskets, more than 500 horses,

and from 17,000 to 18,000 prisoners, with all the enemy's generals."

In the meantime, on the 31st of August, Lord John Russell, as Foreign Secretary, addressed a despatch to Sir James Hudson, our Minister at Turin, in which he strongly deprecated any attack by Sardinia on Venetia. He said:—

"It is obvious that no such attack could be made by an army without the consent of the King of Sardinia. It is also clear that in point of right the King of Sardinia has no excuse for violating the Treaty of Zurich so recently signed and ratified. The King of Sardinia was free to refuse the preliminaries of Villafranca and the peace of Zurich, but, having declined to continue the war, and having given his Royal word to maintain peace and friendship with Austria, he is not at liberty to set his obligations at defiance, and to make a wanton aggression on a neighbouring Sovereign. It is evident also that motives of interest coincide in this case with dictates of duty. An attack on the Austrian army posted in strong fortresses is not an enterprise in which success could reasonably be expected, but such an attack, if unsuccessful, would give Austria an opportunity, of which perhaps she would not be sorry to avail herself, of restoring Romagna to the Pope and Tuscany to the Grand Duke. It is believed, on good grounds, that France would not consider either of those acts inconsistent with the Treaty of Zurich. But they would obviously expose the independence of Italy and its future peace to the greatest hazards. Nor would the King of Sardinia, having acquired Lombardy, Parma, and Modena, but having lost Savoy, Nice, Tuscany, and Romagna, find

himself in a situation to cope with Austria, fighting in a just cause to maintain her violated territory, and restore her military honour. The only chance which Sardinia could have in such a contest would be the hope of bringing France into the field and kindling a general war in Europe. But let not Count Cavour indulge in so pernicious a delusion. The Great Powers of Europe are bent on maintaining peace, and *Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic which Her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention.*"

The last sentence, which we have placed in italics, suggests a reason which might well have been spared, for if it meant anything it said that the selfish policy of England would lead her to discountenance any attempt to free Venetia from the Austrian yoke, because her own interests might be thereby affected. And with this despatch we cannot but place in strong contrast another written by the same minister in October, justifying the conduct of Sardinia in invading the territory of the King of Naples, with whom King Victor Emmanuel had no legitimate cause of quarrel, and with whom he was at peace, in consequence of which Russia recalled her minister from Turin. France having already done so on the occasion of the invasion of the Papal States by the Sardinian army. In the October despatch, Lord John Russell said:—

"The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented? and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his

arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Governments of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

"The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could insure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

"Looking at the question in this view, Her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

"That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says:—'The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States-General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms

against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties.'

"Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons?

"Upon this grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; *Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.*"

A Conference took place in the month of September, at Warsaw, between the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the Regent of Prussia, at which we believe the following questions were put on behalf of Austria to the other two Powers:—

Will Russia and Prussia recognize the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter be supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war, and of its being transferred to any part of the territory of the Germanic Confederation, what would Prussia do?

The proceedings of the Conference were not made public, but it led to no definite result, for both Russia and Prussia refused to give to Austria any pledge of material support in case Venetia were attacked.

The Sardinian Ministry was now anxious to obtain an authoritative approval of its policy from the nation, and the Chambers were therefore summoned to meet at Turin in the beginning of October, ostensibly to authorize the King's Government to accept the annexation of the revolted territory of the Papal States and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but in reality to secure a vote of confidence for the Cabinet of Count Cavour. At the opening of the Session the following *projet de loi*, consisting of a single article, was proposed :—

"The Government of the King is authorized to accept and establish by Royal decrees the annexation to Sardinia of those provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by direct and universal suffrage, freely manifests a wish to form an integral part of our constitutional monarchy."

In a ministerial statement read by Count Cavour to the Chamber, he thus alluded to the questions of Venetia and Rome :—

"Italy is almost free. The only painful exception is Venetia. What our thoughts are with respect to this noblest of all the provinces of the Peninsula is well known to the Chamber ; and that thought has been clearly developed in a diplomatic document lately published. We think that war should not be waged against Austria against the almost unanimous will of the European Powers. Such an improvident enterprise would raise against us a formidable coalition, and endanger not only Italy, but the cause of freedom throughout the European Continent. Such a rash attempt would place us in hostility with those Powers which do not acknowledge

the principles we uphold, and would deprive us of the sympathy of those States which ground their policy on Liberal principles.

"We view daily, and certainly not with indifference, the sorrows of the Venetian people ; we do not forget their cause, but we think we can best serve it by constituting a strong Italy. For we hold firmly, that no sooner shall we have attained this object, than the general opinion of nations and Cabinets, which is now opposed to a venturous enterprise, will show itself favourable to that only solution of the Italian question which will for ever close the era of wars and revolutions in the South of Europe.

"We are equally convinced that supreme reasons lay upon us the obligation of respecting the city where the Supreme Pontiff has his See. The question of Rome is none of those which can be solved with the sword alone. It meets on its way obstacles only to be overcome by moral forces ; and we are fully confident that, sooner or later, those forces will bring into the gates of that glorious metropolis a change consistent with the wishes of its people, with the aspirations of all good Italians, with the true principles and the lasting interests of Catholicism. . . . In our present circumstances, to confront these French troops would be not merely unheard-of folly ; it would be a grievous fault and guilt. There are generous follies which, although they entail enormous sacrifices and sufferings, do not bring with them the ruin of a nation ; but such a ruin would certainly befall Italy from any intention to combat the armies of France. So monstrous an ingratitude would inflict on the

brow of our country a stain which long centuries of suffering would not efface."

Afterwards, with reference to the rumour that France would demand a fresh cession of territory from Sardinia, in consequence of the extension of her dominions in the centre and south of Italy, Count Cavour said:—

"I shall not here repeat the declarations lately made, that no word occurred about such a cession, either officially or officially, either in writing or by word of mouth, directly or indirectly; but, setting aside the question of fact to come to that of probability, I think it strange that, in order to guard against a diminution of territory, one may wish to prolong the division of Italy, and to foster its dissensions. Let us make the annexation, and the cession of any part of Italy will become impossible; let us make the annexation, and the precedent of the treaty of the 24th of March will never be quoted against us; for the great principle of nationality, the corner stone of our political edifice, can never be invoked for the cession of a portion of our territory; it could not be invoked in consideration of immense sacrifices in men and money. Let the annexation be made, and this demand would no longer be made to a people of 5,000,000, but it would be made to the great Italian nation, a compact and strong mass of 22,000,000 freemen."

It would be to little purpose to detail at length the incidents of Garibaldi's dictatorship at Naples. It was a period of confusion, in which numerous parties were engaged in a feverish struggle for predominance; and the policy of Garibaldi vacillated between

them until it became extremely difficult to ascertain what his real views and intentions were. His first act was to commit the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian Admiral Persano, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, and he issued a proclamation calling upon the Italians to join him in expelling the stranger from Rome and Venetia—heading, however, it and all his decrees with the words "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." He formed a ministry consisting of men of extreme republican opinions, such as De Boni, Libertini, Conforti, and Rainieri, and appointed Mordini Pro-Dictator of Sicily, and Sirtori Pro-Dictator of Naples. He appointed M. Dumas, the French novelist, Director of Fine Arts, with a special commission to superintend the excavations at Pompeii. A decree was issued conferring a pension upon the family of Agesilao Milano, the Neapolitan soldier who attempted, in the ranks, to assassinate the late King of Naples, and was executed for the crime.* By another decree, all the archiepiscopal and episcopal funds were declared to be national property, but provision was made for a State payment to the prelates. In the middle of September Garibaldi hastened to Palermo to repress any attempt to declare immediately in favour of annexation to Piedmont, and in a speech he there made, he said:—

"Those who wished to urge you to a speedy annexation were putting you to the wrong path. If I had followed their advice I should not have crossed the Straits and restored seven millions of men to Italy. They would have prostrated us at the feet of diplomacy, which

* See vol. xcvi. p. 237.

would have bound us hand and foot. There would have been brothers beyond the Vulturnus with chains on their ankles. People of Palermo, I thank you in the name of Italy for your resistance. I love Italy and Victor Emmanuel; no one is a greater friend than myself of Victor Emmanuel, the representative of Italy. You despised their counsels, and I thank you for it, you invincible people of the barricades."

But, on the other hand, Garibaldi proclaimed at Naples *lo Statuto*, the Sardinian charter which had been granted by King Charles Albert to his subjects in March 1848, and declared it indispensable to promulgate it as "the fundamental law of the Italian monarchy."

The "Unitarian" party viewed with the utmost jealousy the threatened ascendancy of Piedmont. In a manifesto circulated by them at Naples, in the latter end of September, they said:—

"Let Piedmont become Italian, as Sicily and Naples have done; but let not Italy become Piedmontese. We will unite ourselves to the other parts of Italy, and they shall unite with us, so as with equality and dignity to make Italy one. Let not, then, the codes and the laws which are at present peculiar to Piedmont be imposed on us! Populations who, by the shedding of their own blood, cause an idea to triumph, are not like those who are conquered; and they have the right to give themselves codes and laws. When Italy shall be one, Sicily, Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Lombardy, Venice, and Piedmont must with perfect equality co-operate in the drawing up of the political and civil code of Italy. Thus thinks—or, at least, ought to

think—every man who is Italian for the sake of Italy."

Mazzini also was at Naples, and his presence tended to produce plots and complications. The Marquis Pallavicini, who had succeeded Sirtori as Pro-Dictator, called upon Mazzini to retire from Naples, on the ground that, as the representative of the republican principle, he caused embarrassment to the Government and danger to the nation. Mazzini refused to go, and appealed to Garibaldi, his old political associate. Garibaldi stood by his friend, and in consequence Pallavicini and his colleagues in the ministry resigned. The populace, however, shouted "down with Mazzini," and Pallavicini resumed office.

The state of confusion which at this period prevailed at Naples is strikingly shown by a speech which Garibaldi addressed to the people from the balcony of a house. He said:—

"The city is in tumult; I regret it, and the more so that in those tumults there breathes a party adverse to me and to all I do. That party prevented me last year from leaving the Cattedrale to come to your assistance; that party prevented me from taking the money destined for the million of muskets for the expedition of Sicily; that party sent Farina to Palermo to hasten the annexation of Sicily—an annexation which if it had been completed I should not have been able to come to your liberation. People of Naples! I know that party; they do not wish Italy one, and they seek to create disturbance among the people, and embarrassments for me. But I will not permit disorders. So long as I am with you these sowers of

tumult shall effect nothing. When you have anything to say to me send me a commission. I desire neither marquises nor princes; sufficient for me are men of good hearts, even though clothed with a jacket. The cry of 'Death' was raised against this and against that man, and against my friends. The Italians ought not to cry 'Death,' except against the stranger, and among themselves all should be respected and loved, since all concur in forming the liberty of Italy."

On the 12th of October the Dictator issued the following decree:—

"To-morrow Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will break down the frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of that brave people, will appear among us.

"Let us worthily receive the sent of Providence, and scatter in his path, as the pledge of our redemption and of our affection, the flowers of concord—to him so grateful, and to us so necessary. No more political colours, no more parties, no more discords! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely determine, and the King Galantuomo, are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and the prosperity of the country."

And on the 15th another decree appeared, dated "Caserta," in which he said that "to satisfy a wish cherished by the whole nation, the Two Sicilies, which have been redeemed by Italian blood, and which have freely elected me their Dictator, form an integral part of one and indivisible Italy under her consti-

tutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants.

"On the arrival of the King I will depose in his hands the dictatorship conferred upon me by the nation."

Before, however, we relate the entry of the Piedmontese army into the Neapolitan territory, we must mention the success of Garibaldi as a soldier against the Royalist army. That army was in force along the line of the Volturno, of which we borrow the following description from a contemporary journal:—

"About 25 miles to the north of Naples runs down to the sea one of the greatest rivers in the Neapolitan continent, the Volturno. Coming from the heart of the Abruzzi down in a southerly direction, it takes about the height of Alife (the old Alifa of the Samnites) a sudden bend to the south-east, skirts the group of the Monte Matisse, and then turns near Cajazzo, another Samnite town, to the south-west, and flows through the plains of the Campania into the sea. A couple of miles from its entrance into the plain lies the fortress of Capua, which is the great centre of the chief roads from north to south. This river line has been chosen by the Neapolitans as their line of defence."

On the 1st of October Garibaldi defeated the Royalist army in an engagement which lasted the whole day, and which received the name of the Battle of the Volturno. At daybreak the Neapolitan troops, under the command of the King in person, left Capua in three columns, one of which attacked Santa Maria, and another San Angelo, while the third advanced against the line of com-

munication between those points. At first the advanced posts of the volunteers at Santa Maria were driven back, and the Royalists penetrated into the streets, from which they were with difficulty dislodged by repeated charges of the bayonet. At San Angelo, owing to the obstinate resistance offered by a brigade of the division of General Medici they were unable to make any impression, but in the centre of the line they drove

back the volunteers until the reserves came up, and the battle was vigorously contested for some hours, when the Royalists began to give way, and at last broke in hasty retreat, and retired behind the Volturno and into the fortress of Capua after sustaining heavy loss. It was computed that the Royalists mustered in this engagement not fewer than 30,000 men, while the volunteers under Garibaldi did not exceed half that number.

CHAPTER X.

ITALY CONTINUED.—*Proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the People of Southern Italy—The Piedmontese Army enters the Abruzzi—Defeat of the Neapolitan Royalists by General Cialdini—Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi—The Royalist Army retires behind the Garigliano—Investment of Gaeta and surrender of Capua—Interference of the French Emperor—Occupation of Roman territory by the French—Incident at Viterbo—Entry of the King of Sardinia into Naples—Garibaldi retires to Caprera—His last Proclamation to his Soldiers—Reactionary attempts in the Neapolitan territory.*

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—*Causes which led to a war between these two countries—General O'Donnell, at the head of the Spanish Army, lands in Africa—Stipulations insisted upon by the British Government—Final defeat of the Moors at Tetuan—Treaty of Peace—Carlist attempt at Insurrection—Renunciation of claims to the Spanish Crown by the Comte de Montemolin—Subsequent revocation by him of that act.*

AUSTRIA.—*Imperial Patent constituting an enlarged Reichsrath—Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, and Imperial Diploma establishing a new Constitution—Autograph Letters of the Emperor to the great Functionaries of State.*

SYRIA—*Massacre of Christians by the Druses in the towns of the Lebanon—Disgraceful conduct of the Turkish authorities—Scenes at Zaleh and Deir-el-Kammar—Outrages and Massacre at Damascus—Convention by the Western Powers as to interference in Syria—Departure of French Troops for the East—Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pasha in punishing the guilty—Appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Commissioner in Syria.*

KING Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation, addressed to "the People of Southern Italy," and dated "Ancona, October 9," in which he thus justified the invasion of the Papal territories, and the immediate entry of his troops on Neapolitan soil:—

"I have caused my soldiers to enter the Marches and Umbria in order to disperse that medley of per-

VOL. CII.

sons of all nations, and of all languages, who were assembled there—a novel and strange form of foreign intervention, and the worst of all.

"I have proclaimed the Italy of the Italians, and I never will permit Italy to become a nest for cosmopolite sects, who might gather there to concert plans of reaction or universal demagogu.

"People of South Italy, my

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troops are coming amongst you to consolidate order; I am not coming to impose my will upon you, but to ensure that yours be respected. You can manifest it freely. Providence, which protects the just cause, will inspire the votes which you will cast into the urn. Whatsoever may be the gravity of events, I await with calmness the judgment of civilized Europe and that of history, because I am conscious that I am fulfilling my duties as a king and as an Italian.

"In Europe, my policy perhaps will not be without its use, by reconciling the progress of peoples with the stability of monarchs. In Italy, I know that I close the era of revolutions."

In a few days afterwards, the Piedmontese army crossed the frontier into the Abruzzi, and took the direction of Capua. The leading columns, under General Cialdini, were attacked by the Royalist forces on the heights of Macerone, near Isernia, on the 21st of October; but in less than half an hour the contest was decided, and the Neapolitans were completely defeated, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese.

This success of the Sardinian troops was announced by Garibaldi to the Neapolitans in a proclamation, in which he said:—

"The army of Lamoricière has been defeated by those valiant men. All the provinces, slaves of the Pope, are free. Ancona is ours. The valiant soldiers of the army of the north have passed the frontier, and are on the Neapolitan soil. Shortly we shall have the fortune to grasp the right hands of the brave."

Garibaldi himself soon afterwards advanced with a body of volunteers to meet the king, who

was marching at the head of his army upon the line of the Volturno. Their first interview took place between Teano and Speranzano on the 26th of October, and a picturesque account of it appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, which is worth quoting:—

"Seeing the red shirts, the King took a glass, and having recognized Garibaldi, gave his horse a touch of the spur and galloped to meet him. At ten paces distant, the officers of the King and those of Garibaldi shouted, 'Viva Victor Emmanuel!' Garibaldi made another step in advance, raised his cap, and added, in a voice which trembled with emotion, 'King of Italy!' Victor Emmanuel raised his hand to his cap, and then stretched out his hand to Garibaldi, and with equal emotion replied, 'I thank you.'"

The Neapolitan Royalist army now withdrew from the line of the Volturno and retired behind the Garigliano, leaving, however, a strong body of troops in possession of Capua. In this new position they were, on the 3rd of November, attacked and defeated by the Piedmontese forces, under King Victor Emmanuel in person. The Sardinian fleet co-operated in the engagement by opening its fire at the mouth of the Garigliano upon the enemy's flank, and the Neapolitans retired in haste upon Gaeta, the last refuge of the Bourbon dynasty of Naples, pursued by General Sonnaz, who occupied Mola di Gaeta and other positions above and commanding the city. Capua had previously surrendered, and the garrison, about 9000 strong, were made prisoners of war. But a large body of Royalist troops was cut off from Capua by the forward movement

of the Piedmontese, and, in order to escape, they crossed the frontier into the Papal territory, close to Terracina.

The investment of Gaeta by land was soon complete, and the place must have quickly fallen if the Sardinians had blockaded and attacked it by sea. But this they were not allowed to do. The French Emperor interfered to give the King of Naples a chance of escape. His avowed reason, as stated by M. Thouvenel to Earl Cowley, our ambassador at Paris, was "to give the King the opportunity of making an honourable capitulation, and of saving His Majesty from becoming the prisoner of the King of Sardinia."

Perhaps, also, he was not without hopes that, by prolonging the struggle, something might happen favourable to dynastic views for the family of Napoleon in the South of Italy. A French squadron, under the command of Admiral de Tinan, was anchored in the middle of the roadstead in front of Gaeta, and the Piedmontese fleet did not approach nearer than the mouth of the Garigliano. The consequence was, that Gaeta was only invested on the land side, and a tedious siege commenced, leading to useless bloodshed, which occupied the rest of the year without any definite result.

In the meantime, the French army of occupation at Rome had been largely reinforced. General de Goyon, who had quitted Rome to enter the personal service of the Emperor, was ordered to return and resume the command. Within a certain radius from the Eternal City the Piedmontese troops were obliged to stop short, unless they wished to come into collision with French bayonets. Civita Vecchia,

Corneto, Ronciglione, Tivoli, Albano, Frascati, Velletri, and many other towns, even as far south as Terracina, were occupied by the French, and as an example of the kind of interference with the wishes of the inhabitants which this occasioned, and the spirit of opposition which it provoked, we will mention what happened at Viterbo.

This town had in September declared for Victor Emmanuel, and a commission was sent to govern it provisionally in the name of the king; there was no disturbance of the public peace, for the inhabitants were unanimous. Suddenly, on the 7th of October, General de Goyon, the French Commandant at Rome, sent a message to the Gonfaloniere of Viterbo, announcing that a column of French troops was about to enter the town, and requesting him to take measures for procuring quarters for the force. To this message the Gonfaloniere returned the following significant reply:—

"M. le Général,—The Municipal Commission of this town, of which I have the honour to be president, is disagreeably surprised at the receipt of your communication that a column of French troops is coming here. Relying on the assurance of your Emperor that no intervention would take place in Italy, we proclaimed the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, the friend and the ally of France. His Majesty sent a Commissioner to govern us, and we have maintained the most perfect order with the unanimous consent of all the citizens. Persons and property were never so secure here as they have been since the installation of the King's Government,

[R 2]

and we can conscientiously say that we do not deserve to have our tranquillity troubled. If, however, your orders, General, should be such that you cannot change your determination, you will not meet with the slightest resistance, but you will find the town deserted, unless you assure us that you will not be followed by the reaction. I myself and the entire municipality will seek a place of safety, as will also the other citizens, who almost all are liable to prosecution by the clerical Government."

At the beginning of November the question of whether the people of the Neapolitan kingdom wished for "Italy one and indivisible, with Victor Emmanuel as Constitutional king," was decided by an appeal to universal suffrage, and the votes were 1,302,064 in the affirmative, and 10,312 in the negative.

On the 7th, Victor Emmanuel made his entry into Naples, and immediately issued a proclamation, in which he said:—

"The results of the vote by universal suffrage give me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this new award of the national will, moved not by any monarchic ambition, but by conscientious feelings as an Italian. The duties of all Italians are augmented. Sincere concord and constant self-denial are more than ever necessary. All parties must bow before the majesty of the Italian nation, which God uplifts. We must here inaugurate a Government which may give security of free existence to the people and of severe rectitude to public opinion. . . ."

He immediately visited the Cathedral, and the multitude had the satisfaction of finding that their

patron saint, St. Januarius, was not displeased at recent events, for his blood liquefied in the usual orthodox manner. The King appointed Signor Farini his Lieutenant-Governor for the Neapolitan provinces; and he formed an administration consisting of SS. Ventimiglia, Pisanelli, Poerio, Scialoja, and others.

Garibaldi did not remain in the territory which he had added to the Crown of Sardinia. He quitted Naples for the Island of Caprera on the 9th of November, two days after Victor Emmanuel entered it. The exact cause of this abrupt departure is not yet known; but it appears that Garibaldi and the King, or the King's advisers, differed, as it was natural they should differ, as to the policy to be adopted in several points, one of which was the future position and organization of the volunteers who had been his successful companions in arms. The King, however, was lavish in his offer of honours and emoluments to the hero, to whom he owed so much; but Garibaldi was inflexible in his refusal to accept them, and he withdrew to Caprera, after distributing medals to his soldiers and issuing a last proclamation, addressed to his former comrades, in which he said,—"Providence has given Victor Emmanuel to Italy. Every Italian should bind himself to him. All should gather close around him. By the side of the 'Re galantuomo' every strife should disappear, every rancour be dissipated. Once again I repeat my cry to you—To arms, all! all! If the month of March, 1861, does not find a million of Italians under arms, alas for liberty! alas for Italian existence! Oh, no! away with a thought which I loathe as poison. March,

1861, and February, if necessary, will find us all at our post. Italians of Calatafimi, of Palermo, of the Volturmo, of Ancona, of Castelfidardo, and of Isernia, and with us every man of this land who is neither servile nor a coward—all, one and all—gathered closely round the hero of Palestro, we will give the last shock, the last blow to the crumbling tyranny.”

Our next volume will relate how far this warlike prophecy has been fulfilled.

We ought to mention that several reactionary attempts took place in the Neapolitan territory before the close of the year—chiefly in the Abruzzi—where the disbanded soldiers of the Royal army, instigated by priestly influence and Bourbon intrigues, committed many acts of outrage, which were, however, speedily and effectually repressed.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—

In the year 1859, a war broke out between Spain and Morocco under the following circumstances :—The Spanish Crown possesses several places on the north coast of Africa, such as Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, and El Penon, in the neighbourhood of which is the restless and predatory tribe of the Kabylas of Anghera, who made frequent incursions into the Spanish territory, the consequence of which was collision with the garrison of Ceuta, and ill-feeling arose between the two Governments of Spain and Morocco. Spain sought to make the Moors responsible for these attacks, and in the course of 1859, satisfaction was demanded from the Emperor of Morocco, who yielded on all points, and the cause of quarrel seemed to be at an end. A cession of territory in

the neighbourhood of Ceuta was, however, afterwards claimed by Spain, on the ground that it was necessary for the protection of that fortress. This demand was also complied with, but, on attempting to settle the boundary of the ceded territory, it was found that Spain demanded more than the Moorish Government was prepared to grant. The result was, that negotiations were broken off, and Spain declared war against Morocco in the month of October, 1859.

General O'Donnell took the command of the Spanish army, which crossed over into Africa, and hostilities immediately commenced. Several engagements took place, in which the Moors fought bravely, but success was almost uniformly on the side of the Spaniards.

In the meantime, the British Government had insisted that, whatever might be the result of the war, Spain should not acquire any permanent accession of territory on the African coast, which might endanger the security of Gibraltar, which commands the passage of the Straits. In particular, it was intimated that if Tangier were occupied by the Spanish troops during the contest, we could not permit the occupation to be prolonged after the close of the war. The Spanish Foreign Minister, M. Calderon Collantes, promised on the part of his Government that Spain “would not take possession of any point on the Straits, the position of which might give her a superiority threatening to the navigation.” With this assurance the British Government was satisfied, and remained perfectly neutral during the war that followed.

We do not propose to give a

narrative of the campaign, which would possess little interest for our readers. It will be sufficient to state, that on the 23rd of March, this year, a decisive battle was fought near Tetuan, in which, after an obstinate struggle, the Moorish army was completely defeated. This victory was immediately followed by overtures of peace on the part of the Emperor of Morocco. An interview took place between the Spanish and Moorish generals, O'Donnell and Muley el Abbas, and a treaty of peace was signed, of which the following were the principal conditions:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains, in perpetuity, full possession and sovereignty, all the territory comprised from the sea, following the heights of Sierra Bullones, as far as the road of Anghera.

"Art. 2. In the same manner His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco undertakes to concede, in perpetuity, along the coast of the ocean to Santa Cruz, the Pequena, the territory sufficient for the formation of an establishment like that which Spain possessed there formerly.

"Art. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco will ratify, within the briefest period possible, the convention relative to the places of Melilla, El Penon, and Alhucemas, which the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and Morocco signed at Tetuan on the 24th of August, 1859.

"Art. 4. As a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco engages to pay to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain the sum of 20,000,000 piastres.

"Art. 5. The town of Tetuan, with the whole of the territory that formed the ancient pashalic of the same name, will remain in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as security for the execution of the obligation specified in the aforesaid article, until the complete payment of the war indemnity. Immediately after the said payment shall have been made in full, the Spanish troops will evacuate the said town and territory.

"Art. 6. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded, in which will be stipulated, in favour of Spain, all the advantages that would have been or shall hereafter be conceded to the most favoured nation.

"Art. 7. To avoid, in future, events like those that occasioned the present war, the representative of Spain at Morocco may reside at Fez, or at the spot best suited for the protection of Spanish interests and for the maintenance of good relations between the two States.

"Art. 8. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco will authorize the establishment at Fez of a house of Spanish missionaries, like that which exists at Tangier."

In an address to his soldiers, congratulating them on the results of the campaign, General O'Donnell said:—

"All the difficulties opposed to us by an inhospitable country, without roads, without population, without resources of any kind, during a most severe winter, and while the terrible scourge of cholera augmented our sufferings and thinned our ranks, have failed to vanquish your constancy, and have found you ever contented and disposed to fulfil the noble mission confided to you by your Queen and your country.

"That mission is accomplished. Two battles and twenty-three combats, in which you have invariably conquered a numerous, valiant, and fanatical enemy, taking from him his artillery, tents, ammunition, and baggage, have revenged the outrage offered to the Spanish flag."

A stupid and utterly futile attempt at an insurrection was made by the Comte de Montemolin and his brother in April this year. General Ortega, the Commander of the Balearic Isles, ordered his troops to embark without communicating to them the purpose of the voyage, and on their landing near Tortosa told them that his object was to proclaim the Comte de Montemolin and subvert the existing Government. The troops refused to follow him, and Ortega took to flight, but was soon overtaken, and afterwards tried and executed. The two Carlist princes, the Comte de Montemolin and his brother, who had accompanied him, were also arrested, but were afterwards released and allowed to quit the kingdom after a solemn act of renunciation of all pretensions to the throne of Spain had been signed by them at Tortosa on the 23rd of April.

Notwithstanding this, the Comte de Montemolin had the audacity—or we ought rather to call it the effrontery—afterwards to revoke his renunciation, and in the month of June he forwarded from Cologne, in a letter to the Queen, the following extraordinary document:—

"Considering that the Act of Tortosa, of the 23rd of April, of the present year (1860), is the result of exceptional and extraordinary circumstances:

"That, meditated in a prison, and signed at a moment when all

communication was forbidden us, it possesses none of the conditions required to render it valid;

"That consequently it is null and illegal, and cannot be ratified;

"That the rights of which it treats can only profit the persons who hold them from the fundamental law from which they emanate, and who are called by the aforesaid law to exercise them according to their rank, and when the moment has arrived;

"In consequence of the advice of competent lawyers whom we have consulted, and the disapprobation which our best servants have frequently expressed,

"We retract the said Act of the 23rd of April of the present year 1860, and declare it null as if it had never been executed.

"Given at Cologne, the 15th of June, 1860.

"CARLO LUIS DE BOURBON
ET DE BRAGANZA, COMTE
DE MONTEMOLIN."

AUSTRIA.—The most important events in the history of Austria this year were the enlargement of the numbers and powers of the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire, and the promulgation of a new Constitution.

By an Imperial Patent of the 5th of March, the Emperor fixed the number of Reichsrath at 80 members, to consist of the following persons:—1. Archdukes, members of the Imperial house. 2. Some of the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries. 3. Some persons who in the civil and military service, or in another way, have distinguished themselves. 4. Thirty-eight members of the representations of the different provinces.

The Patent stated that "Each

of the provincial representations of the above-mentioned provinces will choose three members from among themselves for each person to be nominated, and will propose such members to us. The Counsellors Extraordinary mentioned in sections 1, 2, and 3 will be appointed for life. Those mentioned in section 4 will be elected for six years, and at the expiration of that period they will quit the Reichsrath. The provincial representations will, however, be at liberty to re-elect them."

The Reichsrath thus constituted was to be periodically convoked to take into consideration the following matters:—1. The fixing of the amount of the Budget, the State balance-sheets (to audit the same) and the reports of the National Debts Commission. 2. The more important draughts for general laws. 3. The proposals of the provincial constitutions.

But it was without the right of taking the initiative and making proposals for laws or ordinances. The old Reichsrath was still to continue its functions with regard to questions not within the cognizance of the new or "reinforced" Reichsrath, the new members of which were styled Counsellors Extraordinary. And the Patent provided that the Ministers and the chiefs of the central departments were to have a right to take part in all the consultations of the reinforced Reichsrath, and to bring forward their propositions in person, or by the means of a deputy, and also that the members of the old or "stable" Reichsrath should have seat and voice in the "reinforced" Reichsrath.

The newly-constituted body met in the month of May, and long discussions ensued on the Budget

and other matters, for which it is impossible for us to find space.

On the 21st of October the Emperor promulgated a new Constitution, or "Imperial Diploma," as it was called. He prefaced it by a manifesto addressed to "My Peoples," in which he said:—

"When I mounted the throne of my ancestors, the monarchy was exposed to violent concussions.

"After a struggle, which was most painful to my feelings as a Sovereign, it was requisite, as was the case in almost all the violently-disturbed countries on the European continent, to bring about a stricter concentration of the power of Government. The welfare of the public in general, and the security of the peaceful inhabitants of the monarchy, rendered such a concentration of power absolutely necessary, as excited passions, and the painful recollections of the past, rendered the free movement of the various elements which had so recently been in conflict impossible.

"It was my wish to learn the wishes and necessities of the various parts of the Empire, and I, therefore, by my patent of the 5th of March, 1860, established and convoked my enlarged Reichsrath.

"In consequence of the reports submitted to me by the same, I have on this day found good to issue and promulgate a diploma relative to the '*staatsrechtliche*' constitution of the monarchy, to the rights and position of the several kingdoms and countries, and to a renewed 'guarantee' for the representation of the '*staatsrechtlichen*' tie of the whole monarchy.

"I fulfil my duty as a Sovereign by thus bringing into accord the traditional opinions as to legality (*Rechtsanschauungen*) and lawful

claims of my countries and peoples with the actual necessities of the monarchy, and with full confidence in the matured judgment and patriotic zeal of my peoples, I leave it to them to develope and strengthen the institutions which have been given, or restored by me."

The provisions of the "Diploma" were the following:—

"1. The right to issue, alter, and abolish laws will only be exercised by us and our successors with the co-operation of the lawfully-assembled Diets, and respectively of the Reichsrath, to which body the Diets will have to send the number of members fixed by us.

"2. The things to be settled with the co-operation of the Reichsrath are:—All legislative matters which relate to the rights, duties, and interests of our several kingdoms and countries, such as the laws connected with the coinage, currency, public credit, customs, and commercial matters. Further, the fundamental principles of a system for the establishment of banks privileged to issue notes, and the legislation in respect to the post-office, telegraphs, and railroads. The manner of managing the conscription for the army will in future be discussed with the Reichsrath, and the necessary arrangements made, with its co-operation, for settling the matter in a constitutional way. The Reichsrath will co-operate in the introduction of new taxes and imposts, in raising the already existing taxes and dues, and more particularly in raising the price of salt. The Reichsrath will also, in accordance with our resolution of July 17, 1860, co-operate in the making of new loans. Neither the conversion of already existing State debts, nor the sale, change,

or mortgage, of the real property of the State, can be ordained without the consent of the Reichsrath. The examination into and the settlement of the amount of the Budget for the coming year must take place with the co-operation of the Reichsrath, as must the examination into the State accounts and the results of the financial administration of each year.

"3. All matters of legislation which are not mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs will be managed by the several Diets; by the kingdoms and countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown in the sense of their former constitutions, and in the other kingdoms and countries in the sense of, and in accordance with, the constitutional provincial statutes.

"However, as there are some matters of legislation in those provinces which do not belong to the Hungarian Crown—that are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, and as such matters have for a long series of years been subjected to one common treatment and decision, we reserve to ourselves the right to treat them with the constitutional co-operation of the Reichsrath, but with the assistance of the Reichsraths of those provinces.

"A common treatment can also take place, even if the matters to be settled are not within the exclusive competence of the Reichsrath, should such be the wish and express desire of one or other of the provincial Diets.

"4. This our Imperial Diploma shall at once be placed in the archives of our kingdoms and countries, and shall in due time be entered in the laws of the land in an authentic text, and in the language used in the country. Directly

after their accession, our successors shall attach their Imperial signature to our Diploma, and authentic copies of the same shall be sent to the several kingdoms and countries, where they are to be entered in the laws of the land."

This was followed by twenty-three Imperial autograph letters, addressed respectively by the Emperor to the great Ministers of State, by one of which he announced that he had resolved to increase the number of members to be sent by the Diets to the Reichsrath from 80 to 100, and by the others various changes in appointments were made and the future policy to be observed towards Hungary was shadowed forth. In the letter addressed to Baron Vay, the Emperor said:—

"As I, by my diploma for the regulation of the internal affairs of the monarchy, have 'resuscitated' the constitutional institutions of my kingdom of Hungary, you have to make proposals to me for the convocation of the Diet, which I wish to meet as soon as possible, it being my desire definitively to settle the *staatsrechtlich* affairs of Hungary in a legal way by the promulgation of a diploma and by my coronation.

"For the future, the ancient principle of the public law of Hungary, that the legislative power can only be exercised by the Sovereign with the participation of the Hungarian Diet, shall be valid, with the exception of those objects which, in virtue of my diploma of this date, are within the competence of the Reichsrath.

"The definitive organization of the representation of the country is to be taken into consideration by the first Hungarian Diet. It is, however, my determination—the special privileges of the no-

bles having been abolished, the principle that all classes without difference of birth are entitled to serve the State and to possess real property having been introduced, villanage and socage having been done away with, and the principle that all Hungarians are equally bound to take up arms in defence of the empire and to pay taxes having been recognized—that all those classes of my subjects in the kingdom of Hungary which formerly had no vote shall take part in the elections for the Diet."

And in another, addressed to the same nobleman, he said:—

"As I, in an appendage to my rescripts of this day, have ordained that the Hungarian shall be the official and 'business' language of the judicial and political authorities in Hungary, I now direct that the town and country communes shall be at liberty to employ what language they please in business matters. The authorities will have to reply to petitions, &c., in the language which may be used by the applicants. The judicial and political authorities will also have to issue their orders in the language most commonly used by the people to whom such orders are addressed. In respect to the language to be employed in the University of Pesth, the state of things which existed before the year 1848 is to be restored. The lectures in the University are to begin as soon as may be. In regard to the language to be employed in the gymnasial schools, I direct that my Hungarian Stadtholderate shall consult with the ecclesiastical dignitaries and political authorities on the subject, and report to me through my Court Chancellery.

"I am resolved not to allow any

kind of pressure to be used in regard to language, and will energetically oppose any attempt to make mischief between the different nationalities."

With respect to Croatia and Slavonia, he declared :—

"The Croato-Sclavonic representation will, in accordance to orders to be issued by me, meet and take into consideration the question relative to the relations between Croatia and Slavonia on the one side and Hungary on the other. The wishes and views of the Croato-Sclavonian representation will be taken into consideration by me, and my decision made known."

The Hungarians, however, were not satisfied, and they still persisted in their demands of—1. The restoration of the Constitution, and the reunion of the Banat and Voivodina with the present kingdom of Hungary; 2. The coronation of the Emperor at Pesh as King of Hungary; and 3. The nomination by the monarch of a Palatine, who should be one of three persons chosen by the nation.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.—Frightful atrocities were committed this year in Syria, where a vast number of the Maronite Christians were massacred by the Druses. The animosity between these religionists was bitter and of long standing, nor is it easy to determine with whom the blame rests of giving the first provocation which led to the deplorable catastrophe.

Lord Dufferin, who was, as we shall afterwards relate, appointed British Commissioner in Syria, and had peculiar means of ascertaining the truth, does not hesitate to charge the Turkish Government

with complicity in the outbreak. He says, in a letter to Sir H. Bulwer, our Minister at Constantinople * :—

"There can be little doubt but that the late massacres, and all the wars, quarrels, and disturbances which have agitated the Lebanon for the last fifteen years, may be attributed to the dissatisfaction of the Turkish Government with the partial autonomy it (the Lebanon) enjoyed. Their policy has been to prove the scheme adopted by the Great Powers in 1845 impossible. With this object, they stimulated, as occasion served, the chronic animosity existing between Maronites and Druses. In proportion as foreign influences exalted the arrogance and fanaticism of the Christians, their independence became more insufferable to the Turks, and a determination was arrived at to inflict on them, through the instrumentality of the Druses, a severer means of chastisement than they had yet received."

And in another despatch he says :—

"For some time past the Christian population, already agitated by the success of the anti-feudal movement, and stimulated to further efforts by the intrigues of their priesthood, had been long meditating an onslaught on the Druses, which was eventually to end in the overthrow of Turkish authority in Lebanon. The Turks, perceiving what was intended, and afraid probably of using force towards the Christians, determined to chastise them through the instrumentality of the Druses."

Early in May, a monk was discovered murdered in a convent,

* See Papers respecting disturbances in Syria, presented to Parliament, 1861.

half-way between Beyrout and Deir-el-Kammar, and suspicion fell upon the Druses, one of whom was afterwards killed by the Maronites in retaliation. This led to reprisals, and several assassinations took place on both sides, until the 28th of May, when a general attack was made by the Druses upon the Maronite villages in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and Lebanon, and they were burnt to the ground. Next day Hasbeya, a large town under Mount Hermon, was attacked by the Druses, when the Christians there were told by Othman Bek, the Turkish Commander, that they must lay down their arms, and he would protect them from their enemies. They obeyed this injunction, and delivered up their arms, which were sent off, under a scanty escort, towards Damascus, but intercepted and seized by the Druses. In truth, the conduct of Othman Bek was nothing but the deepest treachery, for, having disarmed the Christians, he prepared to abandon the place, when, on the 5th of June, the Druses rushed in, and an indiscriminate massacre took place. The Turkish soldiers offered no defence, and in some instances themselves assisted in the work of murder, under the most revolting circumstances. Similar attacks were made on the Christians at Rasheya and Sidon and Deir-el-Kammar (the ancient capital of Lebanon) and other places, nor did the Turkish authorities make any attempt to protect the unfortunate sufferers. Zahleh, which is described as having been "the most rising town in all Lebanon, the chief station of the French Lazarists, and containing public buildings, a very handsome cathedral and schools, and very good houses,"

was next threatened, when the European consuls at Beyrout went in a body to Kurschid Pasha, the Turkish Governor, and urgently entreated him to send troops to protect the town, which he promised to do. The following extract from a despatch from Mr. Cyril Graham, who was an eye-witness of many of the horrors he describes, to Lord Dufferin, will give a lively idea of the scenes that ensued:—

"On the 19th of June, the Ottoman troops and the Druses of Lebanon appeared above Zahleh, which was no sooner perceived by those in the Bokaa than a simultaneous movement took place towards the town. The Christians evacuated at once, climbed up the steep mountain side, and expected to get round the Lebanon Druses, and then fall upon them in the ravine. They were much too slow; before they had well reached the summit of the mountain, they saw that the two forces had met, and were beginning to burn the town from either end. After firing some volleys, they took to flight, as they saw that, in addition to all, the Turkish troops had turned against them; only the aged, infirm, and some women and children were left in the town—they were slaughtered. Two of the French Lazarists were killed and another wounded. Europeans were no longer safe.

"In the attack on Zahleh the troops under command of one Muribek took a more open part than they had done before; they

* In a letter to Lord John Russell, dated August 5, 1860, Lord Dufferin says:—"Your lordship may rely with implicit confidence on the accuracy of all Mr. Graham's statements of fact."

even made use of a fieldpiece they had brought with them to fire upon the town, and one shot from this is said to have brought down the bell of the cathedral. So much for Kurschid Pasha's promises !

"The Druses, now elated with success and plunder, turned again upon Deir-el-Kammar ; the wretched people, hearing of their approach, prepared to make the best of the fight, but the Governor, who had 400 troops in the Serai, while at Bleddin, half a mile off, there were 300 more, told them they had nothing to fear if they would give him up their arms, and he insisted on their doing so. They applied for an escort to come to Beyrout. This he would in nowise permit, so they could only do as they were bid. Their valuables he made them place in the Serai, and then ordered a great part of the population there. So men, women, and children were all crowded together in the Serai under his protection on the night of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st of June, the Druses collected round the town. One of their leaders came to the Serai, and desired to speak with the Governor. A conversation was carried on in a low voice by means of an interpreter (for the Turk did not know Arabic); at last a question was asked, to which they heard the Governor give the answer, 'Hepsi' ('Ab,' in Turkish). Thereupon the Druses disappeared, but in a few moments the gate was thrown open, and in rushed the fiends, cutting down and slaughtering every male, the soldiers co-operating. In short, a second tragedy like that at Hasbeya was enacted, only in this case the slaughter was more dreadful. Those who had not entered the Serai fared no better ; all were to

be killed, and those who had crossed the stream and reached Bleddin in safety were shot down by the troops quartered there. Those who escaped had managed to hide themselves in drains, and some of the wounded crawled away. I have had a vivid description of the whole scene from some dozens of women who were there. They have told me how, before their very face, they have seen husband, father, brothers, and children cut to pieces ; how in trying to save the life of a child they have been knocked down and the child torn from them and cut to pieces, and the pieces thrown in their face ; how they have been insulted by the Turkish soldiery ; and how in their way down to the sea the Druses had robbed them of everything they possessed. And it must be remembered that there were people at Deir-el-Kammar who were very wealthy, and lived in well-built and comfortable houses—people who had been well educated and used to luxury, and now have to beg their bread.

"The number of killed in this horrible massacre has been variously estimated ; some say that 900, some that 1800 persons were killed. I have good reason to believe, after a careful comparison of all the accounts, that from 1100 to 1200 males actually perished in that one day. The Druses then set fire to the town ; the smoke came over Beyrout as a column of cloud, and warned us of the calamity. I myself can testify that the accounts are not much exaggerated,—I travelled over most of the open country before the war was over, and came to Deir-el-Kammar a few days after the massacre. Almost every house was burnt, and the streets crowded with dead bodies,

most of them stripped and mutilated in every possible way. My road led through the town, and through some of the streets my horse could not even pass, for the bodies were literally piled up. Most of those I examined had many wounds, and in each case was the right hand either entirely or nearly cut off; the poor wretch, in default of weapons, having instinctively raised his arm to parry the blow aimed at him. I saw little children, of not more than three or four years old, stretched on the ground, and old men with grey beards."

Beyrout itself was threatened by the infuriated and victorious Druses, and the presence of an English pleasure-yacht in the harbour, with a single gun, is supposed to have had more effect in averting the danger than all the troops of the Turkish Pasha, whose conduct in fact showed that he connived at the massacres.

On the 9th of July, similar outrages began at Damascus. A mob, consisting of the lowest order of Moslem fanatics, assembled in the streets, and instead of being dispersed by the Turkish troops, of whom there were 700 in the town, under the command of Ahmed Pasha, they were allowed to increase until they began a general attack upon the houses in the Christian quarter, and committed many murders. The soldiers sent to quell the disturbance joined the mob, and next day the work of destruction was renewed with greater violence. A letter written on the spot says:—

"The sun never shone on a more awful scene than the Christian quarter presented on the 10th. The mob were plundering not only the houses of the Christians, but

went on that day through the city and broke open and plundered their shops; and all day hundreds of houses were on fire, and, as far as I can learn, from 1000 to 2000 Christians were butchered on that day alone, with as little hesitation or remorse and as much exultation as a sportsman shoots partridges. It is true that great numbers of the Moslems did save the fleeing Christians and concealed them, but the mob of Moslems, Kurds, Druses, and Arabs killed them wherever they found them, hiding or flying. Then multitudes hid in cellars, closets, presses, wells, &c., and the houses were burnt over their heads. How many of them perished God alone knows. All the Christian quarter, except scattered houses adjoining the Moslems', is burned; and is a heap of ruins. Yesterday, it is said, there was no slaughter, and to-day there appears to be no fire.

"On Monday there were about 18,000 or 20,000 Christian inhabitants in the city, and 7000 or 8000 poor refugees from other places. Between 11,000 and 12,000 are collected in the Castle and fed by the Government. Women and children have been and are, I suppose, still being carried off by Kurds, Druses, and Moslems at their will. A very large number of men, women, and children are kept, with more or less kindness, in Moslem houses; but how many thousands have perished God alone knows."*

* In a letter from Mr. Graham to Lord Dufferin, dated July 18, 1860, he says:—"It is difficult to say how many Christians have been killed in all the mountain massacres. The numbers are rated very differently; some rating the number of deaths at 4000, others at as many as 10,000. This last number is a

The Consulates of France, Austria, Russia, Holland, Belgium and Greece were destroyed, and their inmates took refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader, who behaved most nobly on the occasion, and sheltered about 1500 Christians from the fury of the assailants. For this conduct he afterwards received the thanks of the British Government.

At last, on the 14th, a body of 2000 Turkish troops left Beyrout to march upon Damascus, which is distant 70 miles from that place, but before their arrival the work of devastation and murder had ceased.

In a letter from Mr. Consul Brant to Lord John Russell, dated "Damascus, July 16," he said :—

"I dare not attempt to give any details of the destruction by fire and pillage of the Christian quarter of Damascus, a city of itself. Europe will be astonished to hear that a Christian community has been attacked, and possibly a third part of the male population massacred, with scarcely an attempt at resistance on their part, and a very feeble effort on the part of

the authorities to avert or arrest so awful a calamity.

"The surprise will not be diminished when it is added that this has occurred without any provocation, in a time of peace, not by an irruption of tribes inimical or exasperated against the Christians, but by a portion of their fellow-citizens, apparently stimulated only by a fanatical hatred of the Christians and by the lust of plunder. . . .

"The Pasha should be called on to explain why he was never seen without the walls of his Serai; why the greater part of his troops were kept to defend his Excellency; why no officer of rank ever headed his detachments of troops occasionally sent out; why cannon sent to the Christian quarters to clear it of the plunderers were never used; and, during the whole course of the massacre, why the troops fired but few shots, and those mostly without effect."

The news of these events excited the profoundest sensation in Western Europe, and especially in France, where the Emperor, obeying the national impulse, at once determined to send troops to Syria. But as such a measure, to prevent misinterpretation as to French objects in the East, required the concert of the great Powers, he applied to them to sanction the expedition. The excuse was the apathy or inability of the Turkish Government to put down the outbreak and punish the authors of the massacre, and certainly the conduct of the Turkish authorities in Syria justified the interference.

A convention was accordingly agreed upon between Her Majesty, the Emperors of Austria, Russia, and France, the Prince

very great exaggeration, and I should place the maximum at 4000; for, from the best information I have been able to collect from many sources, I rate the number of killed at Deir-el-Kammar, 1100 to 1200; at Hasbeya and Rasheya, 700; at Sidon, 550: so that in the three great massacres from 2250 to 2350 males fell. Above 200 refugees were cut to pieces on the 30th and 31st of May, near Beyrout, and if 1000 more Christians were killed in the villages, I should say that was quite the outside; so that I should not be inclined to think that more than 3500 have actually perished—but 3500 males; and that takes a great deal out of a population whose whole wealth and prosperity depends on its energy."

Regent of Prussia, and the Sultan, and a protocol was signed at Paris on the 3rd of August, whereby it was provided by Art. I., that—

“A body of European troops, which may be increased to 12,000 men, shall be sent to Syria to contribute towards the re-establishment of tranquillity.

“Art. II. His Majesty the Emperor of the French agrees to furnish, immediately, the half of this body of troops. If it should become necessary to raise its effective force to the number stipulated in the preceding article, the high Powers would come to an understanding with the Porte without delay, by the ordinary course of diplomacy, upon the designation of those among them who would have to provide it.

“Art. III. The Commander-in-Chief of the expedition will on his arrival enter into communication with the Commissioner Extraordinary of the Porte, in order to concert all the measures required by circumstances, and to take up the positions which there may be occasion to occupy in order to fulfil the object of the present Convention.

“Art. IV. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, promise to maintain sufficient naval forces to contribute towards the success of the common efforts by the re-establishment of tranquillity on the coast of Syria.

“Art. V. The high parties, convinced that such a period will be sufficient to attain the object of pacification which they have in view, fix at six months the dura-

tion of the occupation of the European troops in Syria.”

In another protocol, signed the same day, the Plenipotentiaries declared “in the most formal manner, that the contracting Powers do not intend to seek for, and will not seek for, in the execution of their engagements, any territorial advantages, any exclusive influence, or any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects, such as could not be granted to the subjects of all other nations.”

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul was appointed to command the French expeditionary force, which left Marseilles at the beginning of August. Before the troops quitted Paris, the Emperor addressed them, and said,—

“Soldiers,—You leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against any foreign Power, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back the obedience of his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a former century. In that distant land, rich in great reminiscences, fulfil your duty,—show yourselves the worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and your *prestige* will supply the deficiency, because, wherever the French flag is seen to pass, nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people follows it.”

In the meantime, the Sultan had invested Fuad Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with full powers to proceed to Syria, at the head of a strong force, to execute summary justice upon the

guilty participators in the outrage. He left Constantinople early in July, and whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the complicity beforehand, of the Turkish Government in the attack upon the Christians, there can be none as to the zeal and sincerity with which Fuad Pasha accomplished his mission. At Beyrout he hanged and shot a great number of Moslems, and the following despatch, transmitted by him to Constantinople from Damascus, dated August 1th, will show the vigour with which he executed his task.

"Yesterday I arrested 330 persons guilty of having taken part in the massacres. To-day the number of arrests exceeds 400. By the day after to-morrow, at the latest, the principal persons who are seriously compromised will have been apprehended.

"Those who are found guilty, and condemned by the extraordinary commission I have already named, will be immediately executed."

The arrival of the French was viewed, as might be expected, with the utmost aversion by the Mahometans, but with a general feeling of relief and sense of security by the Christian population, both European and native. By a later convention between the Great Powers, the stay of the French troops was agreed to be prolonged until the 5th of June, 1861, to enable a plan to be formed for the organization of a Government of the Lebanon, and to secure the tranquillity of Syria. At the end of July, Lord Dufferin was appointed to act as British Commissioner in Syria, in conjunction with commissioners on the part of France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The object of the commission was to inquire into the origin of the disturbances and outbreak—to alleviate the sufferings and losses of the Christians, and make arrangements for the future administration of Syria, so as to prevent as far as possible a recurrence of similar calamities.

CHAPTER XI.

WAR WITH CHINA.—*Expedition fitted out by England and France to proceed to China—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros appointed Plenipotentiaries—British Ultimatum addressed to the Chinese Government—Its Reply—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros wrecked at Ceylon—Rendezvous in the Bay of Tah-tien-kwan—Peh-tang—Chinese Rebels repelled by the British at Shanghai—March from Peh-tang to Tangku—Capture of the Taku Forts—Abortive attempts at negotiation—Occupation of Tien-tsin—Duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners—The Allied Forces advance from Tien-tsin—Treacherous conduct of the Tartar General—Engagement with the enemy at Tangchow—Seizure of Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Brabazon, and others, by the Chinese—Fate of the Prisoners—Narrative of the Captivity and Release of Messrs. Parkes and Loch—Advance upon Peking—Capture and Plunder of the Emperor's Summer Palace—Surrender of Peking to the Allies—Destruction of the Summer Palace—Convention with the Chinese Government, and Ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.*

UNITED STATES.—*Danger to the Union from the Question of Slavery—The Missouri Compromise—The Nebraska Bill—Question of Election of a President in 1856—Mr. Buchanan's conduct—The Kansas Bill—Resolutions of the House of Representatives hostile to Mr. Buchanan—His Protest—Contest for the Election of a new President—The Candidates—Mr. Abraham Lincoln becomes President elect—His previous history—Meeting of Congress—Message of the President.*

TOPICS.—*Questions of Slavery and Secession—Relations with Great Britain—Kansas—African Slave Trade—Filibustering.*

WAR WITH CHINA.—In our last volume we related the disastrous repulse we met with in attempting to ascend the Peiho river, when Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, appointed to obtain the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, was compelled to return, and our forces suffered severely from the fire which the Chinese or Tartar garrison treacherously opened from the forts at the mouth of the river. The French also were involved in the same failure, and both countries lost no time in avenging the insult offered to an

Embassy on its way to Peking with a mission of peace.

Lord Elgin, who had already acted with such distinction as British Plenipotentiary in China, was again invested with that office, and a powerful expedition was fitted out to proceed without delay to the Chinese seas, for the purpose of forcing upon the Emperor the execution of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and obtaining reparation for the outrage of the preceding year. General Sir Hope Grant, then in India, was appointed to the chief command, and several Sikh

regiments volunteered to serve, and proved to be most efficient soldiers. The French Emperor also zealously co-operated, and dispatched a strong body of troops, under General Montauban, to China with the same object. Baron Gros was appointed the French Plenipotentiary to accompany Lord Elgin, and they proceeded on board an English frigate, the *Malabar*, to China, but, stopping on their way out at Point de Galle, in Ceylon, the ship ran upon a reef of sunken rocks in the harbour, and became a total wreck. So sudden and unexpected was the catastrophe, that the lives of the Ambassadors were in imminent danger, and many important papers, besides much valuable property, were lost.

In the meantime an *ultimatum*, on the part of the British Government, had been addressed, on the 8th of March, from Shanghai, by Mr. Bruce, to the Chinese Government, requiring the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms:—

“1. That an ample and satisfactory apology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of Her Britannic Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and that all guns and material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

“2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin be exchanged without delay at Peking; that when the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city Tien-tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his suite with due honour from that city to Peking,

“3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said Treaty, including a satisfactory arrangement to be made for prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the Treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government, by the misconduct of the Canton authorities.”

It was also added, that in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of the British Embassy to Peking last year, the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October, 1858, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, was at an end, and that it rested, henceforward, exclusively with Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of Article II. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to decide whether or not she should instruct her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

The French Government joined in similar demands.

To this despatch an answer was returned by the Chinese “Great Council,” stating that its contents had occasioned them the greatest astonishment. They said that the defences at Taku could not possibly be removed, and that the demand for indemnity and restitution was “yet more against decorum.” The war expenses of China had been enormous, and “were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses did not amount to the half of those of China.”

The proposition with regard to the possible residence of a British Minister at Peking was pronounced to be even more unreasonable than any of the other demands, and in effect the *ultimatum* was absolutely

rejected. The answer concluded as follows:—

“The despatch written on this occasion (by the British Minister) is, in much of its language, too insubordinate and extravagant (for the Council) to discuss its propositions more than superficially. For the future he must not be so wanting in decorum.

“The above remarks will have to be communicated by the Commissioner to the British Minister, whom it will behove not to adhere obstinately to his own opinion, as, so doing, he will give cause to much trouble hereafter.”

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros left Ceylon in the *Pekin*, and arrived at Hong Kong on the 21st of June. They proceeded without delay to Shanghai, which General Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope, the military and naval commanders of the British forces had reached on the 16th previously. The place of *rendezvous* for the English was the bay of Tah-lien-hwan, in the gulf of Pecheli. This bay lies open to the south-east, being completely land-locked on every other side, and it afforded excellent anchorage for the ships, which, including gunboats and transports, amounted to about 200 in number. The French expedition was at Chefow, on the north side of the promontory of Shantung, where Baron Gros joined it. The English forces left Tah-lien-hwan bay, and the French Chefow, on the 26th of July, to meet near the mouth of the Peiho river. They proceeded to Pehtang, twelve miles to the north of the Peiho, where they disembarked, and where they remained encamped until the 12th of August. Pehtang is described as “a wilderness of mud

and water, destitute of tree, plant, shrub, or grass, amidst a scene of utter misery and desolation.”

We may mention as a curious illustration of our anomalous position with respect to this strange empire, that on the 18th of August a large body of the Taiping rebels, who have for many years kept up a war with the Chinese Government with considerable success, attacked Shanghai, in which a British garrison had been left by General Sir Hope Grant when he proceeded to the north. The attack was, of course, repulsed; and no further attempt was made. But it was a singular fact, that we should at the same moment have to contend against the Chinese Government, and a body of men, who like ourselves were in arms against that Government, and who, therefore, ought naturally to have been our allies in the enterprise. While fighting against the Emperor, we defended Shanghai against the enemies of the Emperor!

The following extract from a despatch written by General Sir Hope Grant to the Secretary at War, under date August 24, will show the operations of the allied forces after leaving the village of Pehtang on the morning of the 12th of August; an earlier march having been rendered impossible on account of the heavy rains, which flooded the country, and made the roads impracticable:—
“The troops marched according to the following dispositions—viz., the second division of Infantry, an Armstrong battery, a rocket battery, Madras Sappers, and the Cavalry Brigade, with three six-pounders. The whole, under Major-General Sir Robert Napier, struck off to the right of the road leading from Pehtang to Sinho,

for the purpose of turning the left of the Tartar position. This column experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through the deep heavy ground, which extended for more than two miles out of Pehtang, and considerably delayed the departure of the main column under Sir John Michel, which moved along the causeway leading directly from Pehtang to Sinho, and which was composed as follows—viz., the 1st Infantry Brigade, a company of Royal Engineers, an Armstrong battery, 1000 French Infantry, and a French battery, all under Brigadier Staveley. This was followed by the 2nd Infantry Brigade, two 9-pounder batteries, and a rocket-battery, succeeded by the main column of the French.

"On approaching the intrenched camp the Tartar cavalry moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was at this time about two miles and a half off, on my right flank. His report of that part of the engagement I beg to enclose.

"Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened fire with Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery and Captain Desborough's 9-pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These guns kept up such a heavy fire that the Tartars were unable to resist long, and they abandoned their works, being closely followed into their second entrenched line at Sinho, which they were unable to defend, and fled to Tangku.

"The enemy's force was composed principally of cavalry, and numbered about 4000 men. At Sinho I was joined by Sir R. Napier's division, and the cavalry,

who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen.

"The loss of the Chinese was about 100 men.

"On the 13th I reconnoitred the ground along the banks of the Peiho leading to Tangku, and found it tolerably firm, though intersected with creeks and ditches. I ordered these to be bridged during the night, and on the morning of the 14th an allied force moved from Sinho towards Tangku, keeping their right flank on the bank of the river.

"On arriving within a mile of Tangku, a battery and some junks on the right bank were silenced by two Armstrong and two 9-pounder guns; and a party of sailors, who had been brought up for the purpose, crossed the river and burned the junks.

"The whole of the artillery was then advanced to within 600 yards of the entrenchment, and opened a heavy fire on the walls; two French batteries deployed on our left, the enemy replying with ten or twelve guns, and a brisk fire of gingals and matchlocks. The artillery gradually advanced to within 350 yards, and, the enemy's guns being silenced, a breach was commenced, when a passage across the double wet ditch was discovered at the river's edge by the 60th Rifles, and an entrance was effected, the Chinese retiring with great precipitancy. At the same time the French advanced with great gallantry, and entered by the main gate, which had been partially broken in by the artillery fire. The garrison of Tangku retreated, some into the North Forts and some across the river to Tangku.

"I am happy to say that our losses in these two engagements

were very slight, owing to the enemy being completely paralysed by the superior fire of our artillery.

"Forty-five guns were captured in Tangku."

The Allied forces then proceeded to attack the Taku forts. The first against which the operations of the British troops commenced was the uppermost fort on the left bank of the Peiho, distant about two miles from Tangku. On the 20th of August the road was made practicable to within 800 yards of the fort, batteries were traced, and the heavy guns were brought out ready to place in position by daybreak of the following day. The Chinese opened fire during the day, and were replied to by Armstrong guns at 2000 yards' range, with good effect, and the firing gradually ceased.

During the night, batteries were constructed for the heavy guns and mortars and for one field battery, also for two 8-inch guns, and the whole were placed in position by daybreak of the 21st.

It had been arranged with the admirals that the gunboats should cross the bar that morning, and should engage the outer North Fort and the flank of the outer South Fort, at the same time that the attack on the inner North fort was commenced by the land forces.

At 5 A.M., however, the Chinese opened fire upon the troops from all their forts within range, and the guns of the allies were forced to reply an hour earlier than had been intended.

A storming party was formed, and the field guns were advanced to within 500 yards of the uppermost fort, while the French pushed on to the salient point, crossed the wet ditches, and at-

tempted to escalate the walls, but failed, owing to the vigorous resistance of the Chinese. Their fire was so effective that our sappers were unable to lay down the pontoon bridge, and fifteen men engaged in carrying it were, by one discharge, knocked down, and a pontoon was destroyed.

At this juncture Sir R. Napier caused two howitzers to be brought up to within fifty yards of the gate, in order more speedily to create a breach, and a space sufficient to admit one man had just been made, when our storming party, who had partly crossed by the French bridge and partly swam over, forced their way in by single file in the most gallant manner. "At the same moment," says Sir Hope Grant, "the French effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven back step by step, and hurled pell-mell through the embrasures on the opposite side."*

The General proceeds :—

* The following spirited account of the mode in which the fort was first entered is taken from *The Times* newspaper. It is from the pen of an eye-witness. "All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stinkpots, and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the wall were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. A Frenchman climbed to the top of the parapet, where for some time he stood alone. One rifle after another was handed to him, which he fired against the enemy. But his courage was unavailing, and he fell back, speared through the eye. Another, pickaxe in hand, attempted to cut away the top of the wall. He was shot, and Lieutenant Burslem, of the 67th, caught hold of his pick and continued the work. Lieutenant Rogers attempted

"About an hour after this the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners, and hoisted flags of truce. General Montauban and I sent each an officer to ask their meaning and summon them to surrender, but they only received an evasive and insolent reply, and were defied to come on to the attack."

The outer North Fort was next attacked. Sir Hope Grant says:—

"This fort was stronger than the first. They are all constructed on the same plan, being redoubts with a thick rampart heavily armed with guns and wall pieces, and having a high cavalier facing seawards, the guns of which were all turned in towards us: they have two unfordable wet ditches, between which and the parapet sharp bamboo stakes were thickly planted, forming two belts, each about fifteen feet wide, round the fort, an abattis encircling the whole, and further covered by pieces of water, which force an advance to be made only on a narrow front."

No resistance, however, was made by the governor of this Fort. The allied infantry pushed on, crossed the ditches, and scaled the walls without a shot being fired by the enemy, and 2000 Tartars were made prisoners.

to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lenon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and placing one foot on the sword, Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure just after Jean Pauchard, drummer of the French 102nd, had got over at the right angle. Lieutenant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures."

In the evening it was observed that the garrisons of the South Forts were abandoning them, and English and French troops crossed the river in boats, and occupied them without any opposition.

The whole of the forts, which contained about 400 guns, many of which were of a very large calibre, were now in possession of the allies, and the enemy had entirely disappeared.*

In the meantime, some evasive attempts were made by the Chinese Government to put a stop to hostilities by negotiation, and Lord Elgin was informed, by a despatch from Hang and Wan, two ministers of State, that Kweiliang, with whom he had negotiated the treaty of 1858, and Hang Fuh, the Governor-General of the province of Chi Li, had been appointed Imperial Commissioners to treat for peace with the Plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin. Admiral Hope proceeded to Tien-tsin up the Peiho river on the 23rd of August, accompanied by Consul Parkes in the *Coromandel*, with a division of five gunboats. They anchored about ten miles below the city, where they ascertained that the Tartar General in Chief, Sang-kolin-sin, had, after abandoning the Taku forts, passed Tien-tsin on the previous day, with a small body of horsemen, and that there was no intention of defending the works which he had caused to be thrown up to protect the place, from which the garrison and all the guns had been withdrawn. Upon this Admiral Hope determined to occupy Tien-tsin with the small force

* Our loss on this occasion consisted of:—Killed: men, 17. Wounded: officers, 22, men, 161.

under his command; and having reached the city and landed a body of marines, he hoisted the English and French flags over the east gate of the city. Mr. Parkes then had an interview with the Viceroy and Commissioners, and arrangements were made for supplying the British troops with provisions, which were punctually furnished, and the inhabitants evinced a friendly disposition, without appearing to be much alarmed at the presence of their "barbarian" visitors. A Chinese proclamation by Sang-ko-lin-sin, issued about a week previously, was observed on the walls, which announced that the allies had been defeated, and were suing for peace, and that therefore the people need not be alarmed nor remove from the city. Mr. Parkes also had an imperial edict shown to him, by which Sang-ko-lin-sin was deprived of his three-eyed peacock's feather, and his Command-in-Chief of the Manchoo-bordered blue banner, as a mark of the Emperor's displeasure at his conduct of the campaign.

In consequence of the professed desire of the Chinese Imperial Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, Lord Elgin, in the belief that they had full powers for that purpose, desired his secretaries, Messrs. Parkes and Wade, both thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language, to wait on them with the draft of a convention containing the terms upon which alone peace would be concluded by the Allies. At the interview, however, it transpired that there was considerable doubt as to the extent of the powers possessed by Kweiliang and his colleagues, and on being pressed to produce any edict in-

vesting them with the requisite authority, they admitted that they had none, except one, to which they referred, and which was manifestly insufficient. They then proposed to write to Peking for the powers required, and desired that the Allies should wait "three days or so" at Tien-tsin until an answer was received from the capital. Lord Elgin, however, resolved not to be thus trifled with, and on the 7th of September he wrote to the Commissioners, and after reproaching them with their want of good faith, said that he would not submit to the delay which the necessity of a reference to Peking would involve, and added,—

"He has accordingly called upon his Excellency the General Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's army in China to provide him with such a force as will enable him to proceed without loss of time to Tang-chow; and he has further to intimate to the Imperial Commissioners, that he can neither receive their visit nor enter into any convention with them for the re-establishment of peace till he shall have reached that city."

On the 9th of September, therefore, the Allied forces left Tien-tsin, and General Sir Hope Grant says:—

"On the 13th inst. I reached Hooseiwoo, forty miles from Tien-tsin, and, as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh Commissioners of high rank, I halted while Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tangchow, twenty-five miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners, by which it was agreed that the Allied forces

should halt at Chang-tsia-wan, five miles short of Tangchow, to which place the Ambassadors should advance, with an escort, and sign the convention.

"Mr. Parkes rode on to Tangchow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-tsia-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin.

"At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. While halting to form my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars,* and informed me that, on going into Tangchow the previous day, they had found every thing quiet on the road; the Commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes's arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tangchow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieut.-Colonel Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a half south of Chang-tsia-wan.

"On arriving at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, while batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tangchow, with an

orderly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy-Assistant-Commissionary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes's return."

Mr. Parkes was accompanied by Mr. De Norman, *attaché* to the British Legation, and by Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of *The Times* newspaper, who were destined to meet a tragic and cruel fate. Mr. Loch returned with Sir Hope Grant's orders, and Captain Brabazon, R.A., volunteered to accompany him. They accordingly started under a flag of truce for Tangchow, with orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return to head-quarters. Sir Hope Grant thus relates what followed.

"Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully intrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry and ordered the baggage to be hastened on and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our forces. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tangchow, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and matchlock men in their centre

* The sowars were Sikh horsemen.

opened fire, and Colonel Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Colonel Walker reported that, while waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on his riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party, under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded and one horse, Mr. Thompson receiving a spear-thrust in his back; but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed."

The result was that the enemy commanded by the Tartar General San-ko-lin-sin was completely defeated, and the Allied forces advanced beyond the village of Chang-tsia-wan.

The account which Lord Elgin gave in his despatch of the causes which led to hostilities on the 18th was the following:—

"To hazard conjectures as to the motives by which Chinese functionaries are actuated, is not a very safe undertaking, and it is very possible that further information may modify the views which I now entertain on this point. I am, however, disposed at present to doubt there having been a deliberate intention of treachery on the part of Prince Tsai and his colleague; but I apprehend that the General-in-Chief, San-ko-lin-sin, thought that they had compromised his military position by allowing our army to es-

tablish itself so near his lines at Chang-tsia-wan. He sought to counteract the evil effect of this by making a great swagger of parade and preparation to resist when the allied armies approached the camping ground allotted to them. Several of our people—Colonel Walker, with his escort, my private secretary Mr. Loch, Baron Gros' Secretary of Embassy, Comte de Bastard, and others—passed through the Tartar army during the course of the morning, on their way from Tang-chow, without encountering any rudeness or ill-treatment whatsoever. At about a quarter to ten, however, a French commissariat officer was assaulted by some Tartar soldiers, under circumstances which are not very clearly ascertained, and this incident gave rise to an engagement, which soon became general. On the whole, I come to the conclusion that, in the proceedings of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and Commander-in-Chief in this instance, there was that mixture of stupidity, want of straightforwardness, suspicion, and bluster which characterise so generally the conduct of affairs in this country, but I cannot believe that after the experience which San-ko-lin-sin had already had of our superiority in the field, either he or his civil colleagues could have intended to bring on a conflict in which, as the event has proved, he was sure to be worsted. At the same time, the facts that he covered by his guns and a portion of his troops the ground assigned to us, and that a French officer returning from Tang-chow with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries was assailed and killed on his lines, entirely justify both the charge of bad faith which has been brought

against the Chinese authorities for their conduct in this instance, and the proceedings of the allied Commanders-in-Chief which have ensued therefrom."

In the meantime, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, Captain Brabazon and their companions had been taken prisoners by the Chinese, and the first two, accompanied by a sowar carrying a white flag, were brought before San-ko-lin-sin, who received them with rudeness and insult. The rest of the party, consisting of Captain Brabazon, Lieut. Anderson, Messrs. De Norman and Bowlby, an English Dragoon, and eighteen sowars, remained behind, and were carried off into the interior, where all, with the exception of a few of the sowars, miserably perished, owing to the excessive cruelty with which they were treated, their hands and feet being bound so tightly with cords that in some instances the flesh burst, and mortification ensued.

As the cannonade became heavier, San-ko-lin-sin rode off to the front, and Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, the sowar, and two French soldiers who were then for the first time observed to be prisoners, were ordered to get into an open cart of the roughest description, and were conveyed through Tang-chow to Peking, suffering severely from the cords with which they were bound, and the jolting of the cart along the rough causeway. At Peking they were carried to the Board of Punishments, where Mr. Parkes was separated from his companions and brought before a tribunal of examiners, who ordered him to be placed in a common prison belonging to the Board of Punishments, "where," says Mr. Parkes, in the very interesting narrative he wrote of their capture and detention, "I

found myself in a throng of 70 or 80 wild-looking prisoners, most of them offensive in the extreme, as is usual in Chinese gaols, from disease and dirt." He adds:—

"I was again carefully examined and searched by the gaolers, who also saw that my chains were properly secured, and bound my arms with fresh cords, not so tightly, however, as to prevent circulation, or to occasion serious inconvenience. At the same time, however, they removed, to my intense relief, the cords from my wrists, which, being very tightly tied, had caused my hands to swell to twice their proper size, and were now giving me great pain. They then laid me on the raised boarding on which the prisoners sleep, and made me fast by another large chain to a beam overhead. The chains consisted of one long and heavy one, stretching from the neck to the feet, to which the hands were fastened by two cross chains and handcuffs, and the feet in a similar manner."

Mr. Loch was also confined in a separate prison of the same loathsome kind. Mr. Parkes, who was intimately acquainted with the Chinese language, was frequently subjected to a rigorous examination, but he took care to give no information which could be of any value to the Chinese. He mentions a curious fact respecting the humanity shown to him by the prisoners:—

"But it was only from the prisoners that I obtained sympathy or a hearing. Many of these unfortunate men were glad, when so permitted, to come round me to listen to my story, or any description that I would give them of foreign countries and usages. Instead of following the example

set them by their authorities, and treating me with abuse or ridicule, they were seldom disrespectful, addressed me by my title, and often avoided putting me to inconvenience when it was in their power to do so. Most of them were men of the lowest class, and the gravest order of offenders, as murderers, burglars, &c. Those who had no means of their own were reduced by prison filth and prison diet to a shocking state of emaciation and disease; but those who could afford to fee the gaolers, and purchase such things as they wanted, lived in comparative fullness and comfort."

On the 22nd of September Mr. Parkes was removed from the common prison to a separate ward, about eight feet square, on the opposite side of the court, and four gaolers were appointed to watch him. Here he received frequent visits from a Mandarin named Hang-ki, whom he had known at Hong Kong, and who was sent by Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, to endeavour to extract information from him, and make use of him to obtain favourable terms with the British Plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin. At last he was told that he should be taken out of prison; but Mr. Parkes generously refused to leave it unless he were accompanied by Mr. Loch. The result was that on the 29th of September Hang-ki came to the prison with an order for the removal of both, from the Board of Punishments, to a temple, where quarters were provided for them, and where they were well treated until their final release. In the meantime Lord Elgin had refused to negotiate unless the prisoners were returned, and on the 25th of September he

replied to overtures from Prince Kung, that the army would advance to the assault of Pekin unless within three days the prisoners were surrendered and the convention signed at Tang-chow, and the ratifications exchanged at Pekin. As Prince Kung continued to evade these demands the army marched forward, and on the 6th of October the Yueng-min-yuen, or summer palace of the Emperor, was reached and taken, the French being the first to enter it, where was reaped an abundant harvest of spoil. An eye-witness thus describes the scene of destruction that ensued:—

"The Summer Palace is about five miles by a circuitous road north-west of this camp, outside the earthwork. A description of it is given in Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, and other works on China, but no pen can describe correctly the scene that has taken place there within the last two days. Indiscriminate *loot* has been allowed. The public reception-hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship, taken, or broken if too large to be carried away; ornamental lattice-work, screens, *jade* stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture—none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress; coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial Dragon pattern; boots, head-dresses, fans, &c.; in fact, rooms all but filled with them; store rooms of manufactured silk in rolls, such as may be bought in

Canton at 20 dols. to 30 dols. per piece."

Two days afterwards Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and the other prisoners confined in Pekin were released from their captivity, and permitted to return to the allied camp. Mr. Parkes says:

"At last, at 2 o'clock, he (Hang-ki) told us that all the prisoners had been assembled, and that we could take our departure. We were placed in covered carts, without being allowed to see each other, and were escorted by a large party of soldiers and Mandarins through streets which wore a deserted appearance to the Se-che, or north-western gate of the city. We soon saw, with thankful hearts, as those great portals opened and then immediately closed behind us, that we were already free men, for our guard, not daring to follow us out of the city, had left to ourselves the pleasant task of finding our own way to the allied camp."

On the 12th every disposition had been made for bombarding Pekin. The siege guns were in position, and the Chinese Government were informed that the cannonade would be opened on the following day at noon unless the city were previously surrendered, and one of its gates placed in our hands. The result was that all the demands of the allies were unconditionally acceded to, the gate was thrown open to the troops, and for the first time in history the flags of England and France floated victoriously on the walls of Pekin. We ought to mention that the Emperor had previously abandoned the capital, on the pretence of a hunting expedition, which he was by law obliged to attend.

At the time when the surrender

of Pekin took place, part of the terms of which was that the city should be spared. Lord Elgin was in ignorance of the barbarous treatment of the English and French prisoners, in the hands of the Chinese, and he had been assured by Prince Kung that they had suffered no mortal injury, and were comfortably lodged and taken care of. But when the whole truth became known, he determined to inflict some signal punishment upon the Chinese Government, and proposed to Baron Gros that the Summer Palace of the Emperor, to which several of the prisoners had been brought, and where they had been subjected to the severest tortures, should be burnt to the ground. The French Plenipotentiary, however, dissented from this plan, and Lord Elgin proceeded to carry it out upon his own responsibility. He wrote to Prince Kung, and, after upbraiding him with his deception, said:—

"Of the total number of twenty-six British subjects seized in defiance of honour and of the law of nations, thirteen only have been restored alive, all of whom carry on their persons evidence more or less distinctly marked of the indignities and ill-treatment from which they have suffered, and thirteen have been barbarously murdered, under circumstances on which the undersigned will not dwell, lest his indignation should find vent in words which are not suitable to a communication of this nature.

"Until this foul deed shall have been expiated, peace between Great Britain and the existing dynasty of China is impossible.

"The following, therefore, are the conditions the immediate acceptance of which will alone avert from it the doom impending on it:—

"What remains of the palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, which appears to be the place at which several of the British captives were subjected to the grossest indignities, will be immediately levelled with the ground; this condition requires no assent on the part of his Highness, because it will be at once carried into effect by the Commander-in-Chief.

"A sum of 300,000 taels must be paid down at once to the officers appointed by the undersigned to receive it, which sum will be appropriated at the discretion of Her Majesty's Government to those who have suffered, and to the families of the murdered men.

"The immediate signature of the Convention drawn up at Tien-tsin, which will remain as it is with the single change that it shall be competent for the armies of England and France to remain at Tien-tsin until the whole indemnities spoken of in the said Convention are paid, if the Governments of England and France see fit to adopt this course."

The Summer Palace, which consisted of a great variety of buildings scattered over a park of immense size, and which had contained before it was plundered all the luxuries which Chinese art could furnish, or wealth supply, was accordingly set on fire by a detachment of our troops, and totally destroyed.

The Convention was signed at Peking on the 24th of October, and its chief provisions were the following:—

By Art. 1, the Chinese Emperor expressed his deep regret at the misunderstanding occasioned by a breach of friendly relations owing to the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Ma-

jesty's representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, concluded in June, 1858.

By Art. 2, the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in October, 1858, regarding the residence of a British Ambassador in China was cancelled, and it was declared that in accordance with Art. 3 of the Treaty of 1858, "Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide."

By Art. 3, the separate article of the Treaty of 1858 was annulled, and it was agreed that in lieu of the amount of the indemnity therein specified, the Emperor of China should pay the sum of 8,000,000 taels in certain fixed instalments.

By Art. 4, the port of Tien-tsin was to be opened to trade, and British subjects were to be allowed to reside and trade there.

By Art. 5, Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, were to be at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board British vessels at any of the open ports of China.

By Art. 6, a certain specified portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwan-Tang (Canton) was ceded to Her Majesty to hold as a dependency of the British colony of Hong-Kong.

By Art. 7, the Treaty of 1858, except so far as its provisions were modified by the Convention, was to come into operation as soon as its ratifications should have been exchanged.

By Art. 8, the Emperor of China agreed to command, by decree, the high authorities in the capital to print and publish the Treaty and the Convention for general information.

By Art. 9, Chusan was to be evacuated by British troops, and the British army before Peking was, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858 had been exchanged, to commence its march towards Tien-tsin; but Her Majesty was to have the option of retaining a force there and at other specified places until the indemnity should be paid.

The ratifications were duly exchanged, and the Allied forces evacuated Peking on the 5th of November, retiring upon Tien-tsin.

UNITED STATES. — This year has proved to be the most momentous one in the history of the United States. The question of Slavery—that black plague-spot in the heart of American institutions—has been, as it was not difficult to foresee it would be, the cause of a movement which threatens to destroy the union for ever, and divide the North American States into two great Confederacies, independent of each other, and irreconcilably at variance upon some of the most important points of social organization and domestic policy. The election of a new President has been the signal of the conflict of which we shall have to relate the disastrous results in our next volume. In this, we have to do only with the premonitory symptoms. We hear the muttering of the wind, but not yet the full fury of the storm. When Missouri was admitted, in 1820, as one of the States of the Union, an Act of Congress was passed

which provided, that “in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30′ north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act (*i. e.* Missouri), slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby is, prohibited for ever.” This enactment has become celebrated under the well-known name of the “Missouri Compromise.” It will be observed that it drew a geographical line as the boundary of permitted slavery, excluding Missouri, which lies wholly to the north of that line, from the prohibition against holding slaves, and that it applied solely to the territory ceded by France under the name of Louisiana. But as the population of America spread towards the West, new communities were formed anxious to be admitted as States of the Union; and the serious question then arose—What was to be their constitution in respect of slavery—and was the principle of the Missouri Compromise to be applied to them? If so, then they would, or rather might, be free-soil or slave-holding states, according as they were situated north or south of 36° 30′ of north latitude. The North was unwilling to extend the Missouri Compromise to the West, for the effect of that would be to sanction slavery in every State south of that line as far as the Pacific; and the South was equally opposed to it for the directly contrary reason, that it prevented slavery from extending northwards. The result of the struggle was, that in 1854, Mr. Douglas, acting in the interests of

the slave States, carried the Nebraska Bill, whereby the principle of "squatter sovereignty" was established. That is, each territorial community was to determine, before it applied for admission into the Union, whether it recognized slavery or not; and it was to be admitted as a free-soil or slave-holding State according to its own constitution, wherever the territory might happen to be situated. The Bill enacted that:—

"When admitted as a State or States, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The two candidates for the Presidency in 1856 were Mr. Buchanan and Colonel Fremont. Colonel Fremont was the representative of the anti-slavery party in the Union, and was supported by the Northern States. His election was bitterly opposed by the South, all the States of which, without exception, voted against him. Such was the excited state of feeling, even at that time, that the Governor of Virginia, Mr. Wise, publicly declared, that if Colonel Fremont was elected, he would march upon Washington at the head of the Virginian militia, and take possession of the capital of the Union!

The strong line of demarcation between the views of the North and the South, and the threats of secession which began to be freely spoken of by the Southern States, called into existence a third party, who were more anxious for the preservation of the Union than that the policy of either of the extreme parties should prevail. Mr. Buchanan was supposed by

them to be a candidate who, although favourable, to a certain extent, to the pretensions of the Slave States, was not disposed to extend the influence of slavery; and it was thought that he would adopt a policy of conciliation. He was himself a Northern man—the native of a free-soil State, Pennsylvania,—and this of course tended to secure him the votes of a considerable party in the North. He was also far less objectionable to the Southern States than Colonel Fremont, the avowed champion of the abolitionists, and those States therefore rallied round him, and made the most strenuous efforts to secure his return. The result was, that Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the Union. His conduct, however, belied the hopes both of his Northern supporters and the Unionist party in the central States. He soon showed that his partialities were for the South, and his policy was directed to increase the influence and enlarge the territorial limits of the slave-holding States. On the important question of the admission of slavery into Kansas, which was made a kind of battle-ground between the two hostile parties, he openly espoused the side of the slave-holders, and exerted every effort to pass a bill whereby Kansas was to be admitted into the Union, not as a free-soil, but a slave State. He met, however, in this attempt with an unexpected opponent. Mr. Douglas, the senator for Illinois, who was himself the author of the Nebraska Bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and had, therefore, rendered the introduction of slavery into Kansas legal, provided the majority of the population of that territory desired it, and who had thereby acquired

great popularity amongst the slave States, and was looked upon as their future candidate for the Presidency, now declared himself the resolute adversary of the Kansas Bill. He said, reasonably enough, that his own measure had provided for the admission into the Union of a new territory as a slave State if the inhabitants had previously engrafted slavery into their constitution, but that he was not prepared to force slavery upon them as the Kansas Bill proposed to do. The result was, that Mr. Buchanan was defeated in his attempt, his former friends became more and more alienated from his policy, and the breach between the North and the South became wider and more irreconcilable.

A very serious charge was brought against Mr. Buchanan this year, of not only having employed his patronage, but actually resorted to pecuniary bribes for the purpose of securing the success of the Kansas Bill. He was accused also of sanctioning abuses in the public departments of the State, such as the post-office, the navy yards, and other establishments. Hostile resolutions against him were proposed in the House of Representatives, and carried on the 5th of March, the first of which was to the following effect:—

“Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose, first, of investigating whether the President of the United States or any officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Go-

VOL. CII.

vernment have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.”

Against this resolution the President, on the 28th of March, delivered an energetic protest, in which he said:—

“I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the Post-office, Navy-yards, public buildings, and other public work of the United States. In such cases, inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuse which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, while over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

“It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I presume to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supre-

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macy whatever over the President. In all other respects, he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and them alone, is he responsible, while acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives

"The people have not confined the President to exercise the Executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and the House, institute inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participating in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the Government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their relation toward each other with mutual forbearance and respect; at least, each has a right to demand justice of the other. The cause of complaint is, that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President. The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges preferred and prosecuted against him, by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result, not only his removal

from the Presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character both in the eyes of the present and of future generations might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence, the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice-President might be biased by the fact that, in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President.

"I again declare emphatically that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honour of serving for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honours which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or political integrity; and this has been done as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that this is no public act of mine; it will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation, but the heinous perjury my enemies do not think it worth while to charge upon me. I am conscious of my innocence, and I am confident that the American people will vindicate me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now when I have become 'old and gray-headed.' I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonourable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused 'in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket.'

"I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready for their own advantage to swear before *ex-parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved, thus furnishing materials for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences in

order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached."

In the mean time, as Mr. Buchanan's tenure of office would expire in the month of March next year, the struggle for the election of a new President was actively proceeding. We need not give details of the exciting contest which absorbed the attention of our Transatlantic brethren during the greater part of the year. It will be sufficient to mention the names of the candidates and the parties they represented, and to indicate the result.

There were eight candidates, or rather four pairs of candidates, in the field for the offices of President and Vice-President. These were Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, who represented the Republican party; Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, Democrats; Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane, also Democrats; and Messrs. Bell and Everett, called "Union," or "Fusion" men. The result was, that Mr. Abraham Lincoln had the greatest number of electoral votes, and became, virtually, in November, the President elect, while Mr. Hamlin was the Vice-President elect.*

* The States that voted for Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin were the following:—

Connecticut	6
Illinois	11
Indiana	13
Iowa	4

The new President elect was a person whose name had never been heard of previously in Europe. He was a native of Kentucky, but at an early age left that State with his father's family, and became an inhabitant of Indiana. His parentage was obscure, and his occupations for many years were of the most humble description. He worked at a saw-mill, kept sheep, and laboured as a backwood's-man. His energy, however, by degrees gave him a local celebrity, and at last, having emigrated to Illinois, he became a member of the bar there, and attained considerable success in his profession. He became one of the leaders of the Whig, or (as it is in the United States) the Conservative party in Illinois, and was chosen to represent that State in Congress in 1846. In 1859 he was opposed by Mr. Douglas, and after a severe contest, was defeated. His election as the future President was a terrible blow to the hopes of the slave States, for he was known to be a determined opponent of the extension of slavery; and from the moment when the result was ascertained began the movement for secession, commencing in South Carolina, which, as we shall have to relate in our next volume, has ended in the disruption of the Union.

The Session of Congress—the

Maine	8
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	6
Minnesota	4
New Hampshire	5
New York	35
Ohio	23
Pennsylvania	27
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	5
Total	169

thirty-sixth since the union—was opened on the 3rd of December, and on the next day the Message of the President, Mr. Buchanan, was read both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The following were the principal topics, and it will be seen how conscious the President was of the approach of the coming storm, evoked by the election of his successor.

"QUESTIONS OF SLAVERY AND SECESSION.—Throughout the year since our last meeting the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

"Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned, my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the

Territorial Legislatures to exclude slavery from the territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union (as others have been), in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence, a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political Union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve

the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

"But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five-and-twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South of a character to excite the passions of the slaves, and, in the language of General Jackson, 'to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war.' This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlets and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union.

"How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question for ever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country!

"They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patri-

otic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on such a momentous question.

"And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not by a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

"It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South; that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the no-

blest system of government ever devised by mortals? - From the very nature of his office, and his high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single Act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an Act, by a majority of both houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precepts of Him who spake as never man spake, "that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

"It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories, and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are

property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

"So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23rd of February, 1860, passed in great haste an Act, over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery 'is, and shall be, for ever prohibited in this Territory.' Such an Act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

"Only three years after my inauguration, the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet, such has been the factious temper of the times, that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a Territorial Legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own Constitution

to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the peoples in their high sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State Constitution. In like manner it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate Territorial Legislation. Were it otherwise, then, indeed, would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial Legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

"The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these Acts neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are, therefore, null and void. All the courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional.

"The Southern States, standing

on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

"I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the confederacy; that as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a Convention.

"In order to justify a secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any one of the States. In this manner our 33 States may resolve themselves into as many petty jarring and hostile Republics, each one retiring from the Union, without re-

sponsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

"Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to Conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, while its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate that their efforts were all vain labour, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of the 16th of January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Ca-

rolina to Congress, employs the following language:—‘The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.’

“It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old Articles of the Confederation were entitled ‘Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States,’ and by the 13th Article it is expressly declared that ‘the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State and the Union shall be perpetual.’ The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the Articles of Confederation, recites that it was established ‘in order to form a more perfect Union.’ And yet it is contended that this ‘more perfect Union’ does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.”

“But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that ‘no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything

but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.’ Moreover, ‘without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws;’ and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.’

“And ‘no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.’

“In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided ‘that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of one State to the contrary notwithstanding.’

“The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all executive or judicial officers, ‘both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.’ . . .

“In short, the Government

created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but 'reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'

"To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

"It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their Governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all Constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old Governments have been destroyed, and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face; secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may, or it may not, be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

"What, in the mean time, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound, by solemn oath before God and the

country, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal in South Carolina; in fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

"The only Acts of Congress on the statute-book bearing upon this subject are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3rd of March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal, with his *posse comitatus*, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents 'to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.' This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to

execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

"Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent 'by the consent of the Legislature of the State,' 'for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals,' &c., and over these the authority 'to exercise exclusive legislation' has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if, in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

"The question, fairly stated, is, —Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress: and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not 'ne-

cessary and proper for carrying into execution' any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

"It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st of May, 1787, the clause 'authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State' came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed:—'The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than any infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.' Upon this motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards—on the 8th of June, 1787—when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said:—'Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the Government of Congress'—evidently meaning the then-existing Congress of the old confederation.

"Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic

power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect senators and representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the confederacy. . .

"The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force.

"But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and, before long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would

enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government. . . .

"GREAT BRITAIN.—Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and honourably adjusted.

"The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which at different periods of the discussion bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual Message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then 'completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will, ere long, be accomplished.' This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th of November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th of August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform, in every important particular, to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the

United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th of October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

"It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. While it remained open they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico 'to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation.' These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own eminent jurists.

"The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

"The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the Government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

"KANSAS.—At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary Government existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command intrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighbouring States.

"The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other, by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual

collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies when lawfully called upon, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of civil and criminal process.

"Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State Constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the Territorial Government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the Legislature and State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka Government, and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton Constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the

request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest conviction of duty. The Constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the Constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired, but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt

not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

"Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, while recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive. . . .

"AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that since the date of my last annual Message not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favour of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

"FILIBUSTERING.—I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every

Christian and patriot that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

"CONCLUSION.—When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighbouring republics, with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including sales, purchases, and expenses. It emphasizes the need for a systematic approach to record-keeping, such as using a ledger or accounting software, to ensure that all financial data is properly documented and organized.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the importance of regular reconciliation of accounts. This involves comparing the company's internal records with external statements, such as bank statements and supplier invoices, to identify any discrepancies and ensure that the books are balanced.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of inventory levels. This involves tracking the quantity of goods on hand, as well as the cost of goods sold, to ensure that the company's financial statements accurately reflect its inventory position.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This involves tracking the value of the company's property, equipment, and other assets, as well as its debts and obligations, to ensure that the company's financial statements accurately reflect its net worth.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes and other legal obligations. This involves tracking the company's tax liability, as well as its compliance with other legal requirements, to ensure that the company is in good standing with the law.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial statements. This involves preparing and reviewing the company's income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, as well as other financial reports, to ensure that they accurately reflect the company's financial performance.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial transactions. This involves tracking every dollar that enters or leaves the company, as well as the source and purpose of each transaction, to ensure that the company's financial records are complete and accurate.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial data. This involves ensuring that all financial information is properly recorded, stored, and backed up, to prevent data loss and ensure the integrity of the company's financial records.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial information. This involves ensuring that all financial data is properly organized, categorized, and indexed, to make it easy to find and use when needed.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial documents. This involves ensuring that all financial records are properly stored, protected, and accessible, to prevent damage and ensure the availability of the company's financial information.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1860.

WRECKS IN 1859.—The Report of the Board of Trade of the wrecks and casualties which occurred on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1859 is a sad record of disaster. The number of ships and lives lost during that year are greatly in excess of those recorded in any previous year. Of casualties there were 1416 in 1859, against 1170 in 1858. But this, bad as it is, is merciful in comparison with the loss of lives: no fewer than 1645 persons perished, the number in the previous year being 340. The year throughout its course was marked by a succession of gales, some as violent as any that have been recorded. The storms of February caused numerous casualties, but the terrible storms of the 25th and 26th October, and the three days' tempest of October 31, November 1 and 2, made a shocking addition to the lists. In the former gales there were no fewer than 133 total wrecks, and 90 casualties. On the morning of the 26th, the *Royal Charter* and 446 of her crew and passengers perished; 798 persons were swallowed up in the waves within these forty-eight hours. In the latter storm

VOL. CII.

the total wrecks were 27, and the casualties 27; but only 51 lives were lost. Two other great catastrophes, besides that of the *Royal Charter*, marked the year—the loss of the *Pomona*, on the 28th April, on the Blackwater Bank, when, of 448 persons on board, 24 only were saved; and the destruction of the *Blervie Castle*, and the 56 persons on board, on or about the 20th December. The causes and circumstances of this disaster are totally unknown, and it became known only by the discovery of a large part of her side drifting on the sea.

Among other wrecks, those noticeable for loss of life are those of the *Czar* steamer, 13 persons drowned; the *Australia*, 24; the *Cuba*, 12; the *Favorite*, 36; the *Charles Holmes*, 25; the *Capital*, 10; the *Iron Age*, 11; a ship unknown, off Trevose Head, 16; a barque unknown, foundered near Padstow, 18; a brig unknown, also near Padstow; the *Wanderer*, 11; the *Tyrol*, 19; the *Eagle*, 11; the *Miribita*, 12; the *Canton*, 15.

The loss of property in ships wrecked or injured is estimated at 870,000*l.*; in cargoes at 893,000*l.*—a total of nearly two millions.

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As to the distribution of these disasters over the year, 115 occurred in January; 139 in February; 136 in March; 126 in April; 32 in May; 27 in June; 34 in July; 52 in August; 86 in September; 343 in October; 170 in November; 156 in December.

As to the localities of their occurrence, 621 were on the east coast: 136 on the south coast; 466 on the west coast of England. On the Irish coast, 99—a considerable decrease from the number in the previous year, when there were 168. On the Scilly Islands, the number fell from 14 to 3. The number of casualties on the north coasts and the northern islands of Scotland differs very slightly from the number in the previous year: there were 60 in 1858, and 55 in 1859. The most fatal of the rocks and shoals that beset our coasts are—the Goodwin Sands, 7 wrecks; Hasborough Sands, 14 wrecks; Holme Sands, 12 wrecks; the Kentish Knock, 5 wrecks; the Long Sands, 8 wrecks; Scroby Sands, 5 wrecks.

The geographical distribution of these disasters is brought home forcibly by a "Wreck Chart," which exhibits by distinguishing marks every casualty on the spot where it occurred. The first feeling of astonishment and terror got over, it will immediately occur that by far the greater number are attributable to preventible causes. This is especially applicable to the "collisions," which can very rarely take place without great carelessness on the part of at least one of the commanders, but more generally of both. The total number of collisions was 349; of these those involving total loss was 58—partial loss 291.

116 happened in daylight, between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Amid these records of woe and disaster, it is consolatory to reflect that much energy has been shown in adopting means for saving life. The number of life-boats established on our coasts is 158—an increase of 9—and these have all been kept up in a state of efficiency, and have rendered valuable services; and new stations for mortar and rocket apparatus have been provided. By the courage and self-devotion of the crews of the life-boats, 291 persons were rescued from certain death; by the rocket apparatus and assistance from shore, 260. By luggers, coast-guard boats, and small craft, 1009 persons were rescued; by ships and steam-boats, 766; and by individual exertion, 6.

To the Report is appended a most valuable memorandum of Rear-Admiral FitzRoy, chief of the Meteorological Department, relative to the gales of October and November. This eminent and scientific observer has deduced from numerous data that the great storm of October 25–26 was a complete horizontal cyclone, which travelled bodily northward, with an area of sweep 300 miles in diameter, and that its influence affected only the breadth of our own island, and the coast of France, exclusive of the west of Ireland. The cyclone travelled northward at the rate of twenty miles an hour; the velocity of the eddy near the centre (where there was a void or lull) near 80 miles an hour. The veering and direction of the rotatory current was very varying. The storm of November 1 was of much the same character.

Some phenomena have been remarked, which will serve to guide

an accurate and practised observer as to the point whence the cyclone comes, and so to enable him to steer out of it.

From these observations, Adm. FitzRoy derives some practical applications of singular interest and value. First, it seems established by observation that, in the *northern* hemisphere, when the mariner faces the wind, the centre of the storm is on his *right* hand, in the *southern* hemisphere it is on his *left*. Second, it is not only possible, but perfectly feasible, to give warning, by means of the electric telegraph, of the prevalence and probable course of a storm, many hours in advance of its travel. That all storms, if not absolutely cyclones, are more or less curvilinear, and that strong gales are the most curved in their progress, and much stronger towards the centre, and weaker as their curves increase in diameter; and that storms are *comparatively* limited in extent or area. These valuable suggestions have already borne fruit, inasmuch as the state of the weather at the ports along our coasts and at the large inland towns is daily and systematically telegraphed to London.

STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—The disastrous year 1860 was ushered in by a severe gale, which commenced on the 30th December, and committed great damage. The gale was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail. In the south-west the wind blew a hurricane. The *Sir Henry Pottinger*, with a cargo of silver ore, and other valuable freight, insured for 40,000*l.*, was wrecked in Carmarthen Bay; and an American ship, of 2000 tons, laden with cotton, near Barmouth. The centre of the storm appears to have passed over Calne,

Wiltshire, where it operated like a tropical tornado. It formed for itself a path of six miles in length, with a breadth of from 100 to 150 yards. Within this space—which included a part of Bowood Park—it levelled every obstacle. Large trees were snapped off or uprooted—some were torn up out of the earth and lodged upon adjoining trees—one fine elm was uprooted and reversed, its limbs being forced into the earth, and the trunk and roots raised high in air: straw and hay-ricks were torn to pieces, and scattered cottages were unroofed and thrown down; a heavy four-wheeled waggon was thrown or forced over a high hedge. Heavy lumps of ice fell, which killed in their descent numerous birds, hares, and rabbits. The passage of the tornado lasted not more than five minutes. Its boundaries were sharply defined: without its limits the trees were little injured; in some instances one-half a cottage thatch and a corner of the building were swept away, and the remainder left. In Blackland Park, the seat of Mr. Marshall Hall, the force of the tornado was specially exhibited. Hundreds of trees were thrown down—trees eight and ten feet in circumference were snapped like matchwood; others, especially heavy-topped firs, were blown out of the plantation across the road into an adjoining field. Hundreds of persons have since visited the scene of devastation.

During the gale of the 1st January, the *Arethusa*, of Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of tobacco, &c., was wrecked near Wrexford, and many other disasters were reported. In the month, 206 vessels were wrecked or damaged by collisions on the British coasts; the

number of lives lost, 53; but no fewer than 389 persons were rescued.

Accounts from Gibraltar state that a gale of almost unprecedented violence raged there on the 7th and 8th inst., when a great number of merchant vessels were wrecked there and along the coast of Spain. The Spanish squadron, on the coast of Morocco, suffered very severely. Two war-steamers were wrecked, and a fleet of armed feluccas, or gun-boats, driven ashore; the rest of the squadron, including several steamers, were driven from their anchors.

1. RAILWAY DISASTERS.—A serious collision, by which many passengers were injured and much property destroyed, occurred late in the evening of the 1st January, near Forest Gate Junction of the Eastern Counties' Railway. The 6.30 train left Barking for London somewhat behind its time, and was passing the junction with the main line at the moment when the Norwich up-train—proceeding in the same direction—came up. The engine-driver of the Barking train pushed on, probably hoping to pass on before the other train, when the engine of the latter struck his last carriage in a slanting direction, shivering it to pieces. Most providentially there was not a single passenger in this carriage. The carriage next preceding it, and which was full of passengers, was thrown off the rails, dragged some distance along the permanent way, until it came in contact with a telegraph post, by which it was overturned onto an embankment. The coupling was broken by the shock, and the rest of the train rushed on uninjured, except by the momentary check. The case was different with the Norwich train, which, be-

ing the striking body, was much injured by the sudden arrest of its *vis motus*. The engine, on the collision with the Barking carriage, sprung round and shot across the permanent way, where it buried itself in the embankment; the tender was disconnected and thrown across the rails, and the break-carriage was thrown off the rails and hurled to the abutment of the bridge, where it was turned up onto its end and crushed into a second class carriage. Eleven persons, in both trains, received injuries more or less severe; and the driver and guard of the Norwich train were much hurt.

On Friday, the 27th January, a number of labourers were employed on the works of the London and Chatham and Dover line; they were excavating a cutting through Beaksbourne hill, at a depth of 45 feet. The heavy rains had loosened the soil of the banks, and a large land-slip took place, which overwhelmed three of the men. So large was the mass of fallen earth, that the readiest way of rescuing the men was thought to be by sinking a shaft. It was not until the following Sunday night that the workmen found the corpses.

On the 13th February, on the Ramsgate line, the lines being partly blocked with snow, a passenger train and an engine were allowed to meet on the same line. Fortunately three only of the passengers received injuries.

On the 18th February, about 1.30 A.M., the mail train from Edinburgh to London came into collision with a train of empty coal waggons near Wigan. The engine crushed three of the waggons and was then itself forced off the line and fell onto its side. Some of

the passenger carriages were damaged; but fortunately there were not more than half-a-dozen travellers and none were materially injured. The pointsman's thigh was broken, four Post-office guards, and a guard of the train, were hurt somewhat severely. On the same day a passenger train ran off the main line through the facing points into a siding near Plymouth, and came into collision with an engine. Three of the passengers and three of the railway servants received injuries.

On the 27th February a passenger train, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, overtook and came into collision with a goods train near Greenhill junction, and seven passengers received injuries from the shock.

4. FRAUDULENT ATTORNEYS.—At the Central Criminal Court, David Hughes, 50, described as a solicitor, was placed at the bar to plead to various indictments; the charge which was proceeded with being that of not surrendering to proceedings in bankruptcy, under the Bankruptcy Act.

The case of this prisoner was another instance of those frightful social crimes which were exemplified in the cases of John Sadleir and the brothers Hall. David Hughes was a solicitor in very extensive practice, first in the Old Jewry, with a partner, and after 1851, in Gresham Street, singly. He was very extensively and confidentially employed by wealthy clients; but, so far at least as appeared by these proceedings, more as a prudent adviser in the investment of money—as a scrivener, in short—than in the ordinary course of an attorney's business. He was himself, to all appearance, an open and free-hearted man, who, having a

large practice and a good position, could afford to keep a large establishment; and in fact it was shown that his domestic expenditure was at the rate of 4000*l.* a-year. In the year 1858 all this splendid respectability collapsed and laid open to view a hideous ruin. Mr. Hughes suddenly left the country and fled to Australia, with his wife and family. It was then discovered that this trusted adviser had for many years misappropriated the funds of his too-confident clients, entrusted to him for investment; and that he had habitually fabricated securities with the object of allaying suspicion and evading detection. It turned out that his liabilities—the bulk of them being tainted with fraud—amounted to no less than 170,000*l.*; only between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* has since been realized for his creditors, and his assignees have the further comfort of being made parties to seven Chancery suits. This atrocious speculator was followed to his place of refuge, captured, and brought back, and was now placed at the bar to answer for his malpractices.

A considerable number of the prisoner's victims gave evidence of the frauds he had committed upon them. The sums misappropriated varied greatly in amount; for the prisoner—at least in the later period of his career, when he had large defalcations to conceal by making prompt payments of necessary sums—laid his hands on all that came into his net. The estate of a deceased lady was lessened 7000*l.*, the lowest amount named was 250*l.* Nor were the victims always of the confiding and unsuspicious class. Messrs. Currie, the bankers, were cheated of 2500*l.*, and a London Alderman of a considerable sum.

The prisoner, after two days'

trial, was convicted and awarded ten years' penal servitude—a sentence at which he seemed greatly astonished. But this punishment, severe as it is, is certainly not out of proportion to the crime. If the heinousness of the offence is to be measured by the amount of misery it inflicts on human beings, fraudulent bankers, fraudulent directors, and, above all, fraudulent solicitors, are the greatest criminals known to the law.

Another offender of this class was Evans, an attorney of Farnham, who made a very indiscriminate sweep of his clients. He had appropriated trust-money to the extent of 18,000*l.* in one case; he had “invested” 198*l.* for a poor labourer; 240*l.* for a jobbing carpenter; and numerous sums he had abstracted from many parties under many pretences. When he could keep up the game no longer he became bankrupt, as a “scrivener,” for 33,000*l.*, alleging unsuccessful building as the cause of his failure. The Commissioner refused his certificate, hinting that it was a proper case for a criminal court.

6. WRECK OF THE STEAMER “NORTHERNER.” —Advices have been received of the wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's Steamer *Northerner*, on the 6th January, on Cape Mendocino, between St. Francisco and Oregon. The ship had struck upon a rock and received so much damage that it was thought necessary to run her on shore. In landing, seventeen passengers and twenty-one of the crew were drowned; among the former was Mr. Blomfield, a son of the late Bishop of London.

8. DESTRUCTION OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.—At 10 A. M. the parish church of St. Andrew's, Dublin, better known as the Round Church, was observed to be on fire,

and in less than two hours the roof fell in, and the whole interior was destroyed. The building had no pretensions to architectural beauty, but was a substantial and commodious pile. The fire was probably caused by the over-heating of flues.

10. AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN THE UNITED STATES. —Although the *Chronicle* of the ANNUAL REGISTER contains the record of many harrowing catastrophes that have occurred during the century of its existence, it records none more terrible than that which is now reported from the United States. It may be doubted, indeed, whether in any country or in any age so many human beings have ever perished so terribly by an accident of ordinary life. War may produce parallel scenes of horror, but the annals of peace may be searched in vain for any calamity so appalling as the disaster at Lawrence. In the manufacturing settlement so called, and situate on the Merrimac river, in the State of Massachusetts, stood several mills, as large apparently as the most capacious structures of the same character at Manchester or Rochdale. One of these establishments, known as the Pemberton Mills, was founded some seven years ago, and gave employment to nearly 1000 operatives. The building is said to have been originally of bad construction; the foundations were imperfect, the walls were weak, and pierced by numerous apertures, which detracted still further from the strength of the fabric. As the weight of the machinery was added to that of the numerous workpeople engaged in the business, it will not be thought surprising that the mill should have fallen; but the ruin was rendered unspeakably hideous by the

frightful incidents of the catastrophe.

Unhappily, the collapse of the structure occurred when the mill was peopled with its busy complement of hands. It is not uncommon—indeed, we are thankful to say it is common—to read of accidents which might have resulted in tragedies beyond belief. We are frequently told of the fall of a staircase, or a roof, or of a fire in a theatre, or of other casualties, which might, if they had happened ten minutes earlier or later, have caused the deaths of hundreds. We read of railway accidents, in which, by the narrowest possible chance, a whole train of passengers escapes instant destruction; and sometimes, perhaps, we reflect for a moment on the nature of the disaster which was so near occurring. At the Pemberton Mills that kind of disaster was actually witnessed. The five stories of the building fell in, one after another, upon the heads of 600 or 700 workpeople who were assembled at their trade, and the living and the dead, with the fractured beams of the edifice and the heavy ironwork of the machinery, were precipitated in one mass to the ground. How many found their deaths on the instant is still unknown, but it is only too well known that they who did so were the most fortunate of the victims. Even this crash itself was as nothing in comparison with the scene which followed. As soon as the news of the disaster got abroad thousands of people rushed to the rescue, and for some hours toiled painfully, and not without success, in extricating sufferers from the mass of ruin. But a new and more shocking alarm was presently given. As the early evening of winter had

closed in upon the scene, large bonfires were lit in a circuit round the spot to enable the work of humanity to be carried on through the night. Either from one of these, or through some unexplained, though not surprising accident, fire was communicated to the mass, and rapidly caught hold of it. The rest we can hardly venture to describe. Imprisoned in the ruins of the edifice, mangled by the fall, but still living and conscious, hundreds of men and women were exposed to the most shocking of deaths. The flames enveloped them before the very eyes of their relatives and countrymen, and consumed them while their voices were still heard and recognized in unavailing shrieks for protection. As the telegraph flashed the tidings of the catastrophe to the adjacent States, the horror of the story must have been inconceivable. At New York the people learnt the tale piece by piece, so that every successive incident had time to sink into the mind. First came the shock of the accident, then the details of the rescue; but before hope could be well formed it was crushed by the fresh intelligence of the conflagration, the ascendancy of the flames, and all the realities of the hecatomb.

The actual extent of the calamity is not accurately ascertained. The reports circulated by the excited people represent the number of the unfortunates buried in the ruins to be between 500 and 800; it probably exceeded the former number. How many were rescued without injury, or with injuries more or less severe, is not known; one printed report, issued before the second calamity became known, states the dead still in the

ruins at more than 200. Another says "the number will probably not fall short of 300, and may go up to 400 or 500." The narratives of the survivors of their sufferings, and of the sufferings of their miserable neighbours who perished, are too terrible to relate. Even more frightful are the details of the scenes witnessed by those who searched the ruins and endeavoured to save those who were yet living, and whom they were compelled to abandon to a lingering and horrible death.

Nor was this the only fatal catastrophe which marks the domestic history of the Union at this period. On the 3rd of February, a steam-boiler exploded in a hat factory at Brooklyn, causing the instant death of six persons, and injuring eight or ten others: and on the day previous a fire broke out in New York, in which 50 persons perished.

FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.—Conflagrations have occurred by which property of great value has been destroyed, and many hundred people thrown out of work, in the provinces.

On January 12, the spinning-mill of Mr. Ward, at Blackburn, was destroyed. There were no fewer than 26,000 spindles in this establishment, and the loss is only partially covered by an insurance of 15,000*l*.

On January 19, the Essex Steam Flour Mills, at Chelmsford, were burnt. The stock of corn and flour, destroyed or rendered valueless, is estimated at from 10,000*l*. to 15,000*l*.; and the loss by the destruction of these stores and of the buildings and machinery, is said to exceed 25,000*l*.

On February 2, the extensive Hanover Mills at Manchester were

burnt. The mills consisted of two buildings, one seven the other eight stories in height. The fire broke out in the former, which was entirely consumed; and spread to the latter, which was partly burnt. The destroyed premises contained 22,000 spindles and 138 carding-engines. The loss, by the destruction of the buildings, machinery, and stock, exceeds 25,000*l*.; and 600 workpeople are thrown out of employment.

On March 10, the cotton mill of Messrs. Haslam, at Preston, was totally destroyed; it contained 29,000 spindles, and employed about 200 persons. The loss exceeds 20,000*l*.

16. EXPLOSION AT A FIRE-WORK FACTORY.—Another explosion, attended with the loss of at least two lives, has occurred at the fire-work factory of Mr. Darby, "the well-known pyrotechnist." The building in which this dangerous employment is carried on is in Regent Street, Lambeth Walk. In the evening a loud explosion and the issue of dense masses of smoke from the windows of the building announced the usual catastrophe. It was found that three men were employed in ramming the composition into cases, with a large quantity of "coloured fires" drying before a stove, when the dangerous compound ignited and spread the fire to the stores around. The dense smoke produced by the burning materials so overpowered the workmen that they were unable to save themselves; and when they were rescued by some courageous neighbours, they were found to be so seriously burnt that they were taken to Guy's Hospital, where two of them died. The premises were destroyed.

18. STATUE TO LORD CLIVE.—The tortures of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," the recapture of that city by Colonel Clive, the siege of Chandernagore, and the crowning victory of Plassey, form the first pages of the first volume of THE ANNUAL REGISTER. In recording the inauguration of the statue of the great commander in his county town of Shrewsbury, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his victory, history seems almost to repeat itself, and the hundredth volume of this work seems to have completed the circle where the first begins it. The parallelism of events is somewhat remarkable. The English garrison of Calcutta had surrendered to the Surajah Dowlah, and had received promises of good treatment. They were, however, shut up in a dungeon to the number of 146, where all but twenty-three were suffocated. The horrible fate of these persons excited the greatest sensation in England; great exertions were made to reinforce our troops in India, and a celebrated commander was sent out expressly to conduct the campaign. Calcutta and Chandernagore were retaken, and the cruel deaths of our countrymen were avenged by the decisive battle at Plassey, fought on the 23rd June, 1757, drove the treacherous prince from his throne, and he perished by assassination; and by this great event the foundations of the marvellous British Empire in India were firmly laid. These wonderful events are recorded in the first volume of THE ANNUAL REGISTER in a form so succinct, that their vast importance was evidently not suspected, and even the name of the spot where the decisive victory was won is not

not mentioned—perhaps was not known. The hundredth volume records the outbreak of the great Sepoy mutiny by the treacherous onslaught at Meerut, the frightful massacre of men, women, and children, by the Nana Sahib, the recapture of the place by Havelock, followed by the flight and obscure death of the miscreant; the massacres of Delhi, followed by the storm of that city, and the final dethronement of the Great Mogul, the mission of Lord Clyde, and the decisive victory at Lucknow. By this marvellous series of events no native prince is left in India of power to question our dominion.

The statue of the founder of our Indian Empire was the result of a meeting of private individuals on the hundredth anniversary of the great victory, who thought it disgraceful to the national character and derogatory from the glorious history of England, that no public monument to one who had achieved such vast things for his country should exist. The bronze statue, which has no pretensions to high art, is the work of Baron Marochetti, and simply a portrait statue of a short stout gentleman in the costume of the period, and suggests no ideas of the strong will and grand conceptions of "the heaven-born general."

Speedier justice has been done to the military genius who added the West of India to our dominions as Clive had won the East. Two statues have been erected to General Sir Charles Napier, one in Trafalgar Square, another of marble in the "Heroium" of British commanders—St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a pleasing indication of the improvement of the public conscience, that the pedestal of this latter statue bears testi-

mony to Sir Charles Napier, that he was "a Beneficent Governor, a Just Man;" words which are not inscribed on that of the Great Lord Clive.

21. FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN HARRISON, OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—A fatal boat accident which occurred at Southampton this morning, seemed to have consummated the misfortunes of the unlucky *Great Eastern*. Among the men of genius and enterprise to whom the construction of the *Great Eastern* was committed, there was no one (putting aside, of course, the originator and master-mind, Mr. Brunell, and the constructor, Mr. Scott Russell) to whom the success of the vessel was more largely owing than to her captain, Mr. Harrison. This gentleman had had the largest responsibility in all those departments of her design which concerned her interior accommodation and navigation. In the difficulties and misfortunes which awaited the great ship, from the first attempt to launch her to her successful trial trip, the energy and skill of Captain Harrison were conspicuous. And when, amid the wreck and ruin of her failure as a mercantile speculation, her unfortunate shareholders determined on a few more efforts, the whole confidence of the Company, and their hope of retrieving their affairs, were placed in Captain Harrison. It has already been stated (see p. 136 of the volume for 1859) that on the conclusion of her trial trip to Holyhead the *Great Eastern* was placed in her winter berth in Southampton Water, in the bay formed by the spit on which Hurst Castle stands. Captain Harrison resided in a small villa called Hythe House, further up the river, and nearly opposite Netley Abbey. It

was the custom that his gig should leave the *Great Eastern* and call for the captain, at Hythe pier, every morning at half-past nine, whence it conveyed him either to the ship or to Southampton, as business might require. This morning the boat left the ship as usual, under the management of Ogden, the captain's coxswain, a fine, active seaman, who had full experience of the boat, and was an excellent boatman. Her crew consisted of five picked seamen. At Hythe pier, Captain Harrison, Mr. Lay (the chief purser), his son, a fine youth of eighteen, and Dr. Watson, the chief surgeon, embarked, for the purpose of going to Southampton, where the captain had to cash certain cheques in order to pay wages and disbursements on board the ship. The gig was a fine vessel of her class, swift, but hardly strong enough to encounter rough water. She carried a lug-sail, which upon this occasion was close-reefed, for it was blowing stifly. As in most land-locked waters, although they are for the most part sheltered from the wind, yet in heavy weather the gale frequently rushes up or down the channel in fierce and unexpected gusts, or while those parts which are under immediate protection from high ground are merely animated by the breeze, the parts outside that shelter are lashed by the full fury of the gale. If the sudden squalls are difficult to guard against, yet experience teaches to be prepared; but frequently a vessel sailing in smooth water, sheltered from cold and piercing blasts, passes without warning into a fierce eddy of wind. Such was the condition of Southampton Water on this unfortunate morning. The weather had become much worse

during the gig's passage to Southampton; it blew hard, and was piercingly cold. Nevertheless, the gig made good way, the water under the banks was smooth, the wind fair for her destination. A large inward-bound steamer, the *Indus*, had been unable to enter the tidal docks the previous evening, and was now at anchor in the stream, between 150 and 200 yards of the entrance. The tide, which had risen unusually high, was just setting out from the docks, and meeting the wind raised a short chopping sea. It appears, in fact, that the space between the dock walls and the *Indus* was just one of those places where the eddies of the gale struck with great fury. As the gig entered the agitated spot, the officers of the *Indus* observed that she yawed about and seemed not to be under control. Captain Harrison, who was steering, seeing the danger, gave orders to stand by the halyards and lower the try-sail. The sail and halyards were wet, something went amiss, the yard after coming down a foot stuck fast, and the sail being struck at this moment by an eddy from the dock entrance, was "taken aback," and the consequence was that the gig being thrown over on to the side where most of the crew sat, filled and went down. It appeared upon the evidence of Dr. Watson, who was picked up insensible, that, while swimming, he observed Captain Harrison striking out bravely towards the boat. He retained full presence of mind, and in answer to Dr. Watson exclaimed, "All right—all right." Captain Harrison reached the boat, which was then pitching about keel uppermost, and made a strong attempt to right her; but she was filled with water, and turned over

so completely as to rise again with the keel uppermost still. Between this movement of the boat and the fury of the sea, Dr. Watson was separated for an interval from young Lay, whom he had seized, and was courageously supporting, and the boat. After a while, however, he again succeeded in catching the poor lad and jamming him in between himself and the stern of the boat, onto which he held with one hand, while with the other he tried to support Captain Harrison, who was buffeting strongly with the waves, by keeping his hand under his arm. In this manner some minutes passed, and Captain Harrison seemed almost powerless, and to be becoming insensible. After a short while, however, he again threw himself on the keel of the boat, and strove to turn it over. The struggle, however, was, like the first, ineffectual, and seemed to exhaust his strength, for he relaxed his hold, threw his arms up, and fell back in the waves, after which Dr. Watson saw him no more. The last gallant effort of the Captain had, however, again separated Dr. Watson from the boat, and from young Lay, who, before the doctor could regain his hold of him, went down, beating the water with his hands as he sank. Mr. Lay, who was holding on to the boat, shouted loudly for help as he saw his child disappear. Dr. Watson called to them all to hold on, as a boat was coming. Some of the crew were then clinging to oars and stretchers, but most of them to the boat. Ogden could not be seen. It was some minutes longer before any boats could make their way to them through the heavy sea, by which time many had relinquished their hold of the boat or

spars, for the waves were breaking over them and all were more or less exhausted and insensible before they were rescued. The officers of the *Indus*, who were watching the progress of the boat with so much interest, no sooner witnessed the catastrophe than they hastened to launch boats, others put off from the docks, and a very short space of time had elapsed before they arrived at the spot. The body of Captain Harrison was found floating about a foot under water ; it was quite cold, and all efforts to restore animation were vain. The coxswain was found insensible near the spot where his master had been picked up. He was restored to consciousness, but died the same evening. The corpse of young Lay was not found till late in the afternoon. The other seamen and passengers were, as before stated, rescued. It appeared to be the opinion of the medical men that Captain Harrison's sudden relinquishment of the struggle for life was caused by apoplexy induced by the intense cold. The unfortunate event occasioned great regret in all parts of the kingdom. The career of the *Great Eastern* was so bound up in the minds of men with the energy and resources of her commander, that his sudden death excited a painful foreboding of the failure of the enterprise. In Southampton the disaster occasioned equal sorrow and consternation ; the shops were closed, and the vessels carried their flags half-mast high. In Liverpool, where the deceased was well known, the regret was widely felt. His funeral partook somewhat of the character of a public ceremony ; and on the day of his interment the shipping in the principal ports testified their value for the deceased by the signs

proper to marine mourning. A considerable sum was subscribed for the benefit of the bereaved family.

21. FATAL COAL-MINE ACCIDENTS.—On the 21st January, four men and three boys got into a "skip" to descend a colliery near Wolverhampton. The drum, around which the wire rope had been coiled, had been imperfectly connected with the engine, which consequently had no command over it. The "skip" and its unhappy freight therefore descended with constantly-accelerating velocity, and struck the bottom with tremendous force. The poor fellows were probably killed by the shock—but if any were injured only, their sufferings were but of a moment's duration, for the drum and machinery above flew to pieces by the velocity of their revolutions, and the whole wire-rope descended the shaft and crushed the men and "skip" into the earth.

22. WRECK OF A PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR.—Intelligence has been received of the loss of a vessel of war through stress of weather. The Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondejo* being on her voyage to Europe from China, met with very bad weather in the Straits of Sunda. The crew made great exertions to keep the ship afloat ; but the storm continued without cessation, the men were utterly exhausted, and it was evident that the ship was sinking. At this moment of despair, an American merchant ship, the *Uriel*, came in sight ; her commander made great efforts to rescue the brig's crew ; but such was the tempestuous state of the sea, that some of the boats were stove in ; the captain, officers, and 56 of the crew were got on board the *Uriel* with difficulty ; as some boats were return-

ing for the remainder, the brig went down, carrying with her 44 victims.

31. DESTRUCTION OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP BY FIRE.—The *Endymion*, a fine ship of 1374 tons, was lying in the Mersey ready for sea. She had, beside her crew of about 30 men, and a valuable cargo, about 25 second-cabin passengers. At daybreak she was observed to be on fire. In a harbour so crowded as the Mersey, there was no lack of assistance. The burning vessel was speedily surrounded by steam-tugs and boats, who conveyed away the terrified passengers and their luggage; fire-engines were sent off, and every exertion made to extinguish the flames. These, however, made such progress, that the captain thought it necessary to scuttle the vessel, and run her ashore. This was done; but, as the tide was receding, without the desired effect. As the masts and cordage were consumed, the former fell, tearing up the decks, and thus admitting air. The flames consequently rose with fresh vigour, and the interior of the vessel was almost totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l*.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—On Wednesday the 4th, a boiler explosion at Middlewich was attended by very melancholy consequences. At the iron-foundry of Mr. Samuel Heath, an engine of 6 or 7-horse power was used to drive a fan to give blast to a furnace in which the ore was heated. The steam was generated in a boiler which had been bought second-hand about fourteen years before, and was quite worn out; it had an old-fashioned safety-valve, but no steam-gauge or

indicator; the feed-pump was worked from time to time by hand, and it was the custom to tie down the safety-valve in order to obtain a greater pressure of steam. All these preliminaries having been thus carefully prepared, what is called "an accident" occurred. The boiler had been heated to the utmost, the engine had driven the fan at speed, and the ore was molten and ready for casting. The engine, having done its work, was at rest; the workmen went to tea, leaving Mr. Heath and his two sons to watch the furnace. Perhaps the safety-valve was tied down as usual—possibly the water in the boiler had been allowed to get too low, until steam was generated to a fearful pressure:—but the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion that shook the whole neighbourhood as an earthquake: the boiler, which was riven into three fragments, was forced through the wall into the next house; the engine was crushed, and the building (three stories) was shattered. When the daring exertions of the neighbours had searched the ruins, undeterred by the vapour, dust, and molten metal, the bodies of the father and his two sons were found, horribly burnt and bruised. One son was quite dead, the other so injured that his life was held in great danger, and the father, just alive, but without hope of recovery.

In February, a similar "accident" occurred at Messrs. Tod's, at Edinburgh. The engine was stopped while the men had their breakfast: some went home, those who did not came to the engine-room. In order to obtain a good head of steam for the re-start, the engineman placed a heavy iron rake on the safety-valve. The conse-

quence was that the boiler burst, and the rush of super-heated steam was such that the people around were frightfully scalded, and three of them died in agony.

On March 27, a steam boiler in the Blaydon Maine Colliery, near Newcastle, exploded with fatal effect. The engine was employed in pumping the water out of the works, which it did at the rate of 600 gallons a minute, and worked day and night. It was supplied with steam by three boilers. The whole were supposed to be in excellent order. The two engineers were on the top of the boilers examining them, and having found them well supplied with water, were about to descend, when one exploded with great violence. One of the men was blown up some height, but strange to say was little injured. The other was killed instantly; as were also a man and boy near. The machinery and engine-house were much injured; but although a large number of pit-men were assembled on the bank ready to descend into the pit, happily none were hurt.

31. **BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.**—Symptoms of a withdrawal of bullion from the Bank vaults induced the Directors to raise the rate of discount from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent. The export of gold continued during the month until nearly 2,000,000*l.* had been withdrawn, and the Directors made a further advance in the rate. This increase in the value of money caused no surprise, as the cause of the export was known and legitimate. It has been found that the Indian "Rupee Stock" could be purchased in India on terms much more favourable than in England, and large sums were therefore remitted for the purpose.

ATROCITIES ON AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.—The cruelties for which the United States' merchant service has of late years become justly infamous, demand the immediate attention of their Executive Government if they wish to retain the character, or indeed the condition, of a civilized people. Deeds of violence cannot be perpetrated with impunity without quickly demoralizing the community which suffers them. In a few years an American merchantman will be a floating hell; every boy who goes on board will learn the horrible lesson, and by the time he has strength to use marlinespikes and knuckle-dusters he will be too bad for anything but the gallows.

The British Government have concluded with the Government of the United States an extradition treaty (the 6th & 7th Vict. c. 76), and are known to have called the special attention of the latter to the cases of murder which have occurred on board American merchant ships while out of our jurisdiction, but apparently with little effect; they have themselves shown what their view of this class of crimes is, by hanging a British merchant-captain, and sending into penal servitude for life an American who had unadvisedly indulged in torturing a brother American to death in a British port. Our authorities are said to have fully made up their mind that every man who commits a murder on board a British ship, or on board any ship in British waters, shall be prosecuted and hanged, or otherwise punished.

Several shocking cases of this class of murders have been recently brought under the notice of our magistrates.

Few more horrible tales have

been told than that of which the scene was the American barque *Anna*. The two mates, Lane and Hires, were brought before the magistrates of Southampton early in January, charged with having caused the death of no fewer than *six* of their seamen (all blacks) by a series of atrocious cruelties. The yellow fever, however, had been on board the vessel, and possibly more than one of these deaths may be attributable (as was alleged by the mates) to that disease. The deaths of two of the six were, however, certainly the direct results of the acts of the accused.

The first part of the statement made by John Thomas, one of the surviving coloured men, relates to the murder of James Armstrong. Lane, the chief mate, gave an order to this unhappy creature. He did not attend to it as quickly as the mate wished, and Lane, taking up a mallet, struck him with it over the eye. The man "jumped up, fell on the main-deck with his head forward, and then leaned over the chain. I went to his assistance, put my hand on his head, and pulled it back, and I saw that his left eye was running out." Armstrong was then sent half insensible "down on the martingale under the bowsprit to clear the earring." He was washed off the martingale and towed along in the water by the earring, round which his arm was coiled. As Abraham Rock, another coloured seaman, was about to haul him in, the chief mate said, "Don't haul that nigger in; cut the earring, and let him go!" About two minutes after Armstrong let go his hold, and was lost. Another man, John Turtle, was dragged down by Hires, the second mate, who stamped on his head with his sea-boots. Turtle

died, and the witness swears that he found the bone of the forehead broken in the centre. A youth named Johnson and a man named Frank also died after being ill-treated in the most frightful manner by the mates, and, though the deaths may not have been immediately the result of the beating and the choking, yet, supposing the negroes to have been in a weakly state from fever, there can be little doubt that such usage must have tended to produce fatal consequences. In all, six coloured men perished, and their deaths were all charged to the mates by the surviving seamen.

As the offences were committed on board an American vessel and on the high seas, the American Minister in this country sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, and nothing remained for the magistrates but to dismiss the charge. The American Minister having, however, made the demand with the formalities required by the treaty, the ruffians were again arrested. The necessary evidence was taken before the magistrates, who were of opinion that *four* charges were so far substantiated that they were justified in committing the prisoners to gaol, until they should be delivered to American authorities under warrant from the Secretary of State.

The investigation into the case of the *Anna* was still proceeding, when George Dower or Stevens, the second mate of the American ship *Devonshire*, was brought, under the extradition treaty, before the Bow-street magistrates, charged with the wilful murder of a seaman named Humphreys.

It appeared that the accused was a man whom the whole crew held in dread, and that the deceased

had been subjected to much ill usage. The first day the ship left port, the mate knocked him down with a belaying-pin by a blow in the face. The assaults were repeated day after day, sometimes with weapons, at others with fists, and always by kicks when down. The ship sailed from New York on the 30th November; before the 8th December the victim was bruised from head to heel, and spat large lumps of blood. On the night of the 8th the ship was off the banks of Newfoundland; the crew were reefing the main-top-sail. The witnesses heard the prisoner order Humphreys in the most brutal and disgusting language to go down to the deck, and immediately kick him savagely about the face with heavy boots. The poor man descended some way, when he was stopped by the other men being on the ropes; whereon the prisoner rushed upon him, and by kicks on the head and face, blows, and other violence, so maltreated his victim that he fell from the rigging clear into the sea. No effort was made to save him, and the poor wretch perished. One of the crew—it is incredible how free men can submit to such an existence—remarked afterwards to the prisoner, that “the poor fellow was gone, and he did not know how soon it might be his turn to follow;” to which the prisoner said “The — was no sailor, and I calculated to drown him anyhow before getting to London.” For the prisoner it was alleged that the man had fallen overboard by accident, and by his own unskillfulness, and that all the usual efforts had been made to pick him up. As this exculpation was further accompanied by declarations of witnesses that they had never seen the

prisoner strike or ill-use the deceased, and that he did nothing whatever to him at the time he went overboard, the magistrate thought that they proved rather too much, and that it was the duty of the United States’ tribunals to decide which narrative was the true one; the accused was therefore ordered to be retained in custody, to be handed over to the American authorities. The ruffian was convicted at New York of manslaughter, and sentenced to three years’ confinement and a fine of 300 dollars.

At the same time, a seaman of the American ship, *Wizard King*, died within our jurisdiction; and a coroner’s inquest was held on his body. The jury, however, found that he died of exhaustion, and that he was grossly and cruelly neglected. The details of the cruelty of the officers to the unfortunate man were of the grossest description.

Charges of gross cruelty, and even of murder, are too frequently brought against the masters of English merchant ships; but they are certainly not so frequent as to be formed into a distinct class. When they occur, they fall naturally into our criminal records.

FEBRUARY.

4. DARING ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS.—Two convicts escaped from the custody of their gaolers in a very daring and extraordinary manner. A gang of convicts, thirteen in number, were ordered to be removed from Dartmoor to

Chatham. They were divided into two gangs, one of which, consisting of nine convicts, was placed in a compartment of a second-class carriage of the Great Western Railway, under the charge of two officers; the other four in another compartment, under one officer. These desperadoes were fastened to each other by the usual irons and chains. The train reached Reading without any suspicious movement being observed; but soon after the train left that station, two of the more numerous gang suddenly jumped from their seats and leaped through the window of the door, the train at the moment running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The two officers in charge were amazed at their intrepidity; but on looking near the doorway it was discovered that both of them had managed to slip the irons from off their wrists, and that therefore they were not shackled in any way in their movements. The other convicts did not exhibit any desire to be refractory or violent, the experiment of escaping not being one which they were disposed to adopt.

When the train stopped at the next station (Slough) the alarm was given, information was telegraphed back, and a diligent search immediately instituted. It was supposed that some trace would be found at the spot where the men had leaped out, and that at least they must have received injuries that would prevent flight. But there was no trace of blood, torn clothing, or any mark whatever. The county police and prison officers were turned out to search the woods, hedges, and wild country; but no sign of the fugitives was discoverable. The police, indeed, found that a cottage at Woodley

VOL. CII.

had been broken into on Saturday night, and two "wide-awakes," a pair of boots, and other articles stolen; the thieves leaving in exchange their own caps. On Sunday, during the hours of divine service, two men of remarkable appearance were seen passing along the market-place of Reading. The police soon got scent of these suspicious strangers, and after watching for some time pounced upon them, and secured them after a desperate resistance. They then admitted that they were the fugitive convicts. On searching them, and removing a brown slop frock which one wore, there were found beneath, an old woman's cloak and a shirt, which being stripped off, the prison dress became visible; the other had only a smock frock over his official costume. They said that their fall "shook every bone in their bodies," but neither had received any injury. After their perilous leap they had concealed themselves in a wood under branches and leaves; and when night came on they stole forth, intending to make their way to London, but being bewildered in the darkness and an unknown country they lost their way, and with daylight found themselves near Reading, which they were attempting to steal through when they were observed and recaptured.

6. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT COVENTRY. — Another of those domestic tragedies, which have occurred so frequently of late, has been perpetrated at Coventry. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Henry Fawson, a butcher, married a young woman, from whom however he shortly separated, certain circumstances having come to the husband's knowledge which caused him to suspect his wife's chastity

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previous to their union. The husband went to America; the wife remained at home. About thirteen years ago Fawson returned to Coventry and set up a small butcher's shop; and about five months since, he was reconciled to his wife and received her into his house. Fawson is said to have possessed a very violent and hasty temper, and it is believed that since their reunion they have not lived on the best of terms. It was known to the neighbours that on Monday the 6th instant, there had been a violent quarrel. On the following morning, about 3 o'clock, groans were heard proceeding from Fawson's house, and a noise as of some heavy body falling down. At 6 o'clock, groans and a cry of "murder!" were also heard. As the shop was not opened as usual, the neighbours were alarmed, and thought that Fawson and his wife had been murdered. The house was entered by a back door. The bed-room presented a horrible spectacle. The bedstead and bedding, the ceiling and the floor, were besmeared and bespattered with blood. On the bed lay the unfortunate wife weltering in her blood. Her throat had been cut in a most determined and effectual manner. The wretched man Fawson lay "doubled up" at the foot of the bed, his throat cut, stabbed in his breast, and his brains scattered about him. It is evident that in the heat of his passion he cut and stabbed himself in ineffectual efforts to destroy life, and then, being unable to despatch himself so quickly as he wished with a knife, he went down stairs and procured a gun, with which he returned and shot himself through the head.

OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS. —

The unpoetical proceedings of the Courts of Law have admitted the public "behind the scenes" of our two great operatic establishments.

In the suit *Gye v. Hughes*, the plaintiff, who is also the proprietor of the Opera House, Covent Garden, sought to recover back the sum of 5000*l.* rent paid in advance for one year of Her Majesty's theatre, in the Haymarket. The circumstances under which the action arose are not otherwise interesting than that they show how behind the glitter and unearthly beauty of these musical paradises there lurks poverty, harassment, and ill-will. It however came out incidentally, that the yearly rent of the Italian Opera House is 5000*l.* (including 1900*l.* for ground rent), besides the payment of the heavy insurances; and that in a time of great distress Lord Ward had purchased the "properties" for 10,500*l.* It was also suggested that the object of the plaintiff in getting possession of the theatre in the Haymarket was to keep it closed, the advantages he expected to derive therefrom to his other establishment being so great that it was worth his while to pay 5000*l.* a year to do so.

In the case of *Lord Ward v. Lunley*, the noble plaintiff sought to recover rent from the defendant, who is well-known in the fashionable world as having conducted the Italian Opera in the Haymarket for many years with unexampled efficiency. Success had not rewarded his enterprise, and the opera, after several fitful starts into life, was finally closed. It now appeared that these occasional bursts of brilliancy were due to Lord Ward, who, besides purchasing the "properties" for 10,500*l.*, had advanced various

sums of money amounting to 36,000*l.* He then received the lease as security, and had thereon made further advances until his claim amounted to little short of 100,000*l.* Mr. Lumley, who was placed in the witness-box, valued the unexpired term of his lease (thirty-six years) at 150,000*l.* He admitted that although in 1858 he had taken all the receipts of the theatre, he had neither paid Lord Ward's rent nor even the ground rent.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—The warm temperature of the early weeks of the year afforded nothing to record under this head; and it seemed probable that the winter would pass away without affording the sliders and skaters an opportunity for their healthy amusement. Fortunately for *them*, the cold was so severe about the middle of February that the still waters were covered with practicable ice. Many thousands of persons went upon the Serpentine, the lakes in St. James's Park, Regent's Park, and Kensington Gardens. Owing to the bad condition of the ice many accidents occurred. Many persons were immersed, but with one exception, all were rescued.

15. THE GALES OF THE 15TH AND 19TH.—On the 15th instant, a gale commenced early in the morning, and continued with great violence for forty-seven hours; another, which began at 4 A.M. of the 19th blew for fifty-seven hours. Very great damage was done by both. At Beeston, on the 19th, the force of the wind was equal to twenty pounds on the square foot; the barometer fell nearly an inch; and there was a snow-storm of which the flakes were sometimes two inches in diameter. There were

numerous wrecks along the coast, and every account narrates the bravery of the life-boat crews, and the success of their efforts.

15. FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSELEY.—A fatal explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal mine at Higham, near Barnsley. The pit is of considerable extent and great depth, the most valuable seam lying 210 yards from the surface. Between 1 and 2 P.M., some men came to the bottom steward, and told him that an explosion had occurred in part of the workings. The steward immediately got assistance, and went to the part where the accident was supposed to have occurred. He there found that of fourteen men and boys there employed, eleven were killed, and the other three seriously injured. The poor fellows were much scorched, but appeared to have died of the choke-damp. The explosion appears to have been merely local, none of the men engaged in the other workings were even aware of it. There were about 120 engaged in the pit at the time.

17. WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—*Upwards of a Hundred Lives Lost.*—The American barque *Lima* left Havre on the 15th instant, having on board seventy-five passengers emigrants, and a crew of twenty-six or twenty-eight men. On the 17th she was observed off Barfleur, beating up against a gale from the N.W. About mid-day she became unmanageable, and was driven on the Rocher de Quillebœuf. It is supposed that her entire bottom must have been driven in by the shock, for before any boats could be launched against the tremendous sea that was rolling in, she was beaten to pieces, and the whole of her living freight, save three men,

perished in sight of thousands. Of the three rescued men, one died of injuries and exposure. The Rocher de Quillebœuf is famous in Norman and English history as being the reef on which, on the 25th November, 1120, a vessel called the *Blanche Nef*, which had on board three children of Henry I. of England, the Earl and Countess of Chester, and a great number of personages of distinction, together with their attendants, was wrecked. The three royal children and everybody else, except one man, a native of Rouen (363 persons in all), perished.

19. TOTAL LOSS OF THE MAIL-STEAMER "HUNGARIAN."—Much excitement has been caused in British North-America by the appalling shipwreck of the Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company's steamer *Hungarian*. As every person on board perished, the particulars of the disaster are unknown. The *Hungarian* left Liverpool for Portland, U.S., on the 5th, with a crew of seventy-four persons, and, it is believed, forty-five cabin passengers, and eighty steerage passengers—making the total number on board about 200. She also carried mail-bags. On the 19th a large steamer was observed on shore at Cape Ledge, part of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia. On the report being received at Halifax, a vessel was sent round to afford any assistance that might be yet possible; but on her arrival, the vessel, which was then ascertained to be the *Hungarian*, was found utterly wrecked, and not a single person survived. So total had been the destruction, that the very corpses had been carried away by the ocean currents, and only three bodies were found. The cargo had been entirely broken up, and large quantities of broken

bales, &c., were swept along the coast. Sixteen mail-bags were recovered, but saturated into pulp. Among those who perished by this disaster were Mr. Nash, a valuable servant of the Post-office, who was now making his last trip previous to retiring from the service; and Mr. Marcus Talbot, a member of the Canadian Legislature, and son of the proprietor of the *Leinster Express*.

19. COLLISION AND LOSS OF THE "ONDINE."—At 3 A.M., as the steamer *Ondine*, from Dublin to London, was abreast of Beachey Head, she came into collision with the schooner *Heroine*, of Bideford. The steamer received so much damage that she sunk, and in less than twenty minutes not a trace was left of her. The *Ondine*, on her passage, had called in at Plymouth, and had there landed forty-two soldiers, women and children, and some other passengers: she also took on board a few persons for London, and it is supposed that at the time of the disaster she had between sixty and seventy persons on board. Of these twenty-one were saved in the jolly-boat, and landed at Dover. The fate of the remainder was soon known. As the steamer *Thetis* was passing down Channel, her crew thought they perceived a man floating on a raft. A boat was launched, and the object seen proved to be the wreck of a life-boat with three men floating on it—they were the second mate and two of the passengers of the *Ondine*. The mate states that, immediately after the collision, it being apparent that the ship was sinking, the boats were got over the side. The port life-boat had been smashed by the collision, and the other lifeboat was stove in getting her over the side, and she was

nearly full of water. Nevertheless, in this precarious refuge, twelve men, three women and two children embarked. The mate says, "As we were leaving the ship, a good many faces were looking down at us." There were still available for the rescue of the remaining passengers the cutter and the jolly-boat. The latter, we know, arrived safe at Dover with twenty-one persons; of the other it is not known whether she was launched, or swamped with her living burden. When the life-boat shoved off from the steamer, she was so deeply submerged that the water reached up to the people's waists as they sat on the thwarts, being kept from entirely sinking by the cork in her compartments. Her wretched freight, in a short time, beheld the steamer rise forward in the air, and then go down stern foremost. Soon afterwards the people in the boat began to be exhausted from the sea breaking over them, and dropped one by one. Mrs. Marsh (the wife of one of the rescued persons) and one of her children were first overcome and swept away, the other died from exhaustion, consequent on the wash of the sea and the bitter north-west wind, in its father's arms. The lady passenger and stewardess next followed, and so on, one after the other, until only the three rescued were left. The numbers who had perished and been washed out of the boat had considerably lightened her, and the survivors were thus kept afloat until they were rescued, benumbed and exhausted, by the *Thetis*. The captain was one of those who perished; the passengers were mostly invalid soldiers on furlough, and women and children.

19. GREAT FIRE IN HORSELY-

DOWN.—Between 1 and 2 A.M., the extensive cooperage of Mr. Bradford, at Horselydown, was destroyed by fire. Several of the engines of the fire brigade were already engaged in extinguishing small fires which had broken out on the south side of the river; but the light spread around by the conflagration of the cooperage was so considerable, that all that could be spared hastened to that place. By the time they arrived the flames had spread to a number of small houses in the vicinity, and it appeared probable that a great conflagration would ensue. By the exertion of the firemen, however, a further extension of the flames was prevented; but Mr. Bradford's premises were entirely destroyed, and a considerable number of the adjoining buildings more or less injured.

20. DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A railway accident, the most fatal to life and limb that has occurred for some time past, happened on the Eastern Counties line as a train was passing through the Tottenham station.

The train left Cambridge at 7 A.M. Subsequent inquiry put it beyond doubt that the officers of the Company had performed their duties in every respect: the engine was in excellent order; the wheels of the engine, tender, and carriages had been sounded, and seemed quite perfect, and the officials of the train were experienced and steady men. The train consisted of the engine and tender, the break, and eight carriages. As Monday is the great metropolitan market-day, there were a considerable number of passengers, most of them millers, corn-dealers, and others, coming up to attend the markets. Every-

thing went well until, about 9.20, the train arrived within a short distance of the Tottenham station. At this moment the guard on the break suddenly observed gravel thrown up before the engine with great force. The guard instantly applied the break, with such power that it burst into fragments; he saw the engine turn over; the bottom of the break-carriage was forced in; the end broke out. He fell among a heap of ruins, and knew no more.

A gentleman waiting on the platform of the Tottenham station states, that being aroused by an exclamation, he looked down the line, and saw the engine of an approaching train off the rails, and ploughing up the ground; on reaching the platform it struck it, and was turned completely over; the tender sprung clean over it; the carriage next the tender (the break) struck the engine, and its roof was broken off; the next carriage was thrown through the platform wall on the up-side; the next carriage was off the rail, and upright; the other carriages were on the rails; the steam and ashes from the engine enveloped the *débris* in a cloud of vapour and smoke.

The consequences to the passengers were of the most disastrous character. As the accident occurred at a large station, assistance of every kind was at hand. The shrieking and groaning travellers were immediately extricated from the ruins—some readily, some not without the application of great force to remove the fragments that crushed them down. Four persons were killed on the spot, the seriously maimed were numerous, very many were injured. The slain and hurt were conveyed to the waiting-rooms and

neighbouring taverns, on ladders, boards, or cushions; medical assistance was telegraphed for, and all done that was possible to assuage the sufferings of those who yet lived. The engine-driver was found dreadfully scalded, as well as crushed; he died speedily; his fireman was smashed to pieces; Mr. Stokes, a miller, of Saffron Walden, and Mr. Satchell, hatter, of Fenchurch Street, were so dreadfully injured that they never regained consciousness, and died in a few hours. The latter unfortunate gentleman lost his wife and child by a fire some time ago. The seriously wounded were Mr. Manser, grocer, of Harlow, compound fracture of the left leg, amputated; Mr. Manser, junior, brother of the above, dislocated hip; Mr. Manston, miller, Hoddesdon, broken leg, amputated; Mr. Garrett, miller, Hoddesdon, thigh broken in two places; Mr. Beale, corn-dealer, Parndon, 70 years of age, fractures of both thighs (since dead); Mr. Garrett, miller, Roydon, fractures of both legs; Mr. Empson, Saffron Walden, both legs and one thigh broken; Mr. Caswell, three dislocated ribs on each side; Professor Elliott, of King's College, Cambridge, badly injured, as was also Mr. Taylor, of Saffron Walden; Mr. Haylock, farmer, of Ashdon, compound fracture of left leg, amputated (since dead); and another unfortunate person, Dr. Falconer, died, not so much of injuries received, but of the shock on the nervous system. The cause of this terrible accident was not difficult of discovery—it was found that the tire of the left leading wheel of the engine had burst into numerous fragments, which were picked up at distances varying from 50 to 150 yards from the spot where the engine lay. A

long investigation was held into the cause of this fracture. It appeared that the wheels of the engine had been in use some moderate time, that at the time of their manufacture and frequently since they had been subjected to the usual tests, and had always appeared to be perfectly sound. Nevertheless, it appeared clearly, from the minute inspection, that the destruction of this tire rendered probable that there had existed from the very beginning an imperfection in the welding which, from some inexplicable cause, occurring at this particular moment, led to instantaneous disruption of the parts. Whether it was or was not possible that a sufficiently careful inspection of the tire before it was passed from the factory as sound would have revealed this flaw was a matter on which scientific authorities differed; but the verdict of the coroner's jury was— "We find that the deceased men met with their deaths from the breaking of the tire of one of the leading wheels of the engine, in consequence of the defective weld; and we are of opinion that, had proper caution and vigilance been used, the same might have been detected."

27. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE CITY.—Wood Street, Cheapside, and the streets and alleys adjoining, are the head-quarters of the wholesale dealers in lace and silk goods, woollens, Manchester wares, &c.; and the large old-fashioned mansions in this locality are let out to numerous firms, whose rooms are packed with goods of immense value. About 11.30 A.M. the workmen of the Central Gas Company were doing some repairs to the gas-pipes in the premises of Messrs. Morley and Co., lace and

silk merchants, 122, Wood Street; when by some accident or mismanagement there was a large escape of gas on the basement, which ascended the stairs and passages. The gas by some means was ignited, a great explosion took place, and the flames ascended the stratum of gas with frightful rapidity; the house speedily took fire in every part. The clerks engaged on the premises escaped with difficulty. The engines were speedily in action, and poured volumes of water, without being able to extinguish the flames, which spread to the adjoining premises; nor could they be got under before the evening, by which time an enormous quantity of merchandize had been destroyed by fire and water. The owners were very largely insured; but an action was brought against the gas company by one of the merchants on behalf of the insurers, seeking to render the company liable for the loss on the ground of negligence; but it did not appear that their workmen had omitted any usual precaution, and the action failed. Had it succeeded, other actions would have followed for damages to the extent of 120,000*l*.

27. ANOTHER GALE.—At 10 A.M. another gale, more furious than the preceding, began to blow: it continued for forty-two hours, and a pressure of twenty-eight pounds on the square foot was registered. On the Tuesday the gale was most terrific. In the metropolis and suburbs, stacks of chimneys were dashed through roofs; boats capsized, skylights carried away, children blown under horses and carts, and streets strewn with chimney-pots and the *débris* of unroofed houses. Two men were blown into the Deptford Canal and

drowned; a man was blown from a scaffold in Berkeley Square and killed. The shipping in the Pool was greatly damaged. Portsmouth, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Stockport, Manchester, Norwich, Shields, and Birmingham have suffered severely. In Derby and Nottingham the authorities stopped the traffic in some of the streets during the violence of the storm, and thereby, in all probability, saved life and limb. From Berlin to Paris sad havoc was made of the telegraph lines by the tearing up of the poles. Nowhere was the gale more furious than on the heights of Norwood, and yet the Crystal Palace escaped with the loss of a few panes of glass.

Further particulars arrived from day to day. The whole of the frontage of the Addington Square Baths, Camberwell, was torn off. A boy was blown from the deck of a barge at Bromley Cut, and drowned. A child was killed at Stockport by the falling bricks of a shattered school-house. The fine old spire of the new church of St. Alkmund, Derby, was blown down. At Norwich, a chimney-shaft in the manufactory of Mr. Ketton was destroyed. The loss at sea was very great. The steamer, *Nimrod*, was wrecked on St. David's Head, with loss of all hands: a schooner, with seven persons, was lost in the Frith of Clyde. From every point of the coast came intelligence of shipwreck and disaster. Although the number of vessels wrecked (137) was not so large as in January, the loss of life was greater: ninety persons perished, 183 were rescued.

The gale extended over France; along the coasts many vessels were wrecked. A railway train running between Perpignan and Narbonne

was upset by the force of the wind, the carriages were thrown over into a deep ravine, and though no one was killed, twenty were wounded. A luggage-train also was upset. At the same time the country was very seriously inundated by the melting of the snows on the mountains. The great manufacturing town of Mulhausen, and its adjoining communes were under water, and very great damage done. Numerous wrecks occurred on the coast, the most serious of which was that of the American ship *Luna*, in which upwards of 100 persons perished.

28. TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMER "*NIMROD*."—About 9 A.M. a large steam-ship was seen from St. David's Head, to be driven before the gale, apparently under no command, between the South Bishop and Ramsay Island. She soon struck upon the rocks, parted into three, and went to pieces. There appeared to be about thirty persons on board, some of whom were soldiers; and so near the shore was the wreck, that a woman was seen, with four little children clinging to her. Three persons with life-belts were seen to throw themselves into the sea, but they speedily perished. The rest were whelmed in the waves with the wreck. The unfortunate vessel was found to be the *Nimrod*, from Liverpool to Cork, with a crew of about twenty men, and from seventeen to twenty passengers. It would appear that on her voyage some part of her machinery had given way, and that being overtaken by another steamer, the *City of Paris*, her commander asked for what sum the latter would tow her into Milford Haven? The two commanders did not agree as to the remuneration for this service;

and as the weather was then moderate, and the entrance to Milford Haven well open, the commander of the *Nimrod* merely requested that he should be reported at Waterford, and the *City of Paris* steamed on. Soon after the gale came on, and the unmanageable vessel was driven on the rocks.

MARCH.

1. FALL OF RAMSAY TERRACE, EDINBURGH. — The picturesque marine terrace, erected by the late Lord Murray, on a spur of the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, overhanging Princess Street Gardens, has given way, owing to defective foundation, and become a mass of ruins. To the locality the poet Allan Ramsay had, by residence and property, given his name, and the late Lord Murray, to whom the property some time ago descended, determined both to beautify the situation by the erection of a promenade commanding a fine view of the New Town and of the valley below, and to honour the memory of his ancestral relative by the erection of a statue. The terrace was designed to be in harmony with projected improvements on the Castle, and at the east end a lodge was erected in the Scotch Baronial style. The work had been completed with the exception of the placing of the statue, for which Mr. Steell had been commissioned, when about three weeks ago several rents began to appear in the masonry. Attempts were made to prevent the mischief spreading; but the heavy rains completed the destruc-

tion. The mass of earth which had filled up the space between the natural slope of the hill and the retaining wall, becoming charged with moisture, pressed outwards the foundations of the wall, which had not, unfortunately, been carried down to the natural rock. An extensive landslip, in consequence, took place on Thursday night, the masonry falling, distorted and shattered, on the face of the lapsed embankment. The original cost of the formation of the terrace was between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*

2. EXPLOSION AT THE BURRADON COAL-PIT — *seventy-six Lives lost.* — Another fearful coal-mine explosion has occurred, by which the lives of seventy-six men and boys have been lost. The Burradon Colliery is near the Killingworth station of the North-Eastern Railway, not far from Newcastle. It is an old pit in the Wall's End group, and formerly belonged to Lord Ravensworth and partners, but recently worked by Messrs. Bowers and Co., of Leeds. The workings extend for many miles, and the main seams having been exhausted, the "broken," i. e. the large pillars of coal that had been left after exhausting the sections of the main, were being wrought in the more distant parts of the pit; in other parts the "whole," or untouched portions of the seams were being worked. Between seventy and eighty men were employed in the former working, and between thirty and forty in the latter. The pit, being on the low main, had a bad reputation, as being fiery and dangerous; but, notwithstanding this evil fame, although the men engaged on the "broken" worked by the light of Davy's safety lamps, those who

were engaged on the "whole" used open candles.

In the afternoon of Friday, March 2, a slight explosion took place in the "whole," or unbroken coal, and soon after another and more powerful blast swept through the workings. Those who escaped death from the fiery blast hastened to escape the deadly choke-damp which follows, and by rushing along the passages, those who had a sufficient knowledge of the works, reached the shaft and escaped. The force of the explosion was felt up the shaft and on the bank, and made known that a great calamity had befallen. An awful wail arose from the villages and cottages of the pit-men—women and children rushed towards the pit-mouth, shrieking and wringing their hands, while the men from all the neighbouring works hurried to afford aid. As soon as the shafts were safe, a few brave men descended, and penetrated, without much difficulty, to the top of the incline, finding one dead lad and several dead horses. Here their progress was stopped by a large mass of coal that had fallen from the roof. When this obstruction had been cleared away, and sufficient ventilation secured, they passed on, and, on the other side, found the corpses of seventeen poor fellows, who had been stopped by the fall, and had perished of the choke-damp. Before the pit could be further penetrated, it was necessary that effectual measures should be taken for thoroughly ventilating the workings; and when progress had been thus made safe, the search was renewed, and the extent of the disaster ascertained. In one spot a large number of the miners were found in a heap—in the hurry of their retreat one had

fallen over a tub, and the others falling upon him, and being unable to recover themselves, owing to the effect of the choke-damp, they all perished on that spot. Others were found in various parts of the workings, as they had fallen and died in their flight. It would appear that though many had been killed and scorched by the explosion, the greater number perished of the choke-damp. The dreadful misery of the inhabitants of the district cannot be described. Some families had lost the father, the brother, or several brothers—some father and brothers together—none but had lost some near relatives. Of one family, all the males perished. The aspect of the country on the following Sunday was most saddening. From the cottages, and along the paths, were seen to stream numerous funeral trains, some crossing each other as they wended their way to the parish churchyard, or the burial-grounds of the different chapels. The coffins were carried, several together, in carts, and trains of mourners—the relatives and fellow-workmen of the deceased—followed in long processions; the burial-grounds were crowded with dense masses as the corpses were consigned to the graves. In all, seventy-six persons perished by this terrible disaster.

So great a calamity naturally excited the greatest commiseration, and a considerable sum was subscribed for the relief of the widows and children of the deceased.

5. FATAL FIRE IN SHOREDITCH.

—A calamitous fire broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock, A.M., at a beer-shop in the Curtain Road, Shoreditch. The landlord and his family were aroused by the police

in sufficient time to escape ; but a lodger, being suddenly awakened by the alarm, lost his presence of mind, rushed into the burning rooms and perished : his wife, being intercepted by the flames, jumped out of the second-floor window, and received such injury by the fall that she died in a few minutes after admission into St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Their daughter and two other persons were also so much hurt by falling from the second-floor window, that they also were conveyed to the Hospital.

7. LAUNCH OF THE "HOWE," 121 GUNS.—A noble vessel of the most improved construction, to bear the name of the gallant victor of "the glorious First of June," and intended to replace the old *Howe*, of 120 guns, was launched at Pembroke amid the cheers of a large assemblage of visitors. The *Howe* was designed by Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, and was laid down in March, 1856. Her principal dimensions are as follows :—

	Feet.	In.
Length, extreme.....	301	1
Ditto, between perpendiculars	260	0
Ditto, keel for tonnage	220	0
Breadth, extreme.....	61	0
Ditto, for tonnage.....	60	2
Ditto, moulded	59	4
Depth in hold	26	4

Burden, in tons, 4236 10.94.

Her armament will be as follows :—

Lower Deck.—32 8-in. guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long.

Middle Deck.—32 8-in. guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long.

Main Deck.—32 32-pounders, 58 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. long.

Upper Deck.—26 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 ft. long ; 1 68-pounder, pivot, 95 cwt., 10 ft. long.

Her engines are 1000-horse power.

7. THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—

On the 12th May, 1859, a Circular from the Secretary of State for War announced that the Queen permitted the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps. This interesting document is given in our last volume. The patriotic spirit of the people caught eagerly the generous flame ; and although no imminent danger threatened our shores and made self-defence a matter of necessity, yet such was the general conviction that our vast national wealth and national character were insufficiently guarded, and could never be sufficiently guarded but by the personal exertions of the people, that numerous associations were formed in all parts of England.

As in every great national movement not arising from the pressure of immediate danger and the necessity of self-preservation, but based on the deep and rational conviction of the thoughtful, the earliest development of the Volunteer army was, or seemed, of slow growth. At first little was heard of it ; and, therefore, when time had permitted the formation of some general scheme, the widespread character of the movement was observed with a feeling of surprise. No sooner did a concurrence of reports indicate that the movement would be a great one, than the corps multiplied and strengthened in every direction. But although a very general armament was observable, the levies had not, before the close of the year, assumed a shape so organized and apparent as to have become a "great fact," and, therefore, did not obtain a place in the records of this *Chronicle*. Nevertheless, before the year closed, a considerable army of the most intelligent, active, and enterprising of our people

had attained a great degree of organization and efficiency, and in another month or two had become a matter of congratulation at home and of astonishment abroad. The Government—no ways unwilling, but still unaware of the immense addition to the security and respect of these realms which the “movement” was about to confer—were compelled to take in hand the rising force, and Her Majesty, always sensible to every manifestation of the love and respect of her people, had repeatedly shown her pride in the enthusiasm which had rallied such thousands round her throne. Before three months of the new year were passed, upwards of 70,000 of the *élite* of the population of England and Scotland were formed into bodies with military organization, and were training with great diligence, and for the most part provided with uniforms and accoutrements at their own expense. Where so much earnestness was accompanied with such great success, the time had come when the “Rifle Volunteers” might receive a formal recognition, and this came somewhat unexpectedly, in a form most gratifying to the loyal hearts of the force. Her Majesty announced her intention of holding a special *levée*, at which every officer might be personally made known to his Sovereign.

On the 7th March the ancient Palace of St. James looked down upon an unwonted sight. Pall Mall, St. James's Street, and the Mall, were occupied by groups of fine men, mostly in the prime of youthful manhood, clad in a great variety of military dresses. It had been wisely insisted by those who had taken the leading parts in organizing the movement, that the uniforms of the corps should be as

simple and inexpensive as possible; and in consequence the great majority of the infantry corps had adopted greys; but this general colour was somewhat varied by difference of tints and braidings, and especially by diversity in the patterns of the head coverings. Some corps had indulged in an independent taste; and their gayer vestments, and the more varied clothing of the cavalry and artillery corps, gave picturesqueness to the shifting groups that moved around the Palace. Nearly 2500 officers assembled on this interesting occasion.

It is worthy to be remarked how the self-planted institution outgrew first the conception of the Government, and then the anticipations of its own most ardent advocates. In December it was an uncertain growth; in March an organized force of 70,000 men,—riflemen, artillery, and cavalry, was represented by 2500 officers present in the chambers of the Sovereign. On that day Earl de Grey, Under Secretary of War, who had taken the movement under his particular care, told them “it would depend upon themselves whether the movement was to be worthy of England, or whether it was to become a mere laughing-stock. Before the end of the summer he thought the number of Volunteers would reach 100,000 men.” Before the end of the summer the number of Volunteers had reached 170,000 or 180,000 men, of whom 40,000 had been formed into battalions, so admirably trained and armed, that the official Inspector pronounced them fit to take their place in line of battle; 36,000 formed into administrative battalions, would be fit, with a little more training, to take their place beside them; and

the rest were working with such diligence and zeal that they would shortly become valuable soldiers. Indeed, it is probable, that had the summer months been any other than one uninterrupted series of rains and storms, the close of 1860 would have seen 250,000 or 300,000 Volunteers in efficient training.

GREAT FIRES IN LONDON.—The metropolis has witnessed two destructive fires within a few days.

On the 7th inst., a fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Skipper and East, in Eastcheap. The firm are very largely engaged in the printing business, and in the manufacture of ledgers, account-books, and other kinds of mercantile stationery. The fire occurred immediately after the premises were opened for business; and notwithstanding that assistance was immediately at hand, and that the brigade engines were speedily in action, the fire could not be subdued until one of the great floating engines was brought to the nearest wharf. By these united exertions the fire was got under in the afternoon. A large part of Messrs. Skipper's premises and stock was destroyed, and the rest much damaged. The neighbouring houses also suffered much injury; and at one time fears were entertained for the safety of the beautiful church of St. Dunstan's.

On the 16th, at 3 A.M., a very destructive fire occurred in the extensive premises of Mr. Matthews, currier and leather merchant, in Bermondsey. The fire originated in the stores, where were kept the materials for japanning leather. These are of a most inflammable nature, and the flames consequently extended with great ra-

pidity to the rest of the workshops. The bright glare of the flames summoned nearly all the engines of the brigade; but, notwithstanding their exertions, the whole range of buildings was destroyed.

9. BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE.—At the York assizes, Michael O'Brien, aged 40, was charged with burglary in the dwelling-house of the Rev. John Wynn, and stealing therein one coat and about 25*l.* in gold, and other articles, his property; also, with assaulting the said John Wynn, with intent to murder him, at Nappa, on the 1st of January last.

This was a very brutal affair. On the night of the 31st of December last Mr. Wynn and his household, which consisted of one or two women servants and a boy, retired to rest at 10 o'clock, leaving all safe. About 3 o'clock on the following morning the boy came to his master's bedside and told him that there were strangers in the house. Mr. Wynn rose, and immediately heavy footsteps were heard upon the stairs. Thereon, the boy took refuge in his bedroom and got under the bed, while Mr. Wynn secreted himself in a dark closet, opposite his own bedroom. The burglars having searched the boy's room, without discovering his concealment, proceeded to the closet, when Mr. Wynn presented himself. He then found that the burglars consisted of two persons, one of whom was taller than the other, and the features of both of whom were concealed. The taller man had in his hand a hay spade, while the lesser man carried a lamp. Mr. Wynn, on being struck with the hay spade on the head and severely hurt, immediately grappled the taller man, when a fierce

struggle ensued, which lasted at least twenty minutes. Several expressions were made use of by the burglars, who called out, "liver up, liver up, or I will give you the knife!" Blows were struck by the taller man at Mr. Wynn, the first of which, after providentially catching against the door, struck and cut the prosecutor down the forehead; but for the blow being broken, as described, it probably would have killed him. As it was, the prosecutor bled profusely from the wound which he had received. Later on in the struggle the taller man again aimed a blow at the head of the prosecutor, which he, however, received on his arm. Eventually, finding that from loss of blood he was getting weak, the prosecutor made a strenuous effort to possess himself of the spade, and, succeeding in wrenching it out of the man's hands, he threw it down stairs. Further violence was then used by both men, and on one of the burglars threatening to use the knife, Mr. Wynn seized his hand and sustained a cut about an inch long, as though it had been inflicted by a closed razor. The threat to give Mr. Wynn the knife alarming him, he begged them to give up using violence and they should have what they wanted. He had been knocked down and trampled upon, but after the above promise he was allowed to get up and go into his room. The lesser burglar followed and rifled the prosecutor's pockets, while he unlocked a drawer and gave them 28*l.* in gold, in an old kid glove, and some silver. They also possessed themselves of other property, and finally decamped by the staircase window. The wounds inflicted on the prosecutor were so severe as to incapacitate him from

performing his duties for several weeks. The police traced the burglars for some distance, but failed in capturing them; but the prosecutor had recognized the voice of the prisoner, who was the shorter burglar, as that of a man who had formerly been in his service, and he was apprehended. There were other circumstances which showed the prisoner to be guilty; but the boy who had witnessed the struggle from his hiding-place, was able to declare that the accused was the shorter of the two ruffians. The taller has not been discovered.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the learned Judge, who said that it was not the fault of the prisoner or his companion that they had not committed murder, passed sentence of death, to be commuted to penal servitude for life.

9. DREADFUL FURNACE ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred at the Dundyvan Iron Works, near Coatbridge. A large furnace was in full operation, when, from some unknown cause, a portion of the contents suddenly fell, forcing out a large quantity of half-liquid scoræ and ashes. This burning mass enveloped three men and a boy who were attending to the furnace. The clothing of these unfortunate creatures was consumed and their limbs charred; they were still living when extricated, but death came to their relief in a few hours.

SCENE IN AN AMERICAN LAW-COURT.—The Transatlantic mail contains an account of a peculiar mode of administering justice at Richmond, Virginia. As Captain Vincent Witcher was taking testimony relative to the divorce of his granddaughter from a man named Clemens, the latter and his brother

became angry and fired revolvers, grazing Witcher's clothing. The latter fired, and shot both dead. A grandson of Witcher, named Smith, attempted to enter, when the third Clemens fired upon him. Smith immediately killed him with a bowie knife. Captain Witcher is a veteran of seventy-five years, and seems to possess all the promptitude which is acquired by long experience.

14. THE LUTON MURDER.—At Bedford Assizes Joseph Castle was indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Castle, his wife, at Luton, on the 9th of August. The circumstances connected with the commission of this murder showed great and careful premeditation. The prisoner and the deceased woman had been married about two years, lodging in a house belonging to the prisoner's uncle, at Ware, in Hertfordshire. They had not lived happily together, and a day or two previous to the 8th of August there had been some wrangling between them, and the wife had determined to return to her mother. The deceased accordingly, on the morning of Monday, the 8th of August, left Ware on foot, accompanied by a young girl, a cousin of the prisoner, who carried a bundle of clothes for her, "repeatedly," as the girl said, "looking back, dreading lest her husband should be following her." The girl left her at Hertford, and she went on alone, stopping a short time at a house at Cromer Hyde. It was shown that very shortly after she had left, the prisoner was there making inquiries about her. In the mean time the deceased had arrived at Luton, and then went to her mother's house. She slept there that night, and appeared in great distress.

The next morning the prisoner came, and found her in bed at about half-past 6 o'clock, and endeavoured to persuade her to return with him. What passed between them that morning is not known; but at about half-past 10 o'clock they left her mother's house together, and were shortly afterwards seen ascending a rising ground called Sommer's-hill. On the side opposite to that on which they ascended is a mound and old chalk-pit called the Dell. Here the body of the deceased was found before 12 o'clock that morning, about two hours after she had left her mother's house. Death had been caused by a deep stab in the throat, but there were other wounds and marks, which proved that a desperate struggle had taken place in the road above the chalk-pit. In a barley-field, seven yards from the body, that afternoon a knife was found covered with fresh blood. This knife was shown to have been used by the prisoner's uncle, and to have been used by the prisoner and the deceased while lodging in the uncle's house. That same afternoon the prisoner went on to Welwyn, thirteen miles distant, and gave himself up to a police-constable, saying, "I am your prisoner. I have had a row with my wife, and cannot tell what the consequence was." Shortly afterwards a constable from Luton arrived, and told the prisoner that he had come to take him into custody on the charge of murdering his wife at Sommeries. The prisoner replied, "Murder! murder!" He appeared much excited at the time, and on his way back to Luton, while in custody, he said that he had never been in trouble before in his life, and this would not have happened if she (meaning his wife)

had kept away from Luton. On being asked where his wife was, he said, "I left her on the roadside, but she is found before now. I only struck her." The policeman then said, "Your wife is dead; you have cut her throat." He replied, "No; if her throat is cut she did it herself; but she has cut my hand." There was some blood on the front of his trousers, and a fresh cut on the thumb and finger of his right hand, which was then bleeding.

The defence set up for the prisoner was, that the circumstances were probably such as that the crime amounted to manslaughter only; that there was no evidence to show that the deceased had not died by her own hand. But the jury immediately found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to be hanged. This judgment was carried out.

15. TRIAL OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP FOR HETERODOXY.—The spectacle of a Protestant bishop put on his trial for heterodoxy is a very unusual one in these islands. Such a singular occurrence has, however, been presented in the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, was presented for holding heretical doctrine on the subject of the Eucharist. The parties were heard before the Bishops of the Church assembled in Synod at Edinburgh.

The presentment accused the bishop of holding and maintaining and teaching, in a charge delivered to his clergy on the 5th of August, 1857, and since published and republished by him, doctrines contrary and repugnant to, unsanctioned by, and subversive of, certain of the articles of religion, and certain parts of the formularies for public worship used in the Scottish

Episcopal Church, in so far as he taught (1) that "the Eucharistic Sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross;" (2) that "supreme adoration is due to the body and blood of Christ mysteriously present in the gifts," and that "the worship is due not to the gifts, but to Christ in the gifts;" (3) "that in some sense the wicked do receive Christ indeed, to their condemnation and loss," whereby the doctrines (1) of the oneness of the oblation of Christ finished on the cross, of the perfect propitiation which He there once made, and of the Holy Eucharist being a memorial or commemoration of His death and sacrifice on the cross; (2) of the non-adoration of the sacramental bread and wine, and non-corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood therein; and (3) "that the wicked are in no sense partakers of Christ," were contradicted and depraved. Several other passages in the presentment were also cited as tending generally to deprave the doctrines of the articles and formularies, by drawing aside the plain and full meaning thereof.

The Synod, having taken time for deliberation, this day delivered their judgment, which was in substance as follows:—

That the College of Bishops having considered the presentment, &c., and having heard parties fully thereon, "find that the said presentment is relevant and proven to the extent and effect aftermentioned. More particularly find, with reference to the charge contained under the first and second heads of the presentment, that the teaching of the respondent there complained of is unsanctioned by the Articles and Formularies of the Church, and is

to a certain extent inconsistent therewith; find that the third charge of the presentment is not proven. But in consideration of the explanations and modifications offered by the respondent in his answers in reference to the first charge; and in consideration, also, that the respondent now only asks toleration for his opinions, and does not claim for them the authority of the Church, or any right to enforce them on those subject to his jurisdiction, we, the College of Bishops, feel that we shall best discharge our duty in this painful case by limiting our sentence to a declaration of censure and admonition; and we do now solemnly admonish, and in all brotherly love entreat, the Bishop of Brechin to be more careful for the future, so that no fresh occasion may be given for trouble and offence, such as has arisen from the delivery and publication of the primary charge to his clergy complained of in the presentment."

15. SHOCKING MORTALITY ON BOARD A TRANSPORT-SHIP.—On the morning of Thursday, the *Great Tasmania*, transport, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta. She was known to have on board a large number of troops, and rumours immediately spread throughout the port that she was one vast lazaret-house. A steamer was engaged, and the vessel communicated with. When the officials went on board, the ship presented a shocking spectacle. There were, or there had been, within her decks, beside the crew, upwards of 1000 officers and soldiers, with women and children. More than 300 of these unfortunates were in the last stage of prostration from dysentery, scurvy, and fever—reduced to mere skeletons, their

VOL. CII.

bones and sinews merely covered with skin, and their faces, pallid and emaciated, more like those of corpses than living beings. About 140 were in such a fearful condition, that had the arrival of the ship been delayed but a few days they must have died. Many of them lay on the bare decks with most scanty covering, others, fortunate enough to be provided with hammocks, lay without any other covering than their ordinary apparel. The stench on the decks was sickening—below, pestilential. Immediate steps were taken to afford relief to the sufferers, and to remove from the ship her plague-stricken freight. A large quantity of beef, bread, and vegetables was sent on board. Spring carts were sent down to the beach to convey the sick to the infirmaries, and sixty rugs. This supply of clothing was insufficient even to cover the unfortunates, many of whom were consequently placed in the carts half naked. One died on the way. He had on nothing but a pair of drawers and a flannel shirt—both saturated with wet—and so, it was said, he had lain for weeks exposed to the weather. Three others died before the following night, and three corpses were removed from the ship. Others died in days or weeks after. How many may be said to have been restored to permanent health?

From the evidence of the military officers, it appeared that the troops embarked on board the *Great Tasmania* consisted of portions of nearly every European regiment in the late East India Company's army. They were all men who had taken share in the "strike," or whatever it may be most properly called, on occasion

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of the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown. The same reckless spirit of insubordination which had characterized this outburst continued to actuate the men when their demands had been, so unexpectedly, acceded to. Many were discharged at distant stations, and the whole course of their march thence to the place of embarkation was a continued alternation of riot and starvation. The condition of those at Calcutta was in no degree better—continued drunkenness and debauchery wasted their constitutions. Thus, this once formidable force, which had broken the strength of the great mutiny, by exertions without a parallel in history, debilitated by exposure and the climate, and now ruined by the wildest excesses, waited for embarkation, spectres of their former selves—broken-down debauchees. That nothing might be wanting to complete their folly and misery, most of them had bartered their clothes, overcoats, and blankets for the means of low indulgence. The Indian Government, moreover, were placed in a state of great perplexity by having this crowd of nearly 10,000 mutinous soldiers thrown upon their hands. They were bound by their contract to send them home, and it was necessary for safety and decency that they should be got away as soon as possible. But to this end every requisite was wanting. There were neither ships for transport, nor stores suited for the home voyage, nor (what was of vital importance to such a ragged, demoralized, and broken crew,) medicines or medical officers. The *Great Tasmania* was one of the few vessels available for the service. She had been formerly en-

gaged as an emigration ship, and was then licensed to carry 400 passengers; nor was any person allowed to embark who had any contagious or dangerous disease. On board this vessel were now packed more than 1000 adults, all in the lowest physical and moral condition, and without proper clothing, bedding, or covering. There was but one medical officer, aided by a dispenser, on board. The ship sailed from the Hoogley on the 9th November. A fortnight afterwards the beef was found to be bad, and was condemned by a committee of officers and the surgeon. (Indian beef is altogether unsuited for ship purposes.) Next the beer became undrinkable, and was thrown overboard. On the 29th December the biscuit was examined, and found so bad that 36,000 lbs. were condemned; part was thrown overboard and part kept *for ballast*. In consequence of this deficiency of provisions the floating misery put in to St. Helena, where some fresh provisions were obtained, and the sick somewhat relieved. On the 14th February the water ran short owing to leakage, and the crew, officers, and soldiers were put on short allowance: then the tea and coffee was reduced; then the beer and grog were stopped. Every part of the equipment was bad: the lime-juice—so essential in such a case—was bad; the pickles and preserved vegetables, invaluable as anti-scorbutics, gave forth an offensive smell.

The consequence of such a state of things to such a crew may be imagined: fever, cholera, dysentery, broke out; the men lost the power, and even the inclination, to assist themselves. At starting every man had his hammock, but

at every muster they were found deficient 50 or 100—the men, in fact, threw them overboard to save themselves the trouble of bringing them up to muster (or perhaps of cleansing them); the decks became foul with all the fœtor of disease; then came scurvy, the terrible consequence of foul air and bad food. During the voyage nearly 500 men were affected, and became so debilitated that they could scarcely be prevailed upon to take food. When the ship put into St. Helena on the 22nd January there had been many deaths; many succumbed to scurvy in February; and when the ship entered the Mersey on the 15th March, the survivors issued from her as the survivors of a plague-stricken city. In all about eighty persons perished on this disastrous voyage.

16. MURDER AT STAMFORD.—

An old lady of some property, and eccentric habits, residing at Stamford, has been found murdered, under horrible circumstances. The neighbours observed that the house of the deceased (whose name was Elizabeth Pulley) had not been opened for two days, and this circumstance giving rise to alarm, notice was given to the police, who, with a clerk to the deceased's solicitor, proceeded to the house. The front door was locked; but by scaling the garden wall entrance was gained to the house by the back-door, which was found open. On entering the kitchen, the body of Miss Pulley was found lying on the hearthstone in front of the fire-place. The deceased was fully dressed, a small bonnet lay against the head, and by her left side, between the body and the fire-place, was an upright brass candle-stick, which seemed to have fallen from her hand. The clothes were

partly burnt off, and the body was also much injured by fire. Materials for fire were arranged in the grate; but they had not been lighted. The various articles about the room did not appear to have been disarranged. In the breakfast-room, opposite the kitchen, there was on the table a bottle containing sherry, with a wine-glass, which had been used, by the side of it. About three glasses of wine had been taken from the bottle. The other rooms in the house presented no noticeable indications, though some drawers appeared to be in a confused and tumbled state. The observation of the examiners does not seem to have been very acute, for, notwithstanding some circumstances which should have aroused suspicion, they came to the conclusion that either the deceased had had a fit, and, in falling, had set her clothes on fire, or that she had accidentally set her clothes on fire and been burnt to death.

When, however, inquiries were made into the deceased's effects, a cheque for upwards of 500*l.*, and another for 110*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, were missed; next, it was found that some jewellery, which the deceased was known to wear, was gone. Indications of violence appeared on a diligent search. What was thought a human bone, but proved to be a tooth, with human hair adhering to it, was found among the ashes; then pieces of burnt cord; and then it was found that all the plate, of which the deceased was known to possess a quantity, had disappeared; and also her desk, in which she was accustomed to keep small articles of value. It was now thought that she had been murdered, and that the murderer, after plundering the house, had set fire to her clothes, pos-

sibly hoping that the destruction of the house would conceal his crime.

There was a cabinet-maker in Stamford named Corby. On the very day on which the body of the deceased was found, Corby's workmen observed on a shelf in the workshop a rose-wood writing-desk, with brass binding. Curiosity induced the men to examine the desk. Besides the usual contents of a desk, there were found in this, six gold mourning-rings, one inscribed "Thomas Pulley," another "Elizabeth Pulley;" a large gold coin, a large silver coin, numerous other remarkable coins of gold and silver, wedding and guard rings, and other articles, all of which were recognized as having been in the possession of Miss Pulley. There were also two gilt china ornaments, part of the deceased's furniture, on the same shelf. The men replaced the desk; and Corby came in soon after. He took down the desk, and took it away, with the observation, "These ought to have gone home; they have no business here." The china ornaments disappeared before the following morning. On searching his house, after Corby had been taken into custody, the police found the lock, screws, esccheon, and the ornamental brass of a writing-desk in the ashes of a fire in Corby's shop. Various other small articles which had belonged to the deceased were also found. The workmen talked about what they had seen, and Corby was arrested. The larger of the two cheques had been found on a renewed search, in the deceased's house, and that for 11*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* was found to have been presented by Miss Pulley herself at the Stamford bank. She

received in payment one 10*l.* note issued by the bank, and the rest in coin. No such sum of money was found in the house; but Corby had paid some arrears of rent with such a note. It was found also that Corby had given to a woman a pair of boots, which were identified as a pair which had been sold by the maker to Miss Pulley.

The inquiries into the perpetration and circumstances of so terrible a crime were protracted to a great length, and every result tended to prove conclusively that Corby was the murderer, and that he had committed the crime on the night of the 16th March. All speculation on the subject was, however, cut short by the determined suicide of the accused. He was confined in a cell in Stamford gaol, and, having conducted himself quietly, was subjected to no special surveillance. On the morning of the 19th of April—an exact month after the discovery of Miss Pulley's corpse—it was discovered that he had hanged himself. He had torn a strip about a foot in width from one of his sheets, and having twisted it into a kind of rope, had attached one end to an iron stanchion of the window (which he had opened for the purpose), the other end he had tied securely round his neck, with the knot under his left ear. He had then climbed into a window-seat and thrown himself thence. Although it is probable that his death must have been very gradual, there was no appearance of any struggle, and a turnkey who slept in an adjoining cell had heard no noise. He had written on the cell slate a letter to his wife and children, which contained neither an admission nor denial of his guilt.

About a month after this, a

large portion of the missing plate was discovered in a rather singular manner. Two men were fishing in the back-water of some mills near Stamford, when their attention was attracted to something glittering on the bottom. By a dexterous use of their hooks they succeeded in drawing out about thirty silver spoons, forks, &c., all of which were part of the plunder of Miss Pulley's house.

16. A SHIP'S CREW POISONED.—About a fortnight ago, a Prussian brig *Heinrich Gustav*, in entering the harbour of Ramsay, Isle of Man, ran upon a bank, and finally became a total wreck. The master and crew were berthed ashore. On the 16th instant the captain's son was taken violently ill, and after enduring great pain died: at the same time the rest of the crew became similarly affected, and before morning three died. On inquiry, it was found that when the master, in conjunction with others, purchased the vessel, there was on board as part of the stores a can, of which the contents were unknown; but which was supposed to be arrowroot. In the confusion of the wreck this can was taken ashore along with an earthenware jar of arrowroot, and other cook's stores. When, therefore, the contents of the earthen jar were exhausted, the captain's son brought to the cook this fatal can, and the cook added to the mess four table-spoonfuls of arsenic—for such in fact was the white material in the can. The captain's son died in twenty minutes after he had taken his share of the supper.

18. FALL OF THURSTON CHURCH TOWER.—Shortly before midnight of Sunday, the 18th instant—and therefore but a few hours after evening service—the tower of

Thurston Church (near Bury St. Edmund's) fell with a great crash, bringing down at the same time the roof of the nave and aisles to the extent of thirty-five feet, with three pillars and arches on one side and two on the other, and burying in the ruins the peal of five bells and the font, shattering the pews and the great door, and much injuring the organ (nearly a new one), which had been placed at the west end of the north aisle, close to the tower. The tower was about seventy-five feet high, the lower part of the fourteenth century, the upper of a later date. The church also dates from the fourteenth century, but with many later alterations.

19. CURIOUS WILL CASE.—The Assize Court at Derby has been engaged for three days in trying a will case, which involves some very curious circumstances.

The testator, George Nuttall, was a surveyor, residing at Matlock—a business-like and shrewd man, not overburdened with education, nor very careful in morals—for he lived on terms of more than cousinhood with a female cousin; whose sister served them in the lower capacity of maid-servant. This latter, in time, married a young man named Else, whom the testator had brought up in his office, and employed in copying documents, keeping accounts, and sometimes in writing his letters. Besides his illegitimate children, the testator's next relatives were cousins. By inheritance and fortunate building speculations, the testator had accumulated a nice property of some 1200*l.* a year of real estate, 10,000*l.* personalty. He died on the 7th of March, 1856; and on search being immediately made, his will, duly executed, was

found in a gummed envelope, in a deal closet, the lock of which had to be forced. This instrument was known to have been executed in duplicate; and on the day of the funeral the second document was found, in the same cupboard, wrapped in an envelope, on which was written in the testator's writing, the words, "This is my right will." On comparing the two documents it was found that there were interlineations in the second not to be found in the first; and that, whereas the first-found will, after providing for his cousin and her illegitimate children, disposed of the residue to various relatives, the subsequently-found will, by one of its interlineations, gave a devise to Else. A vast quantity of the deceased's papers were removed to Else's house. On the subsequent death of one of the legatees, the solicitor acting for the executors, Mr. Newbold, requested Else to look among those papers for a certain document. On doing so, Else found, in a basket of papers, a gummed envelope; which on being opened was found to contain a codicil, which after accurately reciting the original will, revoked certain legacies and made other dispositions greatly to the benefit of Else; and the attorney himself received an annuity of 50*l.* a year, and his son an estate of some value. Some time afterwards Else, who had been appointed surveyor of highways in the place of his deceased employer, requested Mr. Newbold to search for a certain estimate book. He did so with Else's assistance. The book was found and laid on a desk. Else dined with Mr. Newbold, and was about to leave without the book, until his attention was called to it; and

then, on Else or young Newbold taking it up, a paper was observed pinned within it, which proved to be a second codicil, by which Else was benefited to a still further amount—he received, in fact, a considerable estate. This was not the end of these testamentary discoveries. A third codicil was found under more extraordinary circumstances in October, 1857. Else was then occupying George Nuttall's house, having before resided in a house of which the yearly rent was 6*l.*, and had determined to furnish a room to which access from the house was had by going through the yard up a flight of stone steps, through a hay chamber. The room adjoined to Mr. Nuttall's bed-chamber, but there was no communication between the two. This room Else employed a lad named Champion to clean, and as the lad was not tall enough to open the window, Else took hold of the window-seat in order to put himself into a better position for opening the window. The window-seat was about three feet high, and the window opened with a horizontal slide. In so doing the window-seat, of which he caught hold, slipped away from the mortar into which it was set, and left an opening between it and the window. Hearing the boy exclaim, "What's that?" Else got down, and took from the opened place a jar to which the lad pointed. It was a common stone pickle-jar, and was found to contain a canvas bag of sovereigns, which was wrapped about a paper marked "third codicil," and attested, like the second, by Adams and Job Knowles, and dated January 12. Under this codicil Else was further benefited by being made residuary devisee after various devises. The

validity of the original will, without the interlineations (which were void) was not disputed: the genuineness of the three codicils was the matter on which the court had to determine. The marvels and confusion of this strange story do not end here; the glorious uncertainty of the law has added its mystifications to circumstances already sufficiently obscure. The Court of Chancery, being first applied to to settle the difficulties, after due deliberation, transferred the decision to the Courts of Common Law. The result cannot be described as satisfactory. The first jury found that the codicils were genuine; a new trial was obtained, and the second jury found that they were forged; and now passing back from the sharp fever of common law to the wasting consumption of Chancery, the estate of the late George Nuttall seems likely to end—like the great case of *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*—in costs.

21. TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS. — The American journals contain an account of a terrible tragedy perpetrated in the highway of New York harbour. On the morning of the 21st of March, three men, while in the bay off Staten Island, discovered an oyster-sloop with her sails torn to shreds and hanging over her side, which, with the general appearance of the craft, induced them to believe that she had been abandoned. They boarded the sloop, which proved to be the *E. A. Johnson*, of Islip, Long Island. No living thing was on board. The deck was full of clotted blood and hair. On entering the cabin large pools of blood were found on both sides of the stove, and in the companion way. The starboard quarter on the outside had much blood on

it, apparently finger prints. Her boat was gone. From the articles found, it was clear that she had not been honestly abandoned. She was towed into harbour, and examined by the proper officers. The deck of the vessel presented the appearance of a slaughterhouse. Everything was covered with blood from stem to stern; matted hair was found upon the deck, and full and complete evidence of a terrible massacre was plain. An examination was next made of the cabin, and the sight here, if possible, was worse than upon the deck. Floor, tables, chairs, and washstand were besmeared with gore, and everything was disarranged, giving evidence of a furious struggle. A hammer, weighing about three pounds, was found upon the floor, covered, like all else, with blood. Considerable hair was also found upon it, and it seemed to be the instrument with which the murderous assaults had been committed. From appearances it was judged that the crew, being attacked in the cabin, made a desperate resistance, and that during the struggle all available means of attack and defence were used. After the examination of the cabin had been concluded the deck was again visited, and a close inspection of it still more satisfied everybody that a barbarous murder had been committed. From the cabin door there was an unbroken line of blood to the guards; but there was the appearance of a struggle, as the pool was very large; then, again, marks of bloody hands were seen upon the guard, and a hatchet mark. Blood ran down the outer side also. Forward, at the mast, there was more evidence of a terrible struggle. A large pool of blood, yet fresh, lay

tending to the bow; and here, again, human hair was found. The mast and sails were slightly besmeared, and on the guards, near by, were more imprints of bloody hands. Nothing could be discovered as to the cause of the tragedy, or of the ultimate fate of the crew. The owner and commander of the vessel was a man of respectable character, about 34 years of age, living on Long Island; his crew consisted of three men. The vessel left Key port on Sunday, the 18th; the next known of her was that on the morning of the 21st a schooner came into collision with her. At that time she seemed unmanageable, and there was only one man on board of her, who ran towards the bow. An hour or two afterwards she was found abandoned as related. For some reasons, which do not appear in the journals, a man named Hicks was suspected of having murdered the master and crew, throwing their bodies overboard. He was tracked and arrested, and on his person were found the watch belonging to the unfortunate master, and other articles, which clearly connected him with the crime; but he made further question unnecessary by confessing the whole. He said that the murder took place between 9 and 10 o'clock at night on the 19th or 20th of March; that there were five persons on board the vessel at the time—viz. Captain Burr, the two Watts boys and the "Devil." One of the Watts boys was at the bow on the look-out, and he and the "Devil" despatched him by a blow upon the head with a heavy instrument. The other Watts was below at the time, and while coming up to see what caused the noise, "we," he said,

despatched him in the same way that "we" did his brother. "We" then, he said, proceeded to the cabin, and with an axe attacked Captain Burr. He was a powerful man and fought desperately, but "we" finally despatched him. "We" left the bodies on the deck for about an hour, and then threw them overboard. When asked how he felt after the murder while alone at sea, he replied that the Devil had sustained him but had now deserted him. He also confessed having been concerned in the mutiny and murders on board the ship *Saladin* in 1844 near the coast of Nova Scotia, but gave no particulars. His execution, on the 13th of July, was attended by more than 10,000 persons. The horrible occurrence had excited the utmost interest at New York and all its maritime suburbs, and the harbour was covered with a fleet of yachts, steam-boats, and wherries. The sloop which had been the scene of the tragedy "was in attendance."

23. BOAT ACCIDENTS.—Two accidents, by which several lives were lost, happened on this day.

Of one of these, which occurred at Worcester, the circumstances are very melancholy. The Worcester and Hereford railway had been opened some months for passenger traffic from the west bank of the Severn to Malvern, about eight miles; but the bridge over the Severn had not been passed by the Government inspector of railways, who did not consider it sufficiently strong for the purpose. In order to strengthen it, the engineer had caused to be placed six tiers of massive wooden piles or supports, three under each of the two arches, which, of course, offered considerable obstruction to

the traffic on the river, and caused a distressing accident. As a canal-boat, laden with coal, was passing under the bridge, she struck against the piles, and immediately capsized. At the time there were seven persons on board, viz. the captain, named Whitehouse, his wife, three children, a sister of Mrs. Whitehouse, and a boatman named Causer. The captain was steering, the children were in the cabin, Mrs. Whitehouse was washing in the hatchway, and Causer was rowing. Whitehouse contrived to hold on by the piles, and seizing his wife by the hair of the head, held her suspended until a boat came out to their assistance. Causer swam ashore, but the three children and Mrs. Whitehouse's sister, aged fifteen, were all drowned.

The other misfortune occurred at Portsmouth, to a boat belonging to H.M.S. the *Firebrand*, lying at Spithead.

Between 1 and 2 P.M., the galley, with her usual crew, six in number, and a stoker who had obtained leave to go on shore to see his wife, was despatched from the ship to the shore for the purpose of bringing off Commander Bruce, who was on shore receiving his orders. It had been blowing heavily all day from the south-west, with a good deal of sea at times. In the harbour channel, where the ebb had made out strong at the time the boat left the vessel for the shore, there was a heavy sea, caused by the meeting of the tide and wind. As the boat, under a lug sail, got into this broken water, she buried her bow in the trough of the sea, and, not rising again, filled and turned over. The men clung to the keel, and the boat turned over again, the coxswain got into her with another

man clinging to the opposite gunwale. The remainder of the crew appear to have had hold of the boat, but dropped off one by one from exhaustion, and the heavy sea with the strong ebb, before aid could reach them. The disaster was witnessed from the shore, and several boats put off, but as the wind blew fresh on shore, and the sea was heavy, they were unable to reach the spot. The coxswain and his companion in misfortune would also have perished had not a steam-tug been lying in the harbour with her steam up. Her captain immediately pushed out, and arrived in time to save the two men on the boat.

24. THE INDIAN MUTINEERS.—KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN.—One of the most atrocious of the Indian revolvers has met his just doom by the hands of the hangman—Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly. This miscreant was the descendant and representative of the former ruler of Rohilcund, who died in battle resisting our most unjust invasion of that country; his family were displaced and reduced to poverty. The descendant of this unfortunate patriot was a dangerous wanderer in our States, when it was thought safer to make some provision for him rather than that his sense of injuries should be exasperated by the bitterness of poverty. He was made a Sudder Ameer, or native judge, and had afterwards retired on a small pension. When, therefore, the mutiny broke out, and the sepoy stationed at Bareilly had murdered their officers, Khan Bahadoor Khan put himself at the head of the movement, as a prince asserting his right to his ancestral dominions. As we certainly had no claim upon the gratitude of the

Khan or his people, the assumption of the chief would have inferred little moral guilt; but with the power came the fiendish passion for revenge. The Khan caused the strictest search to be made for all Europeans, who, when found, were tried before him in mockery of the forms of justice, and put to death. Among these butcher-like executions were two which gave the Khan especial delight. Among the captives were Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, two judges of the Zillah court at Bareilly. These unfortunate gentlemen were tried in their own court, with a fantastic imitation of their own mode of procedure, sentenced to be hanged, and were executed publicly in the principal square of the town. The Khan having been taken prisoner, was tried for these flagrant crimes; his criminality was beyond doubt, and he was hanged on a gallows erected in the main street of Bareilly, on the very spot where he had raised the Mahometan green flag of rebellion. The certainty of death appeared to give unrestrained play to the ferocity of his nature; even when the warrant of execution was read to him, when the murder of the Europeans was mentioned, he burst forth, "I have killed a thousand dogs, and would, if I could, kill a thousand more."

Mummoo Khan, the minister and favourite of the Begum of Oude, has been transported for life.

Hurkishen Sing, Hurkaru of Koer Sing, who led the mutineers to the attack of Arrah, has been hanged.

28. ROBBERY AND ARSON.—At Liverpool, Thomas Challinor was indicted for wilfully setting fire to a warehouse in Liverpool, in the

occupation of Elijah Pryce, with intent to defraud.

The peculiarity of this case was, the deliberate manner in which the prisoner and his associates were prepared to burn all Liverpool down to conceal their peculations. The prosecutor, Mr. Elijah Pryce, is in partnership with Mr. Lace as a general broker at Liverpool, and the prisoner had been their warehouseman since October, 1853. In the course of December last they had 113 casks of olive oil warehoused in Carson's cellar B, in Basinghall Street, Liverpool. The room immediately above the cellar was occupied by a man named Duffy. The warehouse was locked up safely on the night of the 31st of December last, but in the course of that night a fire was discovered in the cellar where the oil was warehoused, which, however, was extinguished by the fire brigade. On going into the cellar two casks of oil were found to be entirely burnt, and one partially so. Two days afterwards, in consequence of some information the police had obtained, the remaining casks of oil were examined, and several were found to be entirely emptied, and others partially so. Altogether about 10 tons 14 cwt. in weight, and 500*l.* in value in oil were discovered to have been stolen. On a further examination of the premises, three casks were found at the far end of the cellar filled with oil, and on them was placed a large quantity of rosin chips which came to within two feet of the room above, occupied by Duffy, and immediately over where these chips were piled on the casks, a portion of the floor of Duffy's room was torn up. On examining Duffy's room, a large quantity of rosin-wood was found

placed over the hole in the floor across the joists, so as to catch the flames from the wood below when set on fire. The prisoner had absconded, but, on being traced and captured, he made a confession of the whole affair. He said that Duffy had proposed to him a scheme for robbing his employers. For this purpose he hired a cellar in Wolstenholme Square, in the name of "Stewart." The confederates then broke a hole through the flooring between the prosecutor's and Duffy's rooms, through which they pumped the oil into the upper room, and placed it in casks. It was then sent, as in the regular course of business, to the store in Wolstenholme Square, as was also a quantity of valona, which they seem to have stolen from a room above Duffy's. When they had stolen as much as they thought they could purloin without discovery, Duffy brought five or six sacks of rosin-chips, which they poured down the hole in the floor into the prosecutor's room, and spread about in the room above, and then poured upon them four gallons of naphtha. At 12 o'clock of New Year's night the two worthies struck a light and set fire to the combustibles. Most fortunately for the neighbourhood, their plan did not prove effectual. Duffy, who was probably the greater villain of the two, has escaped capture.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

29. THE ASHCOMBE MURDER.—At the Derizes Assizes, Serafin Manzano, a Spaniard, was indicted for the wilful murder of Anastasia Trowbridge, at Ashcombe, on the 3rd of November last. The pri-

soner claimed the privilege of being tried by a mixed jury.

An interpreter being sworn, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The husband of the unfortunate woman lived with his wife in a cottage at a lonely place called Ashcombe, in the parish of Tollard Royal. On the morning of the 3rd day of November last, the prosecutor breakfasted with his wife at half-past 6. He was employed on the roads about half a mile from his cottage. At 7 o'clock he went to work. About 1 o'clock he returned home to his dinner. When his wife went out she was in the habit of placing the key of the door in a hole made for that purpose. On returning home, the prosecutor found the door locked, and on searching for the key it was not to be found. This aroused his suspicions, and he looked in at the window, but could not see anything. He then went round to the back of the house, and, on looking through a window there, he saw his wife's feet on the ground, she apparently lying down. He immediately broke two panes of glass, opened the hasp of the window, and got into the room, when he discovered his wife lying with her back to the wall, her face covered with blood, and quite dead. The poor man immediately ran to the nearest cottages, and returned with assistance. On going up-stairs the room was found very much disturbed; the things were scattered about, and on the prosecutor coming up he discovered that some clothes had been carried away, and among other things two coats, a pair of leggings, a hat, an umbrella, and a pair of boots, one of the coats being a tweed, and the other a blue

coat, which had been presented to the husband of the murdered woman by an Agricultural Society. There were splashes of blood inside the door and about the walls, and a great smear of blood for two yards from the door into the room where the body was lying, and some outside the door; her face was dreadfully cut with some sharp instrument, and it would seem that she had been dragged along the ground to the spot where the body was lying. The lower extremities were cold, but some part of the thighs had warmth in them, and from all appearances the murder had been committed about 11 o'clock. There was a saw found in the passage which usually hung up in the house, and when the body was examined it was found that two of the blows had evidently been inflicted with the saw, and the white handle of a razor was found inside the back door, and the blade at another spot. It was apparent that the poor woman had gone to the door—perhaps to drive away some intruder, and had been there attacked and murdered.

The prisoner had been wandering about the country obtaining casual work. On the 20th October he had been employed by a farmer, and was then noticed to have a looking-glass and a white-handled razor. When arrested he was found still to possess the glass, but the razor was gone. On the 30th October he was wandering about in great distress near Ashcombe, and was then observed to wear a cord waistcoat. That waistcoat was found after the murder in a wood near the murdered woman's cottage. On the 1st November he was still wandering about near the place, begging by

signs. After the murder the whole of the clothes he then wore were found in the wood. On the morning of the murder a man was seen coming from the cottage with a bundle, and being hallooed to, limped hastily away. Next day he was seen twenty miles off, having in his possession every article of dress, and the umbrella, which had been stolen from the cottage; and for several days afterwards was offering these articles for sale. When apprehended at Southampton he was lame, and one of his fingers was cut as by some sharp instrument.

The prisoner attempted to account for his possession of the clothes by saying that he had met a man, woman, and child in a shed where they passed the night, and that he had exchanged clothes with the man, who also gave him the bundle containing the clothes taken from the cottage.

He was immediately found *Guilty*, and sentenced to death; which sentence was carried into execution.

31. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—The untoward termination of the great annual contest between Oxford and Cambridge, recorded in the *CHRONICLE* of last year, p. 50, left the exciting question of superior prowess undecided. Both Universities, therefore, put forward their best men to win the best place this year. The universal interest taken in the struggle—the Derby of the Thames—produces this inconvenience, that the crowds of excited spectators seriously interfere with the exertions of the champions; and the misconduct of the river steam-boats, chartered to convey witnesses of the sport, had become

uncontrollable, and was, indeed, the immediate cause of last year's catastrophe. For these reasons, and because the state of the tide would not otherwise have suited the usual course, the match was appointed to come off at the early hour of 8.30 A.M. This precaution had the effect of thinning the numbers of the equestrians and pedestrians who gallop and rush along the towing-paths on these occasions—to the infinite danger of their own lives and limbs; but the steam-boats were as numerous, as crowded, and as forward as ever. The Oxford crew, on consideration of their past performances, were rather the favourites; they pulled in the same boat as last year. The Cambridge crew had discarded their unfortunate embarkation, and propelled a new and stronger boat, built expressly for the occasion by Searles. The boats started from Putney-bridge on the most even terms; but after a brief struggle the Oxonians began to push in advance: the Cambridge men now warmed to their work, with such steady and well-trained power, that they again became even, and at Hammersmith-bridge were a clear length a-head. The Oxonians made the most strenuous exertions to recover the lost ground, and by a desperate spurt had closed up the space between the boats: but again the steady power of their opponents prevailed, and at Barnes railway-bridge it was clear that the race was lost. As the Cambridge boat passed the winning-post the Oxonians tossed up their oars in token of an honourable defeat.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the year 1860 is perhaps the most extraordinary on record—certainly some of its phenomena find

no parallel since the commencement of trustworthy observations.

The brief notice of the last quarter of 1859 records the sudden rise in the temperature on the last two days of the year—the first day of 1860 presented a still greater increase: it was no less than 16° warmer than the average. On the 2nd January, the thermometer began to fall, but still continued above the average, until the 25th, when a period of cold weather set in, which lasted to the end of the quarter. The highest reading of the thermometer at Greenwich was $59^{\circ}5$, the lowest $23^{\circ}2$. The result of these variations was, that the general temperature of the winter quarter was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ daily in defect of the average temperature of the preceding nineteen years; but if compared with the preceding year, January was 3° , February $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and March $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ colder than in 1859.

The most remarkable of the atmospherical phenomena of the quarter, and of the whole year, were the frequent and great changes in the pressure of the atmosphere and an almost continuous succession of gales of wind. The rapid rises and falls of the barometer can only be appreciated by a daily scale: but on the 26th January the mercury *rose* $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; *fell* $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on the 27th; *rose* $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on the 28th. On the 3rd February it *rose* $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and on many subsequent days a variation of 1 in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. was marked. The air has been in "rapid motion" for times equalling in the aggregate twelve hours of each day; and each gale was of more than usual duration. From January 20th the wind blew for forty successive hours, the pressure frequently rising to 18 lbs. the square

foot. On the 23rd the wind blew for twenty-three hours without ceasing, with pressures of the same amount. From 9 A.M., February 1st, a gale blew for forty hours, and on the 5th for forty-six hours, the registers indicating a force of 12 lbs. : on the 7th February there commenced a gale of thirty hours ; on the 15th of forty-seven hours ; on the 19th of fifty-seven hours ; on the 27th of forty-two hours. During this latter storm the gale rose to a hurricane, a pressure of 28 lbs. being registered. This kind of stormy weather continued to the end of the quarter.

The health of the population was not materially affected by the season, the deaths being but very slightly above the average. The births also were somewhat in excess ; the marriages were proportionately fewer than in 1859, but more numerous than on the average of eleven years.

The price of provisions corresponded to this general average. The price of wheat, 44s. 5d. the quarter, taking an intermediate place between 46s. 5d. in 1858, and 40s. 8d. in 1859. The price of meat was somewhat lower. Potatoes also, 130s. a ton, were lower than in 1848, but 44 per cent. higher than in 1859 (90s.) Pauperism exhibited a slight progress in the continuous decline.

APRIL.

2. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR NEWCASTLE. — At Seaton Burn, about six miles from New-

castle, are very extensive collieries, at which several engines are employed in pumping, winding, and other labours. These are put in action by six huge boilers, each 32 feet in length by 6 feet 10 in. in diameter. Five of these were in full operation at 9.30 A.M., when one of them exploded with terrific force, tearing the brickwork of the bed on which it rested into fragments, and scattering them around. The exploded boiler flew into the air to the height of the furnace chimney, and the principal portion, weighing about six tons, taking an easterly direction, alighted in a garden on the opposite side of the North Road, about 150 yards distant, where it lay spread out into a huge sheet. A smaller fragment fell on the road, about fifty yards nearer to the pit, while another, also of comparatively trifling dimensions, was carried southward over the engine-house, and deposited on the pit-heap. The engine-man and a stoker, who were standing at the fire-hole, were killed instantaneously, and two other persons died subsequently. The fragments of the brickwork and iron struck and wounded several persons in the neighbourhood, and some cottages were injured.

On the 31st August, a yet more fatal explosion took place at the Dundyvan Iron Works, in the same neighbourhood. Four boilers were employed for the machinery of the bar-iron shops. At 6 A.M., one of these exploded, tearing up its own bed, and displacing two adjoining boilers ; bricks, stone, and iron were hurled in all directions, walls were thrown down, and the building destroyed. Many of the workmen were buried in the

ruins ; when these were removed, four men were taken out quite dead ; another was found with his skull smashed in by descending bricks ; from twenty-five to thirty others were struck, and more or less injured by the flying materials.

Many other fatal occurrences from the same cause are recorded in the country newspapers of this period. As at Tunstall, Norfolk, on the 21st April, when one person was killed, and others injured, by the explosion of an agricultural engine ; on the 19th May, at saw-mills at Newton Green, Ayr, when two men and three boys were slain ; at the end of May, when four accidents occurred in South Staffordshire, by which two men were killed, and others injured ; at Wintorpe, near Newark, on June 15th, when Mr. Ingledew, a millwright, and one of his men, lost their lives, from the scalding steam and water.

3. SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT FALCON DOCK.—A singular and fatal accident occurred at the Falcon Dock, Bankside, Southwark. In the afternoon a carter in the employ of Mr. Chamberlayne, a carman, was sent to the dock to take a load of bricks from a barge that was lying at the dock. He had a cart and one horse ; and it being nearly low water at the time he arrived, he drove into the water close to the barge, and was about to commence loading. At this spot there is a very sudden fall in the shore ; and whether the horse had reached forward to drink, or from some other cause, he stumbled forward into deep water. The carter, who was in the cart, and had the reins in his hand, was seen to make a strong effort to pull the horse up, but did not

succeed, and in an instant horse, cart, and man sank in deep water, the accident being witnessed by a number of persons who were close to the spot. An alarm was, of course, immediately given, and drags were procured, which were used at once, but, strange to say, no trace of either cart, horse, harness, or the unfortunate driver could be discovered. Some time afterwards the cart, without its wheels, and the body of the horse secured by the harness in the shafts, were found floating in the river below London Bridge. The corpse of the man was discovered near a month after the accident close to the spot where it had occurred.

NUMEROUS FIRES WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Numerous fires, each attended with loss of life, have recently occurred.

On the 4th April, a fire broke out in the extensive tallow-melting premises of Messrs. Brown, in Somers Town. Mrs. Brown and a servant were rescued by the bravery of a police constable ; but on a subsequent search of the ruins, the blackened corpse of Mr. Brown's son, aged 4 years, were found.

On the same day, there was a fire in Whitechapel. The family were all rescued by the intrepid exertions of Conductor S. Wood, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire ; but the occurrence is note-worthy, as the same brave fellow has now rescued 119 persons from perishing in the flames.

On the 6th instant, a coffee-shop in Wellington-street, Strand, was found to be in flames. The fire-escapes were quickly at hand, and all the inmates were, as was supposed, removed. But as the

flames enveloped the house, a man was seen at a second-floor window, wildly gesticulating for rescue, amid the fire and smoke. Rescue was unhappily impossible, and the poor fellow sunk back into the burning house.

On the 20th, a house in the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, was on fire. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done; but a child perished.

11. DOUBLE MURDER BY AN INSANE SISTER.—Great excitement was caused in Pendlebury, a suburb of Manchester, by a rumour that an old man named Scholes, and his son, had been found dead in their cottage, under circumstances leading to a belief that a fearful crime had been committed. It appeared that Joseph Scholes, a journeyman printer, who lived in the same cottage with his father, a brother, and a sister, fell down in a fit while returning from his work, and was taken to the police-station on the supposition that he was drunk. He was detained until nearly 9 o'clock in the evening, when the real nature of his condition appearing, he was discharged. On reaching the cottage, he found no one below, and went to bed. He could hear throughout the night his sister making a peculiar noise, to which he was accustomed, the unfortunate woman being subject to fits and considered deranged. The next morning, no one appearing, Joseph Scholes became alarmed, and broke open the door of his sister's room. The sister was sitting in a chair, the father and son were lying on the floor together, quite dead. They had been strangled by the insane woman, neither, owing to physical infirmity, having been able to offer much resistance, though there

were marks of blows about the room, as though by a stick. The circumstances of that dreadful night are only matter of conjecture; but from a statement of the poor maniac, it is supposed that the old man and his son went to the woman's room to coerce her into quiet; and that on their striking her, she had turned upon them with a maniac's strength and fury, and strangled both with her hands.

12. BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The immense activity of commerce and manufactures at this period produced a corresponding demand for money, and the Bank Directors had, on the 29th March, raised their rate of discount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the 12th April, they made a further advance to 5 per cent. The cause of this proceeding was the extraordinary drain of notes from the Bank reserve, amounting to nearly 3,000,000*l.* in excess of the average. Some inexplicable movements of the money-dealing houses caused some apprehension. These establishments suddenly refused to continue their operations on the ordinary scale, and in some quarters, which were accustomed to rely on these connections for support, were put to great alarm and danger. A panic seemed impending, when the alarm was allayed by the discovery that much of the inconvenience had arisen from a proceeding of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., the largest of the discount houses. These gentlemen suddenly withdrew from the Bank 1,550,000*l.* in notes, with the view of locking them up in their own safe. The experiment terminated in their carrying the notes back to the Bank in a week. The singular proceedings of this and

the other discount houses is supposed to have originated in resentment at the application of the Bank rule against rediscounting. Matters soon reverted to their former confidence, and on the 11th May the rate of discount was reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and on the 24th to 4 per cent.

17. EXTENSIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH.—At an early hour in the morning, an extensive conflagration commenced at Wood's wharf, Greenwich, opposite the Seamen's Hospital Ship. The buildings are such as are generally found on the water-side, ancient, built of timber, close-packed, and scrambling. They were occupied by sail-makers, shipwrights, boat-builders, and by numerous poor families. The flames spread with great rapidity over these tenements, driving the inhabitants forth into the streets, naked from their beds. Their humble furniture was consumed; and also, unfortunately, many of the workshops, where their daily bread is earned. A considerable quantity of timber and spars, cordage, and other materials, were destroyed. Altogether nearly fifty houses and workshops were consumed.

— GREAT PRIZE-FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT—SAYERS AND HEENAN.—The early volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER chronicle the heroic combats of the champions of the prize-ring. Those were the palmy days of the noble science of self-defence—when Broughton and Jackson and Bourke, Gully, Belcher, Cribb and Spring, and a host of worthies of the fist carried their colours within the stakes, nor withdrew them while one spark of vital force remained to maintain them flying. In those days prize-fighting was a national sport, and a

prize-fighter a companion for a Peer—nay, for a Prince—when a nobleman was proud of the honour of being a “judicious bottle-holder” to a champion of the ring, and when a Prince of the Blood Royal “backed,” and almost “seconded” Broughton in a prize-fight fought in a metropolitan church-yard!—when a successful career in the ring and on the turf elevated a prize-fighter to the House of Commons, and more than one hero retired on his laurels to a respectable and respected social circle. Those days, with all that professional sense of honour which became almost a virtue, and all their instances of baseness and their evil teachings to the multitude, have long since passed away; the champions are gone, their patrons are dust, their virtues have become mythical; and with them has gone the interest of the respectable portion of society. It is singular, therefore, that these pages should now, in these days of humanity and refinement, be called upon to record one of the highest exhibitions of this science which has hitherto been known; a prize-fight which produced two champions equal in skill and courage to the best of those which graced “the Middle Ages” of the Regency; which was marked by as much rectitude as is to be found in the highest days of the ring; and which enwrapped two mighty nations in such an entrancing interest that the totality of England and America might be said to have been committed for a space to the championship of Tom Sayers and John Heenan. The “fast” world had talked for months past of the approaching combat *en champ clos*; but it is an amusing retrospect to recall how, when the critical hour

had arrived, and when the result had become matter of discussion, every home in the kingdom, every fire-side, almost every individual, from the grave *paterfamilias* to his youngest boy, from the grave rector to the humblest of his flock, became absorbed in the perilous discussion. Since, then, the great fight for the championship was a national event, this *Chronicle* must record the dire deeds of the national champions in such strains as the taste of the day will permit.

Tom Sayers, after a career of alternate defeat and victory, had finally attained such an excellence of professional skill that he had become the Champion of England, and held the belt which is the material evidence of that lofty pretension. For three revolving years must the champion hold the belt provisionally, ready to answer all comers—that period expired without defeat, the belt becomes indefeasibly his, and thenceforward the unconquered hero takes his place in the rolls of fame as a "Champion of England." Such was Sayers' repute for science and endurance, that he had long held the belt unchallenged, nor did any aspirant of English growth venture to call upon him to yield or fight. Not so the fighting men of America, who thought—such was their presumption, drawn from internal victories—that "though the British could lick all the world we can lick the British," and they sent forth a challenge across the broad Atlantic, calling on the champion to contest his belt with their chosen Heenan, who had obtained some remarkable successes over American fighters, and was called "the Benicia Boy." Sayers had no mind to yield his well-earned distinction, and accepted the chal-

lenge. Heenan came over to England, and went into training under the most skilful professors of the art gladiatorial. It is thought that Sayers, too confident, did not give himself such careful attention as was required by his age and recent habits. The fight was appointed to come off; but public opinion was scandalized that an exhibition of so notorious a character should be offered by civilized England in the middle of the nineteenth century; the police were, therefore, on the alert, and the intended meeting was repeatedly anticipated. By these interruptions the matter got talked of, the national spirit warmed up, public opinion changed, and when the final arrangement was made, although some thousands of persons, high and low, had "the office" in time to be present at the fight, the police could not, or would not, ascertain the precise particulars; and early in the morning of the 17th April, the stakes were planted and the ropes stretched in a field near Farnborough, on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire.

The spectators, who had come down in an express train with the Champion, immediately surrounded the ropes. Peers were there, and Peers' sons, Members of Parliament, in plenty (though of course, *incog.*), authors, poets, painters, soldiers, even clergymen—hosts of "men about town," members of "the Fancy," a vast variety of lower life, many suspected of being suspicious, and many long past suspicion.

When the two men stepped into the ring they met for the first time, and each scanned the other with intense gaze, seeming to search out the might that lay dormant in the frame and muscles before him. When Heenan strip-

ped it was impossible to refrain from a murmur of admiration at the appearance he presented.

"In height he is about six feet two, with exceedingly long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thews and sinews, and as he threw up his long sinewy arms and inflated his huge chest with the morning air he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles working like lithe machinery beneath their thin fine covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who saw in his every movement a dangerous customer, and he too striped in turn. The contrast between the men was then still more marked than before. Sayers is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees anything to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. Sayers, too, looked hard as flint, but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. When to

these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which Heenan stood, and the light of the sun full in Sayers' eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend."

Umpires and a referee having been appointed, there was a toss for choice of position, which, being won by Heenan, he selected (surely not according to the ancient chivalrous rule of "equal partition of sun and wind") the highest ground, where he would have the sun on his back, whereby Sayers was placed in such a position that he would have the full glare in his eyes. The men shook hands, and the champions were left face to face.

Although a contest which excited such general interest is proper to be recorded in this *Chronicle*, it is not necessary that the details of the combat should be set forth in the language of the Ring; and, indeed, were that peculiar slang musical as "the hum of bees on Hybla," it would only relate the shocking spectacle of two fine creatures knocking each other to pieces. A general account will suffice. At the outset, then, the American's imposing height and immense stretch of arm gave him such conspicuous advantage that the Englishman was repeatedly dashed down to the ground; whence, however, he rose smiling and confident like a new Antæus, and then exerting all his skill of arm and leg, went in under his opponent's guard and administered such terrible punishment that Heenan's face was cut up and swollen, until he in some degree lost the power of sight. About the eighth or ninth round it was observed that Sayers had ceased

to use his right arm, and that in order to steady it he placed it across his chest. It then became known, that in stopping one of Heenan's terrific blows one of the bones of the fore-arm had been broken, and that Sayers was now fighting with his left arm only! Under any ordinary circumstances such a wound would have decided the battle; but here the disadvantages of either side were singularly compensated by the disadvantages of the other. Heenan was half-blinded by the swelling of his cheeks and the bruised condition of his muscles, so that he could not well see where to hit or parry; and his hands also were so swollen that when he succeeded in planting a heavy blow which knocked his opponent off his legs, it did no more harm than if it had been delivered in boxing-gloves; his capacity for offence and defence was therefore almost gone; but he still retained his terrific muscular power, and like a purblind Samson could annihilate his antagonist if he could succeed in grappling with him. On the other side, Sayers retained his powers and activity notwithstanding the terrible blows he had endured; his alertness enabled him both to elude the blows aimed at him, and to strike his opponent at every favourable opening. The question was, therefore, whether Heenan's power of endurance should outstand Sayers' power of offence, or whether Heenan by some fortunate chance should grapple with Sayers and crush him. The result well nigh eventuated in favour of the American. In the thirty-eighth round Sayers came within Heenan's grasp, who got his head under his arm and bent him down as though he

meant to strangle him; in the struggle that ensued Heenan got Sayers' neck over the rope, and bearing his weight upon him so nearly strangled him, that his life was saved only by the umpires cutting the ropes.

At this time, when all that was noble in the contest had disappeared, and nothing but its brutality was left, the police appeared in strength; a rough struggle ensued between them and the mob; the ring was broken into. The police, however, were pinned in by the mere weight of their assailants, and several rounds were accomplished before they could stop the fight. This indecisive termination gave rise to much squabbling between the backers of the respective parties. Heenan's friends claimed the victory for him, on the ground that when the umpires cut the ropes to save Sayers' life, that by the rules of the Ring involved the admission that Sayers was conquered. But, beside that the fight proceeded subsequently with the consent of all parties, it appeared that Heenan had made use of means (using one of the stakes as a "purchase") to bring about the result not allowed by the rules. On the other hand Sayers' friends claimed the victory for him, on the ground that had the contest been prolonged but a few minutes Heenan must have been withdrawn, for, as he was being led away from the field, his eyes closed up and he became totally blind, while Sayers retained his activity undiminished and the full use of his left arm. The fight lasted two hours and twenty minutes.

After a great deal of squabbling, the question was compromised by the purchase of two special belts,

one of which was given to each champion, Sayers throwing up the champion's belt to public competition, and retiring from the active practice of the "profession."

19. IMMENSE FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.—The mercantile public were greatly excited by a report which obtained currency that a fraud of immense magnitude on one of our largest banking institutions had been discovered; and direction was given to the rumour by a large fall in the shares of the Union Bank of London. It soon became known that William George Pullinger, the chief cashier of that establishment, had been given into custody. An investigation was made by the board of directors, and their report showed that a defalcation to an enormous amount had taken place. According to this statement, William George Pullinger was appointed a cashier of this bank in April, 1839, having previously held a similar situation in the banking house of Sir Claude Scott and Co., and after sixteen years of most efficient, zealous, and, it is still believed, faithful service in subordinate capacities, was, about five years ago, raised to the situation of chief cashier; and such was the confidence reposed in him by the directors and manager, and their satisfaction with the manner in which he discharged his duties, that, about three months previously, they voluntarily raised his salary to 600*l.* per annum. His duties as chief cashier were, to superintend the other cashiers, to procure cheques for money to keep their tills supplied; and it devolved upon him to pay all cheques, gold and silver coin, bank notes, &c., which were not required for the purposes of this bank, to the Bank of

England, accompanied by a docket specifying the particulars of each payment, and by the "pass-book" of the Bank of England, which was necessarily in his official charge; and an account of these payments was also furnished by Pullinger to the principal ledger-keeper. In the ordinary course of business, Pullinger daily sent a junior clerk for the pass-book, which contained the acknowledgment by the Bank of England of the cash paid in, and it was the duty of Pullinger to deliver the pass-book to the ledger-keeper, whose duty it would then become to check the entries in it against the Bank of England, by the items in his ledger. The ledger-keeper, on finding his account tally with the pass-book, would report the Bank of England balance to the accountant, to be posted in the general ledger, when any error in the Bank of England balance would disturb the general balance of the day, and become the subject of investigation.

"On Thursday last, the 19th inst., in consequence of some information, application was made to the Bank of England for their statement of the balance of this bank, when a deficit of no less than 263,070*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was discovered. Pullinger, who was absent at the time, attending the funeral of a relative, was immediately followed by a director and the manager, and brought back, when he at once confessed that from losses on the Stock Exchange he had from time to time, since his appointment as chief cashier, abstracted large sums from the cheques taken over to the Bank of England, which he had concealed from the ledger-keeper, by exhibiting to him a fabricated pass-book

in which the balance agreed with what it appeared in the accountant's general ledger. He was then given into custody.

"It may be proper to state here, that the supposed balance at the Bank of England was 569,706*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, while the certified balance was 306,636*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, exhibiting the deficit of 263,070*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*"

It appears, therefore, that in point of magnitude, the defalcations of Pullinger throw those of Robson into the shade, and even exceed those of Redpath. The amount involved in the latter case, it will be remembered, was about 240,000*l.* Pullinger's method of proceeding was simple. The whole of the large payments into the Bank of England passed through his hands. For a lengthened period he passed them in with regularity. Finding, then, that he possessed virtually the entire control of these funds, inasmuch as the pass-book formed the sole check upon him, it occurred to him, in a moment of temptation, to appropriate money and falsify the pass-book. Emboldened by success, he persevered in his crime, and carried his misappropriations to the almost incredible extent above mentioned, keeping systematically the real pass-book for himself, and presenting a fictitious one to his fellow-officers. The largeness of the balance habitually kept by the Union Bank at the Bank of England precluded the chance of discovery through any heavy draughts being made upon it. The wildest rumours were circulated as to the manner in which Pullinger had got rid of so immense a sum—it was said that he had lost enormously by "time-bargains" on the Stock Exchange, that he betted recklessly

on race horses, and kept racers under the name of a well-known trainer, and that he had advanced large sums to keep afloat one of the opera houses. But there was nothing to justify any of these rumours except the first. Pullinger was a remarkably steady, quiet, unobtrusive middle-aged clerk—there was nothing about his habits or ways to engender suspicion—unlike Redpath, there were no marks of expenditure in excess of his ostensible position; he had no vice except the one vice of jobbing on the Stock Exchange, and this he had in such large proportion as to stand him in stead of all others, and to land him a defaulter of his employers' money to the extent of more than a quarter of a million.

Pullinger, in order to conceal the extent and nature of his transactions, was obliged to employ persons who were not of that highly honourable body the members of the Stock Exchange; and from the nature of such dealings, and owing to the opportune death of one of his agents, only a very small part of his losses could be traced. An inquiry, instituted by the committee of the Stock Exchange, discovered some transactions with members, but they were not of great extent or questionable character; but, as the rules of the body strictly forbid transactions with persons in the position held by Pullinger, the offending parties were severely censured.

Pullinger, who is described as a stalwart, florid-complexioned man, about 50 years of age, when examined before the Lord Mayor, made no attempt to defend or conceal his misdeeds—he refused to have legal assistance, and was resolved to submit to his fate. He was tried at the Central Criminal

Court, on the 15th May, on two indictments, to which he pleaded *Guilty*, and Mr. Baron CHANNELL, weighing the guilt of the crime, and the extent of the depredation, sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude on the first indictment, and to six years' on the second.

A young clerk of the bank was, in the first instance, charged as an accomplice, but it appeared clearly that he had no guilty knowledge of the transactions it fell to his duty to record.

GREAT COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—Others of those monstrous frauds which seem only perpetrated by men of business, or under their auspices, came to light about this time, spreading abroad a general feeling of insecurity.

At Aberdeen, a case resembling that of the notorious brothers Hall occurred. There was in that city a firm of advocates, of high repute and very extensive practice; the partners being John and Anthony Blaikie. Suddenly this phantasm of honesty and wealth was dissolved into air by the flight of the senior partner, and it was then found that the firm had been insolvent for many years—in fact, that its nominal capital consisted in the very shadowy asset of a debt due from the elder partner to himself and brother, which had not only never assumed shape and substance, but had been increasing in apparent bulk year by year. Nor was this the worst; for by some mysterious process the insubstantial nothing had strange power to convert substance into its own likeness.

"The mist-like 'balance' clasp'd the air,
As clouds with clouds embrace."

The "firm," having no capital of

its own, so dealt with the capital of other people, that when it was discovered that Mr. John Blaikie had disappeared, it was discovered that 200,000*l.* of their clients' money had disappeared also. The defalcation in this case was satisfactorily accounted for—to the satisfaction, that is, of accountants; for speculations in shares to the extent of 1,800,000*l.* in two years resulted in a loss of 32,000*l.*, and a reckless investment in India and China produce, cotton, iron, copper and gold mines, and projects in every variety, summed up the deficient balance.

A very heartless case came before the Court of Bankruptcy in March. The delinquent, one Evans, was a scrivener (the trading description of an attorney) at Farnham. His uncle had been a local practitioner of eminence and trust at Farnham. On retiring from business, he gave over his practice to his nephew. This man used his position and influence to plunder his clients in every direction. He was co-trustee with a gentleman named Payne for 20,000*l.* Mr. Payne fell ill, and was on his death-bed. At this moment Evans presented himself at his house, attended by two clerks, on professional business. Mrs. Payne refused to permit them access to her dying husband; but they used such importunity that compliance became the most prudent course. The interview obtained, in Mrs. Payne's presence, they sought to obtain the dying man's signature to a deed. This Mrs. Payne resisted with such perseverance that her absence was obtained by violence; and the faithful guardian being removed, the moribund trustee's signature was placed to a document which enabled Evans to

sell out and appropriate every shilling of the trust-money. The parties interested filed a bill to recover the money. Evans was insolvent, and the unhappy widow had to pay 22,000*l.* trust-money and costs. Evans, in the ordinary course of his business, was in possession of sums belonging to his clients which he lent out on "advantageous" terms upon good security, receiving and accounting for the interest. Evans himself was the borrower under various fictitious names. In one case he tore the seal off a bond in order to invalidate it. The farmers, tradesmen, and small residents of the neighbourhood, were his victims, according to their several capacities. The Commissioner declared that a more cruel and heartless case, one more replete with wickedness and fraud, had never come before the court; and did all he could, in refusing the bankrupt any certificate.

At Liverpool the Registrar of the Liverpool County Court, with a salary of 1000*l.*, has been found a defaulter to the extent of 15,000*l.*, besides private liabilities to a very large amount.

A strange case was developed in a trial at Kingston, in which, however, the delinquents were not of native growth. Antonio and Nicholas di Demetrio were Greeks, who, having no capital whatever, set up as corn-merchants—or Antonio did—in Old Broad-street; where their business consisted entirely of clear profits, insomuch that when his affairs came before the Bankruptcy Court, he was found to have gained 60,000*l.* from his correspondents, and that his assets were *nil*. The trial referred to was to decide whether a cargo of corn had been *bonâ fide* sold by

Demetrio to a young lady, and by her to certain merchants at Cork before the bankruptcy. The story was this: Antonio had a brother called Nicholas, who lived in great state at boarding-houses, and was accounted by the ladies therein as a great Eastern merchant. As they could not get on by fair means they took the opposite course. Besides the place of business already spoken of, they engaged a counting-house in Gresham-house, and two others in the neighbourhood of Old Broad-street, and established sham firms under the names of Lebous and Co., Dalgo and Co., and John Lambe. They then hired a number of boys to act as clerks at each of these counting-houses, without payment. Their only employment in the offices was to fill up bills of exchange in different names. There were two or three books, but no one ever saw any one write in them. The office of Lebous Brothers and Co. was a sample of the rest. There was nothing in it but a desk and a stool. Lebous Brothers, in the form of a single foreign gentleman, used to come to the office every morning and smoke cigars; that, and the filling up of the bills of exchange, constituted the only kind of business transacted in the establishment. In the course of their dealings a cargo of corn had been shipped on board a vessel called the *Gloria* at a Russian port in the Black Sea. The vessel reached this country in the month of October of last year, but Antonio had been declared a bankrupt in the preceding August. The bill of lading for the cargo by the *Gloria* had been endorsed to the firm of Lebous and Co., but it is melancholy to add that in the latter end of August a gentleman,

who represented in his own person the firm of Lebous Brothers, started by the mail train for Dover, and has never been heard of since. But the assignees of the bankrupt were not destined to receive this cargo; for Lebous and Co. had, it was said, previously transferred it to one Miss Mary Anne Bridget Martin for valuable consideration, and this young lady had in turn assigned it to certain merchants at Cork. Of the integrity of these latter there was no doubt, the question was, whether they or Demetrio's creditors were to suffer. From the testimony of Miss Martin, in the witness-box, it appeared that that young lady resided at Lansdowne-row, Notting-hill. Her mother was of Dutch extraction, and at the decease of her parents she became entitled—as she represented it—to money amounting in all to a considerable sum. With this money she entered upon this speculation in Russian corn. Evidence was given on the other side, and it was elicited from herself, in the course of cross-examination, that, though she might be possessed of unbounded wealth, she was always in trouble with the small tradesmen in her neighbourhood. For example, we find this lady, just at the moment that she is engaged in her corn speculation, paying to her laundress 1*l.* on account one week, and 7*s.* at another. She gave the very plausible excuse that she was speculating with her money at the time, and therefore was not able to square accounts with her tradesmen. It was, however, curious that this lady had received Nicholas Demetrio as a lodger, and that, although she was obliged to sue him for a sum he owed her for board and lodging, they remained, by the lady's own

admission, fast friends until the period of the bankruptcy. It was more curious that in August of last year she should have consented to act upon the casual suggestion of a person named John Lambe, not forthcoming and whose address she never knew, who recommended her to invest her spare capital in the purchase of a cargo of barley. It was still more curious that, on Sunday, the 21st of August, Miss Martin, accompanied by a lady, should have met Mr. Lambe in Kensington-gardens and with a young foreign gentleman, Lebous Brothers, who had the corn to sell. In a few days the transaction was completed, and Miss Martin received a receipt in the name of Lebous Brothers for 1899*l.* Lambe and Lebous have disappeared, and Nicholas Demetrio is not to be found. This gentleman was very unfortunate, for, independently of the losses he had incurred in consequence of his brother's bankruptcy, he had insured a house at Kensington, and a fire unfortunately took place a day or two after the policy was effected. Miss Martin, too, was unfortunate, for she stoutly maintained throughout her examination that she had purchased the cargo of the *Gloria* for value, but the jury could not be brought to believe her statement, and decided in favour of the assignees.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS AT AIRDRIE.—Two of these accidents, each occasioning loss of life, have occurred at Airdrie.

On the 20th April one of the boilers at the pits of the Summerlee Company burst with terrible force. The manager of the works and the engine-man were standing on the boiler at the moment, inspecting it; one was blown thirty, the

other fifty yards, and instantly killed. A miner at work at the pit head was blown some distance, and a heavy stone fell upon him and broke his back. A large piece of the boiler was blown to the distance of 200 yards, ploughing up the ground as it flew along, tearing up by the roots a tree four feet in circumference, and cutting it in twain as though it were a walking-stick.

21. PUPIL BEATEN TO DEATH.

—A very shocking incident has occurred at a private school of the highest class at Eastbourne. This establishment was restricted to the reception of a few pupils, the sons of persons in a high rank of life, willing to pay a large sum for the best instruction of their children, with the accommodation and treatment suitable to their position and prospects. The principal was a Mr. Hopley, a person of high attainments and of irreproachable character. One of the youths committed to his charge was Reginald Channell Cancellor, aged 15, son of Mr. Cancellor, a Master of the Court of Common Pleas. As the position of this gentleman was such that his son might expect hereafter to belong to one of the genteel professions, he spared no pains or expense to give his child an education such as would fit him for his aim in the struggle of life. He sought out for him a school of reputation and a master who had the credit of being a man of high attainments and a successful teacher of youth. Mr. Hopley was to receive 180*l.* a-year with his pupil, and there was every incentive, therefore, to the tutor to endeavour to do his best by the boy. Unfortunately, he did not understand the lad who had come under his control. Young Cancellor was

labouring under disease. He had water on the brain. He was stolid and stupid, and he could not learn. He was silent when asked to repeat a sum in arithmetic which he had just been taught, and he did not know, or, as his schoolmaster thought, affected not to know, the difference between a sixpence and a shilling. This was a case for medical custody and gentle treatment. Mr. Hopley took a pedagogue's view of it, and thought it was a case of obduracy, to be broken down by force. He flogged the boy, and, as it did him no good, he told the father that the punishment must be increased until the authority of the schoolmaster was established. Up to this point there is not much to be said. The fate of the poor brain-hampered, heavy, mindless boy, urged and flogged to work operations in his confused and formless intellect, must have been very wretched; but Hopley probably believed that all boys are alike, some brighter and some duller than others, but that all could take in the ordinary quantum of knowledge with more or less trouble if they pleased. At first he seems to have thought it his duty to conquer the boy's obstinacy; but, as the contest went on, there appears too much reason to believe that it became a question of temper with the schoolmaster, and that violence and cruelty were the effect of vindictiveness and irritation.

One morning young Cancellor was found dead in his bed. The body was carefully covered over. It had white kid gloves upon its hands, and long stockings drawn far up over the thighs; nothing was visible but the face. Hopley suggested that the boy had died of

disease of the heart, and wished a certificate from the surgeon and immediate burial. At one moment it appeared likely that the whole affair would be hushed up. But mysterious stories of midnight shrieks and blood-stained instruments of punishment began to be whispered about. The servants had seen blood upon the linen in Mrs. Hopley's room, and had heard sounds which convinced them that the miserable wife had spent the night in the frightful task of preparing the body to pass a superficial investigation, and in getting rid of the traces of violence which would testify against her husband. Then came the real investigation. The gloves and the stockings were stripped off, and the legs and the arms of the corpse were found to be coated with extravasated blood, "the cellular membranes under the skin of the thighs were reduced to a perfect jelly; in fact, all torn to pieces and lacerated by the blows that had been inflicted." There were two holes in the right leg about the size of a sixpence, and an inch deep, which appeared to have been made by jobbing a thick stick into the flesh. The appearance was that of a human creature who had been mangled by an infuriated and merciless assailant. All these appearances coincided but too faithfully with what was now learnt of the conduct of the schoolmaster. A servant girl who slept next to the pupil-room heard the boy crying and screaming under blows, and her master talking and beating. She listened at 10 o'clock, when the torture was going on, and she awoke at 12, and it was still proceeding. Then the cries suddenly ceased, and nothing after was heard during that unquiet night but the stealthy

movements of the wife, who was, with womanly devotion, doing her fearful task of hiding the traces of the tragedy. Others of the servants had heard or witnessed part of the sufferings of the unhappy victim—had heard the blows, the exclamations—the midnight screams—and then (if the expression may be allowed) the horrid silence. They heard the steps of the unhappy wife, the pouring out of water; they witnessed the stained fluid, the wetted clothing, the gore-spotted flooring and carpet, and, in the morning, the wild attempts to conceal the tragedy of the night. The narrative of these uneducated women told the tale of horror with a dramatic force beyond the reach of art. The superficial attempts of the awe-stricken family to give a natural appearance to the death could not impose upon persons who had witnessed the sufferings and heard the cries of the victim, and the shocking result became bruited abroad. The brother of the poor lad (a clergyman) came to Eastbourne to inquire into the truth of the rumours current of his relative's death. It would probably be uncharitable to remark too severely upon the statements made by the conscience-smitten man to conceal his crime; it may well be excused to a man placed in so terrible a position by the consciousness of unpardonable cruelty and the dread of the consequences to his good name, that he should represent in a non-criminal light the circumstances of the deed; but he said that when, as his latest act, he again fetched the rope and inflicted punishment, he himself burst into tears, and that then the poor lad placed his head upon his breast and asked to be allowed to say his lesson, and that he then

prayed with him before he left him. Afterwards, he clasped his hands together and said, "Heaven knows I have done my duty by that poor boy." The inquiries of the brother necessarily developed the whole miserable story, and Mr. Hopley was given into custody. The details of the evidence before the magistrates sent a thrill of horror through every family group throughout the kingdom. The prisoner was tried at Lewes on the 23rd July, and the whole horrifying details having been repeated, he was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

21. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—

Four young men, of respectable connections, have lost their lives through their own inexperience, on the river Lea. Two parties of youths had engaged boats near Lea-bridge. In the dusk of the evening, they were returning each to its station, when they came into collision. One of the boats was sinking, and its occupants threw themselves hastily into the other. The consequence was, that this also was sunk, and four of the youths were drowned.

22. GREAT FIRE IN RED-CROSS STREET.—About 2 o'clock in the morning, a very destructive fire commenced in the premises of Messrs. Johnson and Co., boot and shoe warehousemen, in Red-cross Street, Barbican. The buildings in this neighbourhood are mostly very ancient, and have a large quantity of timber in their construction. Owing to this circumstance, and to a brisk south-east breeze, the fire extended with great rapidity, seizing on several houses to the right and left. The brigade engines rapidly assembled, but could do little in extinguishing the flames in the buildings already

on fire; but their exertions were directed, and happily with success, to preventing the conflagration extending to the large distillery stores of Messrs. Harman, which were immediately at the back, and which contained an immense quantity of spirits, the ignition of which would have extended destruction far and wide. About 4 o'clock, the roof and flooring of Messrs. Johnson's premises, and of the house adjoining, fell bodily to the ground, well-nigh overwhelming the firemen in its unexpected ruin. About an hour afterwards, the walls, and some heavy stacks of chimneys, fell upon the burning ruins, and checked the flames, so that the engines succeeded in extinguishing the fire about 7 o'clock. The value of the property destroyed in the five houses burnt was very considerable. The stock of Messrs. Johnson alone was stated at between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*

23. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

—An accident occurred at the Hatfield station of the Great Northern Railway, fatal to two persons, injurious to many; and which, for singularity of origin and consequences, has few parallels in the catalogue of such disasters. The Manchester express train left the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway at 10 A.M. It was composed of eight carriages and two break vans, and carried about fifty passengers. The driver had been four years in the Company's service; the chief guard, under whom were two assistants, had been two years and a half in the same service. In the train, too, at the time of the accident, was the inspector of the line, who escaped without injury, and who

examined the carriages, the rails, and every feature of the scene within a minute or two of the occurrence itself.

By common consent, it is allowed that nothing was wrong in the train or its arrangements. It left the station within a minute of its exact time; it proceeded at its proper speed—40 or 50 miles an hour—towards its first stopping-place, which was Hitchin, and it had arrived at Hatfield without anything to affect its punctuality or safety, when the accident suddenly occurred. At that spot there was a crossing, and on this crossing some platelayers had been at work repairing the rails. As the engine passed over this point of the line, it began to oscillate violently, and at the same moment the guard's bell rang. The driver attempted instantly to pull up; but in another minute the guard's break next to his tender became detached, and he was forced to put on steam again, lest this van should run into the engine, from the impetus it had acquired. In a short time, however, he contrived to stop, and it was then seen that a bad accident had occurred, the fifth carriage had been thrown off the line, dragging with it the remainder of the train in frightful confusion. In this state some of the carriages, being partly thrown across the road, they came in contact with the loaded trucks of the coal train which was passing at the same moment, smashing four of them, and then mounted the platform of the down station, and, after traversing nearly the whole length of the platform, and carrying away some of the roof, the coupling of the sixth carriage broke, and the hinder portion of the train was thrown over onto

the line, the carriages being shattered. The sixth carriage came in contact with the water-crane, and broke it away. At the same time, the wheels and axles of the fifth carriage were carried away, the body thrown on its side, and dragged along until it became a mere wreck. It may be readily supposed that the officers and spectators on the platform of the Hatfield station witnessed the destruction of the train with terror and amazement. When the ruin had subsided, they hurried to rescue the unfortunate passengers, whose shrieks for aid were loud above the din. These were about fifty in number—those in the latter part of the train were with difficulty extricated, all more or less seriously hurt (the official report limits the number to eight), and some bleeding. The body of a gentleman was seen lying across the metals, behind the remains of the fifth carriage. He was shockingly mutilated, and though alive when picked up, died in a few minutes. He proved to be Mr. Pym, a gentleman of independent fortune, son of a late director of the line. Besides the casualties to the passengers, a plate-layer lost his life in a singular manner. On the plate-layers being warned of the approach of the train they left off work, and stood on the side of the line until it had passed. As the wheel of the engine passed over the rails, one of the lengths was seen to be raised up and sent with great force in the direction of the men, one of whom was struck and killed on the spot. It was the displacement of this rail that caused the entire mischief—for of course the carriages, as they came upon the vacancy, lost their steadiness and ran off the course. It appeared, on inquiry, that this rail

had been some time in wear, and the upper surface had become flattened by wear. The ballast was therefore removed, and the length turned, a piece being chiselled away to make the parallelism perfect. All these operations had been performed with great care; the Midland express train had passed half an hour before with perfect safety; but on close examination it was found that a crack existed in the rail, of long standing, but which the change in the position, and the alteration of the ballasting and other circumstances, had developed into a fatal defect.

29. DESTRUCTION OF "THE SAILORS' HOME," LIVERPOOL.—The magnificent building called "The Sailors' Home," the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert, with great ceremony, in 1846, was destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the upper storey of the building, fortunately, for about 120 persons were inmates of the "Home" that night, all of whom were in bed in the dormitories. Most of these were aroused in time to escape by the staircases; but the flames spread with such rapidity that the retreat of many was cut off, and they were rescued through the windows by ladders. The engines — about twelve in number — stationed at Liverpool, did their best to subdue the flames, but the building is of great height, and their efforts were ineffectual to reach the burning rooms. The conflagration therefore spread over the whole building, which was entirely destroyed. A police officer, who distinguished himself by his efforts to direct the hose to the burning rooms, was killed, and another man, who subsequently attempted to rescue some property, fell into the burning ruins,

and perished horribly. The "Home," which was one of the prides of Liverpool, was erected at the cost of 30,000*l.*, but was not insured for more than a third of that sum.

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERIES. — The principal jewellers of London and Paris were about this time plundered of jewels of enormous value by two persons, a male and a female, who performed their operations with such dexterity that they long escaped detection. They were at length captured in London, and brought before a magistrate on a charge of having stolen from Mr. Emanuel, the great jeweller and diamond merchant, of Hanover Square, a diamond locket, of the value of 2000*l.*; and from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell four diamond bracelets, worth 600*l.* From M. Fontane, a jeweller of Paris, they abstracted the contents of a casket of loose diamonds of the finest description, valued at from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* The prisoners were James Pearce, stated to be a very skilful lapidary, and an excellent judge of jewels, and Emily Lawrence, who lived with Pearce, as his wife. The *modus operandi* of the prisoners was of the simplest description. The male prisoner, who was a respectable-looking young man, and the female, who was very genteel-looking, of good figure and address, and dressing with such good taste as to cause no remark, entered a shop or show-room, and having, on various pretexts, examined articles of costly jewellery, the woman, taking advantage of any momentary distraction of the attendants, emptied and replaced the cases. How they afterwards disposed of their valuable booty has not been discovered; they were probably

part of an extensive confederacy with agents abroad. An accomplice in the Paris robbery was taken, and sentenced to the *travaux forcés* for ten years. The woman had been convicted for a small theft, and was known to the police as a dexterous shop-lifter; the man had also been previously convicted. These dexterous plunderers were again found *Guilty*, and sentenced, the man to ten, the woman to four years' penal servitude.

MR. BRUNEL'S PICTURES. — The pictures and works of art collected by the late Mr. Brunel were known to be of great beauty and value. The most celebrated of his pictures he bequeathed to the National collection; the remainder have been sold by his executors. Of the China, many specimens brought high prices: one fine old Chelsea vase went for 219*l*. Of his pictures, a landscape, with Breton cows, by Rosa Bonheur, was put up at 500*l*., and excited so spirited a competition, that it was finally sold for 1350 guineas. The pictures painted by commission, for Mr. Brunel to adorn his "Shakspeare Room," gave rise to an animated scene. Egg's "Launce offering his Dog Crab to Sylvia," brought 630 guineas; Leslie's "Henry VIII. discovering himself to Cardinal Wolsey," 960 guineas; the companion picture, "Queen Catherine and Griffiths," 810 guineas: Clarkson Stanfield's "Witches" of Macbeth, 510 guineas; Sir Edwin Landseer's famous production, "Titania and Bottom," excited lively competition; it was put up at 2000 guineas, and knocked down for 2800 guineas. There were some excellent works of Callcott, Lee, Cope and other

worthies of the English school, which brought high prices.

PICTURES BY ENGLISH MASTERS. — The best works of the modern English painters are held in the highest esteem. Various collections were dispersed this season, the choicest works bringing great prices. To name some of the most striking examples:—Sir E. Landseer's "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," 808*l*. 10*s*.; Roberts' "Interior of the Duomo of Milan," 1070*l*.; Clarkson Stanfield's "Port na Spania, Giant's Causeway," 1300*l*.; Maclise's "Sleeping Beauty," 900*l*.; Faed's "Sunday in the Backwoods of Canada," 1310*l*. These were part of the collection of a private gentleman, Mr. Houldsworth, of Cranston Hill. The whole produced to his executors 11,300*l*. Of the collection of Mr. Bradley, of Leamington, Linnel's "Storm in Harvest" brought 630 guineas; Müller's "Salmon Trap, Wales," 600*l*. Of the collection of Mr. Briscoe, of Wolverhampton, Frith's "Duel Scene in *Twelfth Night*," 420 guineas. (At another sale, Frith's "Measuring Heights" produced 800 guineas.) Stanfield's "Castle of Ischia," 530 guineas; his "Citara, Gulf of Salerno," and "Bay of Baiæ," 460 guineas and 630 guineas; a Landscape by Nasmyth, 560 guineas.

The greatest of English masters, Turner, has in no degree fallen from his pre-eminence. His celebrated work, "The Grand Canal, Venice," was sold for 2400 guineas; and his "Ostend" for 1650 guineas.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS. — The late Mr. Johnson, Radcliffe Observer in the University of Oxford, spent many years and much connoisseurship and money, in collect-

ing choice engravings. The contents of his portfolios have been sold by auction, at prices which throw into the shade the sums given in former years, then esteemed enormous. Many single prints realized from 30*l.* to 50*l.* or 60*l.*; an engraving by Longhi, after Raffaele, "The Sposalizio," produced 74*l.*; one by Morghen, after Leonardo da Vinci, 316*l.*; one by F. Müller, after Raffaele, the "Madonna di Sisto," 120*l.*; by Raimondi, after Raffaele, "The Judgment of Paris," 320*l.*; engravings by Rembrandt, 91*l.*, 107*l.*, 160*l.*; by Woollett, after Wilson, the "Niobe," 70*l.* The original sketch in pen by Raffaele for the engraving of "The Murder of the Innocents" brought 190*l.* The whole collection produced 3359*l.*

MAY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. — The Exhibition of this year presented one picture of such importance, that most others seemed insignificant beside it—Sir Edwin Landseer's "Flood in the Highlands." On the wide canvases are exhibited the roofs of two cottages rising above a raging torrent. Huddled together on the foremost thatch are the human and animal inhabitants of the desolated homestead—the aged grandsire, saved by no efforts of his own, gazing with half understanding ken upon the devastation; the young mother all but forgetting her babe, the boy who has saved his favourite puppy, other children, and numerous articles of furniture; the animal refugees are the bitch with her litter, a rabbit, a cat and a mouse,

and other antagonisms. In an eddy float a group of ducks, who seem quite at home in circumstances so foreign to the others.

The passiveness of the domestic group is contrasted by the vigorous efforts made by the male members of the family to save some of the farm-stock. The animals are painted with all that identity with nature with which Landseer is peculiarly gifted; the struggling and perishing ox is depicted with terrible force. It is well known that Sir Edwin has meditated this picture for many years as his *chef d'œuvre*: those works, however, which are the most deliberately studied are not always those that are the most effective; and this great picture is an example of the criticism. The title is a misnomer—instead of the terrible grandeur of a Highland deluge, water, and that not in a state of fury, forms the least portion of the picture—the scene actually represented is a family taking refuge on the roof of their cottage during an inundation. Beside this restricted view of the subject, the groups are disconnected, and there is little action either of man or the elements.

Of pictures of religious art Mr. Dyce's "The Man of Sorrows," and "St. John leading his adopted Mother" are works of remarkable impressiveness. Mr. Herbert's "Mary the Virgin" hastening to relate her marvellous tale to Elizabeth, has the faults and merits of the artist, the accessories being delineated with surprising accuracy, and the countenance of the Virgin is refined and elevated; but the subject is impracticable to pictorial narration. Of the historical school Mr. Elmore's "Marie Antoinette reproached by the Crowd at the

Tuileries" excites the feelings vividly; and the "Marriage of the Princess Royal," by Mr. Phillips, is a good delineation of an unpictorial subject. In landscapes the strength of the English school was unmistakably exhibited; few finer works have been painted than Mr. Dyce's "Coast-scene, Pegwell Bay." Creswick, Stanfield, Lee, Linnell, Witherington and Redgrave exhibited works possessing their characteristic excellences, but not calling for especial notice: a younger painter, Mr. McCallum, sent two works which mark a rising artist. In poetic landscape Mr. Danby had a very remarkable work, "Phæbus rising over the Sea, and welcoming Venus Aphrodite as she rises born from the Foam"—a masterpiece of combined fancy and nature; and a shipwreck by the same artist appals the imagination by its vague, undefined terrors. After Landseer, Cooper holds the highest place as an animal painter, and his "Sheep in a Snow Drift" combines truth of animal life with a highly-poetic landscape. Mr. Ansdell's "Shepherd and Dogs lost in the Snow" and "Buy a Dog, Marm?" are admirable. Mr. Millais sends one picture, a companion to his "Huguenots" and "Release." It is entitled "The Black Brunswicker," and represents a young soldier of that famous corps departing from Brussels, for that fatal field where so many perished. The agony of the departure draws the secret of her love from a maiden who arrests him at the door. The story is told with much subtle expression of sentiment in the features. The colouring and details are wonderfully true and realistic.

Of works which it is difficult to class, those which attracted much

VOL. CII.

attention were—Mr. Hick's "Post-office at 6 P.M." a capital following of Mr. Frith, who sends a pleasing "Claude Duval;" O'Neill's "Volunteer," an animated but painful picture suggested by an heroic incident in the wreck of the *Royal Charter*; and Mr. Hook's Cornish fishing-scene, "Stand Clear!" Portraits were numerous, and many good, such as Sir W. Gordon's "Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming," Mr. Knight's "Mr. Langley," and Mr. Watt's "Duke of Argyll."

Of sculpture little is to be said. The most noticeable of imaginative works were two by Signor Monti; and a shield to be presented to Sir John Pakington, by Mr. Armstead. Of portrait sculpture there were many examples—some excellent.

5. FATAL ACCIDENT IN LOMBARD STREET.—Among the magnificent alterations made by private enterprise in the City, the buildings at the corner of Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane were in course of demolition for the purpose of reconstructing the offices of a bank. The upper floors had been demolished, and the bricks, amounting to nearly seven tons weight, had been placed upon the second floor. The great mass was too heavy for the ancient and now-dilapidated building, and the whole gave way and fell in a confused heap into the basement. Four men, who were engaged in cleaning the bricks, were overwhelmed with the mass of rubbish, and were killed.

9. CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.—One of the most extraordinary cases that has at any time occupied the English tribunals has occupied the Central Criminal Court five days. The first proceedings were taken last year; but as the details of the charge made against the accused were of an in-

decent description, and the verdict of the jury affirmed the truth of the accusation, the case was not deemed proper for record in a work of this description. The unfortunate person who was thus convicted of an offence most repugnant to the feelings of a gentleman and a clergyman, appealed from the depths of his prison for a reversal—if not of the verdict, at least of the public judgment: but the principles of English criminal law not permitting the revisal of a verdict once given, and a simple pardon from the Crown possessing no virtue in purifying an innocent man wrongfully convicted, the course adopted was to indict for perjury the principal witness on the former trial, and by then producing all the other witnesses, and subjecting them to a judicial examination by the light of new circumstances, to take a new decision whether the former judgment was just. The result of these second proceedings was, to show beyond cavil or doubt, that the whole charge against the accused was utterly without foundation; that the parties chiefly concerned in the accusation, though mere children, were capable of the most depraved conceptions, and skilled to give to their lies, by the appearance of the most artless innocence, by a skilful combination and agreement of circumstance, and by a knowledge of things not innate and to be acquired only by the perception of the senses, the most admirable *vraisemblance*; and that they were supported by those to whom society most naturally looked for the protection of modesty in childhood and integrity towards man. These circumstances are so extraordinary that it is felt necessary to give such an account of the whole case as

will serve for a sufficient record of a *cause célèbre*.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch, the accused in the first, the prosecutor in the second case, is a clergyman of the Church of England, in the 43rd year of his age. After passing through the usual course of study at Eton and Cambridge, he went to New South Wales as a tutor, married in the colony, returned to England after a short residence there, and in 1851 was appointed to the chaplaincy of Wandsworth Gaol, with a salary of 250*l.* a year and a residence. Last year he determined on advertising for some young lady pupils, and on the 11th of August Eugenia Plummer, a girl 11 years of age, the daughter of wealthy parents, was brought by her father to his house, and placed in his charge. A fortnight afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer came again with their daughter Stephanie, four years younger than her sister, and left her also. The next day, however, Mrs. Plummer returned once more, and took both the children away. Nothing of importance transpired at that moment; but shortly afterwards Mr. Hatch was accused of indecently assaulting the two children, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, on each charge. This dreadful sentence—but not too severe had the offence existed—the unfortunate man was now undergoing in Newgate.

To add to the complication and difficulty of the case, Mrs. Hatch, a lady of repute and accomplishments, who must have been, had there been any ground for the accusation, if not cognizant of the facts charged, at least aware of some improprieties, had been so terrified by the position in which

her husband had been placed by the accusation, by his subsequent injudicious conduct, and the apparent impossibility of offering negative evidence, that she lost her presence of mind, and had thrown her husband and herself upon the mercy of the accusers in such terms as were tantamount to an admission of guilt. This wife, moreover, by the nature of the case the sole witness who could have negatived the evidence of the prosecution, is disabled by our law from being a witness for or against her husband.

It is difficult to give such an outline of the case as to show the nature of the charge, and yet to maintain the proper reserve. It was alleged that immediately after the arrival of the elder child, and then of the younger, Mr. Hatch commenced a course of indecent treatment and conversation; and in particular that the girls, one of whom was 11 and the other 7 years old, being admitted into the bed-room before Mr. and Mrs. Hatch had risen, and being sometimes allowed to get into the bed, Mr. Hatch frequently treated them with great indecency, and that other acts had been committed in the bed-room, Mrs. Hatch being in the room or in a dressing-room adjoining. All these acts and conversations the children narrated with steadfast countenance, with perfect mastery of the language descriptive of matters usually left in decent obscurity, making their stories agree in every essential, and withstanding the ordeal of skilful cross-examination. In fact, the impression was, that they were truthfully describing what had been submitted to their senses, the descriptive language being afterwards supplied by the examination of their friends.

Upon a prosecution for perjury the law allows a wife to be a witness, and Mrs. Hatch was placed in the box, as were also a young girl, Mr. Hatch's adopted daughter, a governess residing in the house, a young French lady who was staying at the house as a visitor, and many relatives and friends of the family. The general evidence of the inmates could do no more than affirm that none of the transactions charged were committed in their presence, or came within the general scope of their observation or suspicion. The feeling which their evidence conveyed was, that Mr. Hatch was a kindly, right-minded family-man, fond of children, and in his conversation and demeanour such as became a clergyman. Their direct testimony, and that of friends and visitors, excluded the possibility of the truth of some of the circumstances alleged by the children. Something was also proved as to a sudden enmity having been exhibited by the parents of the children towards Mr. and Mrs. Hatch. The case for the prosecution established a strong case of the improbability of any of these allegations against Mr. Hatch being true.

In defence of the present accused, Mr. Serjeant Shee insisted on the truth of the tale as originally told, supporting his argument on the frank simplicity of the children's narrative, their consistency, and adherence in a common tale; and he pointed out how inconclusive was the evidence now adduced to prove the falseness of their testimony. The youngest child, Stephanie Augusta Plummer, an artless-looking child, now 8 years old, was first placed in the witness-box. She told her tale (which is unfit for repetition) with

the same readiness as both sisters had displayed before; and when cross-examined by Mr. James, supplied with wonderful promptitude every accessory required. This promptitude to meet the question of counsel, at first very effective, hurried the child into the incredible. In answer to a sudden question of the learned Judge, who probably saw through the case, she said, "When Mr. Hatch was in my room, I saw Mrs. Hatch in her own room." "Then she could see all that took place?" "Yes." "How far was Mrs. Hatch from you at the time." "Not very far." "As far as you are from me?" (about ten feet). "Not so far."

The incredulity which had now affected the minds of the auditors was confirmed by the conduct and language of the mother, who was next placed in the box. It is said that the newspapers have not reported all that occurred in her examination; but sufficient appears to show that her unfortunate children had had none of those wholesome home teachings that make childhood innocent and beautiful. She was compelled to admit that her children had been at eight or ten different schools, from all of which they had been suddenly withdrawn.

Mr. Plummer, the father of the children, was also examined. He repeated in substance the charges formerly made against Mr. Hatch, and again affirmed their truth; but a cross-examination elicited some damaging admissions.

The evidence for the defence, and the reply of Mr. James, were not concluded until late on Saturday, the fourth day.

On Monday Baron CHANNELL summed up the evidence—a duty which occupied nearly eight hours.

He said, "It was impossible to conceive a more important or extraordinary inquiry. There was contradiction upon contradiction; he confessed that he felt utterly incapable of presenting to them any theory as to the probability of truth being on one side or the other." His Lordship then pointed out numerous improbabilities in the tale of the children and inconsistencies in the conduct of the parents, supposing the facts to have been as they stated.

The jury deliberated about two hours, and then delivered their verdict in writing as follows:—

"We find the prisoner, Mary Eugenia Plummer, *Guilty*; and while we recommend her to the utmost extent of mercy, we venture at the same time to express a hope that your Lordship, if you have the power to do so, will direct that any imprisonment to which she may be subjected, may be accompanied by a proper course of training and education, of which she has hitherto been deprived, and probably would still be deprived, at home."

When the verdict was known a shout of applause was raised in court, which was taken up and repeated by numbers assembled outside. It was a striking feature of this melancholy case, that when the verdict had been pronounced, and the learned Judge announced his wish to consult Mr. Justice Keating as to the sentence he should pronounce, the father of the unfortunate child could not be found to give the usual recognizances for her appearance, and she was bailed by a friend of her solicitor. On the next day Baron CHANNELL, in awarding the sentence, said, "The crime of perjury was one of the most serious cha-

racter, for it placed in jeopardy not only the property but the liberty and lives of Her Majesty's subjects; but he thought, in her case, she had made a statement that was not true for a particular purpose, and he should not enter into the question whether her parents were justified in believing that statement, and in preferring the charges they subsequently did against Mr. Hatch. She certainly was not responsible for that proceeding, and there was good reason to believe that she was labouring under a want of education, both religious and moral, and had imbibed habits of untruthfulness which, if not checked, might lead to great mischief. His impression was, that she had told this story originally for the purpose of being taken away from Mr. Hatch's and not being sent back, and that she had afterwards been led to persist in it by the interrogatories that had been put to her by others, and that she did not scruple at last to make the same statement while under the sanction of an oath." He then said that it was understood "that her friends proposed to place her where she would receive a proper education, and if proper guarantees were given that that would be so, no doubt that would receive proper consideration by the authorities, and the sentence would be merely a formal one; but the duty of the Court was to award the punishment awarded by law, and the least was three weeks' imprisonment, and then to be sent to a reformatory school for two years."

Ultimately a lady of known benevolence and great judgment in the treatment of juvenile offenders, proposed to take the unfortunate child under her charge, and

to remove her entirely from the evil influences that had so degraded her childhood; and the Home Secretary consequently remitted the punishment awarded.

Immediately that the result of the trial was known a notification was sent to Mr. Hatch, in Newgate, that it was the intention of the Home Secretary to grant him a free pardon; and he was discharged, having undergone for six months all the indignities to which convicts are subjected.

12. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND PROMPT CAPTURE.—A wealthy Liverpool merchant having bills, &c., to the value of 11,500*l.* to deposit in Heywood's bank, was proceeding towards their establishment with these securities in his hand. Having occasion to use his handkerchief he for the moment placed them in his pocket; when he returned his hand, the valuables were gone! A passing thief had seized the favourable moment and escaped. The merchant immediately hurried to the Liverpool police-court to detail his loss. On his way he met two London detective officers, whom he informed of the robbery. The merchant and officers passed on towards the post-office, and met coming therefrom a man whom the latter recognized as an acquaintance, and immediately captured him. On him they found a receipt for a registered letter. Steps were taken for intercepting the missive, and sure enough it was found to contain the whole of the stolen securities. The thief and his confederate were tried and convicted.

15. MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SHOREDITCH.—A shocking tragedy has occurred in Shoreditch. A journeyman pipe-maker named Radden, lived in Philip Street,

Kingsland Road, with a woman who passed as his wife, but whose real name was Hart, and who had been for many years separated from her husband. They both seem to have been of intemperate habits, and quarrelled when in liquor. On the 15th instant, at an early hour, Radden came to the house of the woman's sister, and said that Ellen was dying. He seemed in liquor but not excited. On proceeding to the house the woman was found dead on the bed, in a pool of blood, which had saturated the bed-clothes, and had then penetrated through the flooring and stained the ceiling below. Her throat was cut so extensively that the head was nearly severed from the body; she must have died instantaneously without struggle or noise. It was evident that the poor woman was asleep when the deed was committed, and that her murderer must have stood behind her with his left hand placed firmly over her mouth. There was a pail of water in the centre of the room in which the murderer had washed his hands, and a wet towel which bore marks of blood, and a scrubbing-brush which had also been recently used.

In the meanwhile Radden had disappeared, nor could the police find any trace of him; but on the following day, the tow-rope of a barge traversing the Regent's Canal dragged up the dead body of a man, which was recognized to be that of Radden. He had tied his hands firmly round with a pocket-handkerchief, so that his arms were placed closely on his breast, so as to render any struggle for life impossible.

18. MURDER OF A WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN.—One of the most terrible tragedies it has ever fallen

to these pages to record has occurred at Sandown Fort, in the Isle of Wight.

At 2.20 P.M. Sergeant William Henry Whitworth, of the Royal Artillery, was seen coming across the parade ground in the village of Sandown, some distance from the fort. He was hurried and staggering in his step as he crossed over towards the officers' quarters. Several officers of the Isle of Wight, Artillery, Militia, and others, were standing on the steps, and when Whitworth approached Captain Robinson, he threw himself upon his knees before him, and holding up his hands, exclaimed, "For God's sake, sir, save me!" He then gave Captain Robinson his watch, an envelope with some papers, and some money, and said, "He's used me dreadfully; he's held a pistol at my head, and swore he'd shoot me if I didn't cut my throat;" pulling down at the same time the collar of his coat and showing his throat covered with blood. He then added, "There's awful work down there—pray go down." His hands and face were covered with blood; and he wore a great coat buttoned up to his chin, so that his neck could not be plainly seen. He was immediately secured and sent to the hospital. His strange appearance and excited manner had caused some alarm, and the rumour now ran round the parade ground that he had murdered his whole family! When the officers arrived at the court-yard of the fort they found the door of Whitworth's house surrounded by a terrified group; and on searching the dwelling discovered a most appalling scene.

Sandown Fort is situated on a piece of low swampy ground adjoining the sea-beach and at the

eastern end of the village. It is of very old date, and is consequently in a very dilapidated state. No sentries do duty at the fort, the custom being to lock the gates at 9.30 P.M. each day, and the keys are kept in the quarters of the officers' servants. The persons in the fort at the time the murders are supposed to have been committed were Captain Manners and Lieutenant Brigstock, with three private soldiers (officers' servants) belonging to the Isle of Wight Artillery Militia; Corporal Easley, of the Royal Engineers, and wife; and the murderer, Sergeant William Henry Whitworth, of the Royal Artillery, with his wife and children, who had charge of the fort as master-gunner. On crossing the shallow moat of the fort by the narrow wooden bridge, and entering by the gateway, you enter upon the small square, or parade of the fort, thirty-five paces square, three sides of the enclosure being formed by the officers' and men's quarters, and the fourth by the entrance gateway. The central building opposite the gateway is the original keep of the fort, now used for officers' quarters. The buildings on each side are of more modern erection. In those on the right of the square live Corporal Easley and his wife. On the left of the square, nearest the officers' quarters, live the three soldier servants, while in the part of the building adjoining them, and nearest the fort entrance gate, lived Sergeant Whitworth and his unfortunate wife and family. On opening the door of the house the appearance of the dresser, with the crockery, &c., upon it, with the pans and pails, &c., show it to have been the living room. In front of the fireplace stood two

chairs, on which were hung two printed children's frocks which had been placed there to dry. A staircase to the right of this room led to a bedroom, in which was a bedstead with bedding on it, but no clothing, and nothing disturbed beyond the absence of the clothing from the bed, the bedding being perfectly even. On the stairs, however, were two or three spots of blood. At the foot of this staircase, at a distance of about six feet, another door led into a room on the ground-floor, which had been used as an office by Whitworth, his letter-book lying on the table, with a number of official forms and envelopes. The flooring of this room was covered with bloody footprints of naked feet and feet with stockings on, some of the footprints being those of two children of different ages, and others those of a man; the latter, in some places, with the mark of the stocking on the foot plainly impressed on the floor, and in other parts with the naked foot, as distinctly marked on the boarded flooring. These footprints crossed and recrossed each other, and led into the entrance to the kitchen, the only chance of escape from the house, but there took back an abrupt turn towards the stairs in the room leading to the second sleeping-room above. On these stairs the footprints were thicker and more intermingled with blood. From the marks in the rooms below and on the stairs, it would appear that some of the children had escaped from the room, and had been pursued by the murderer and driven upstairs again, where he completed his horrible work. On going upstairs and entering the room, the sight was indescribably dreadful. Opposite the

door was the window, with folding wooden shutters inside. At the right-hand side of the room was the fireplace, and on the mantel above it were two prayer-books, with other little family articles. The floor of the room was covered with blood, papers, and articles of children's clothing, and also an overturned bed-chamber candlestick, and on the floor was found a razor, which appeared to have been the instrument of these terrible deeds. Whitworth's boots were also found in the room without any marks of blood upon them. At the left side of the room stood two bedsteads in a line with each other. On the outer edge of that nearest the door lay Mrs. Whitworth, dressed, with the exception of her boots, her throat gashed in so horrible a manner as to show the vertebrae of the neck. The wounds of the mother and her six children were all of the same shocking character. An infant lay across the mother's lap, and had been placed at the breast, in which position the mother had evidently fallen asleep, and been deprived of life before she awoke. On this same bed were the bodies of the second girl and eldest boy, which had both been thrown on the bed after being murdered. On the bed nearest the window lay the eldest girl and another, both of whose countenances bore the impress of the deepest horror. They were all in their night dresses, but had their socks on, excepting the eldest girl. The soles of the socks were saturated with blood. At the head of the same bed lay a little boy, about two years old. The marks on some of the pillows would appear to indicate that the murderer used them to stifle his victims' cries

while he deprived them of life. In the room with the bodies was found a sword, or common ship's cutlass, with the point sharp; it was bespattered with blood, but, as far as could be judged, had not been used. The razor was covered with blood, and a part of the edge was turned, as though from coming in contact with some hard substance. From the circumstances disclosed at the inquest, it appeared that Whitworth and his wife were of highly respectable conduct, and lived upon the most affectionate terms; their children, also were well-conducted, clean, and apparently happy. The humble home was kept in excellent order—the garden, in particular, had been kept with great care; but the family were reserved, and had little intercourse with their neighbours. Whitworth himself had always conducted himself as a steady soldier, and the business of his office was properly discharged; but he appeared to entertain strong prejudices against several persons, and particularly against any person connected with the Royal Engineers. At the expiry of eight or nine months he would have been entitled to a pension, and he was especially anxious that he should not be removed from the fort until that period arrived. On this point he appeared to have worked himself into a state of great agitation; and a letter to a superior officer, very properly and respectfully worded, petitioning for this indulgence, was found in his room. On the whole, his conduct was considered strange, but there was nothing to excite alarm.

Of the time and circumstances of the tragedy nothing is known. On Wednesday evening the whole of the children were seen. On

Thursday morning the second girl was seen with her hat and shawl on, going out of the fort; but the bedroom blinds were down the whole of that day. On Friday morning the bed-room shutters were closed. About half-past 1 that afternoon a neighbour remarked to his wife, "There is the window-shutter moving; they are getting up." Soon after 2 o'clock a boatman, on the road between the fort and barracks, met Whitworth running towards the barracks. He stopped him and asked what was the matter; he answered, "Horrid! they've murdered my six children and poor wife!" The boatman said, "Nonsense." Whitworth replied, "Yes, they have; and I have been watching out two or three nights, and there is a man standing down there with two pistols, one in each hand." After a few more hurried expressions he rushed on towards the barracks. In the house were found some scraps of paper, on which incoherent sentences were written, all having the same tendency to indicate a plot of others for the murder of the family.

The area of the fort, as before stated, is extremely small, and the dimensions of the court-yard only thirty-five paces; the buildings surrounding this small space were occupied by sixteen persons; yet of these seven were slain, under such circumstances as indicated that some, at least, had struggled with their murderer, without giving the slightest alarm to the other eight. Captain Manners, the officer in charge of the fort, sat up smoking in the room of a brother-officer until half-past 12 that night, and no noise was heard—the night was perfectly quiet. The surgeon who

examined the bodies early in the afternoon was of opinion that they had been dead about fifteen hours.

In the meanwhile the unfortunate man—unfortunate, indeed, that even his unwitting hand had committed such deeds—fortunate, that having committed them, his mind was utterly unconscious of his misery—was examined in the hospital. He had inflicted severe wounds on his neck, but none of the larger vessels were injured—probably owing to the razor having been blunted and jagged in the slaughter of his victims. He was perfectly unconscious of his actions, and exhausted by loss of blood. Afterwards he spoke incoherently of his family, enumerating his children by name, and spoke ramblingly of his duties and his garden.

The poor fellow, whose age was stated to be 39, was placed at the bar, at the Winchester assizes, on the charge of murder. When placed in the dock, he stared vacantly about the Court, and muttered incoherent sentences. A jury was empannelled to try whether he was in a state of mind capable of understanding and pleading to the indictment. The gaol-surgeon deposed that the prisoner's mental powers were almost entirely extinct, owing to softening of the brain; and the jury accordingly found that he was incapable of pleading. The poor man, who during this inquiry had placed his arm round the neck of the turnkey who had him in charge, and smiled at, and pointed to, the Judge, was then removed.

22. EPSOM RACES. — Probably the mythical "Clerk of the Weather-Office" had got leave of absence, and had an engagement for the Derby; for the Epsom week

was one of the rare exceptions in "the wettest year ever recorded." The crowds on the Derby-day were at least as numerous, as respectable, and as jovial as heretofore. The Craven was won by Mr. J. Hawley's "Gallus;" the Woodcote by Mr. Merry's "Dundee;" the Derby by Mr. Merry's "Thormanby," beating the two first favourites, the "Wizard" and "Umpire," easily. 224 subscribers, 33 started. Value of the stakes 6050*l*. Besides this very handsome sum, Mr. Merry is said to win 70,000*l*. in bets. The Oaks was won by Mr. Eastwood's "Butterfly," a filly low down in the list of favourites. 156 subscribers, 16 started. Value of the stakes 3995*l*.

22. WRECK OF THE "MALABAR."

—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Malabar* has been wrecked under very singular circumstances, and the loss of the vessel entailed the loss of documents which might have affected the result of a great war, and even changed the whole position of England in the East.

It is a matter of history, that on the refusal of the Chinese Government to ratify the treaty of Tientsin, and their subsequent defeat of the English and French squadron at the mouth of the Peiho, the Earl of Elgin, who had negotiated that treaty, was despatched from England on a special mission, to unravel the tangled chain of Chinese diplomacy, to endeavour to bring his former arrangements into operation, and if he should fail, to bring the Chinese Court to reason by force. For this purpose a large and complete army, and an effective naval force, were already assembled on the coast of China, and only awaited his Lordship's arrival to proceed to the Gulf of

Pichelee. The French Ambassador, Baron Gros, was also sent with a similar object and similarly escorted. The two Ministers Plenipotentiary, with a large suite, had proceeded from Suez, in the *Simla*, and were now awaiting the arrival of the steamer from China, in the harbour of Point de Galle, Ceylon. The *Malabar* entered the harbour on the 20th May, and was anchored by the pilot in the usual anchorage; but it appears she was not secured in the effectual manner which the port regulations, founded on the dangerous character of the climate and the exposed nature of the anchorage, require. The reason assigned for this carelessness deserves notice, since, in the doctrine of chances, the same calamity may occur at any time. It is not deemed necessary to secure the mail-steamers in the same way as paltry merchant ships, because they frequently stay but a short time. "It's not worth while." On this occasion the undervaluation of contingencies occasioned the loss of half a million of property, inappreciable injury to private passengers, great loss and inconvenience to merchants—finally, the detention of two important personages, on whom depended the question of peace or war to half the human race, and the loss of the credentials which alone could authorize them to deal with the Chinese Court.

The luggage, documents, and decorations of the two Ambassadors having been put on board, those high officials themselves and their *suites* embarked: the vessel was to start in another hour. At this moment, when one revolution of the minute-hand would have shown how necessary precaution is, a white squall struck the ship,

without a moment's warning, snapped the mooring hawser, and so turned her completely round, and then drove her on a reef which lay "quite convenient," and her bottom was immediately crushed in. Fortunately the *Malabar* was built in five compartments, and she did not, therefore, go down; but the gale had raised a terrific sea on the rocks, and it seemed that in a short space she must be ground to pieces. The confusion on board was terrible; the affrighted passengers seemed about to rush to one certain death to avoid one probable. But the commander and his officers were faithful and firm, and the two Ambassadors set an example of composure and fortitude, which had a great effect in restoring order. By a rare combination of presence of mind and courage the engines were got to work, the anchor raised, and the ship moved a-head. The movement was most critical—the bay is not wide—will she live to traverse the space? The water gains rapidly: it is up to her stern-posts; the saloon and cabins are full; she is logged and moves heavily! A boat is lowered to save the women. Slowly the strand is reached—the anchors are dropped, the vessel veered and quietly beached by the stern. It was full time, for a few minutes later the water reached the engine-room. The difficulties remaining to be overcome now seem trifling; yet before any person can be landed the boats are swamped. The females are first put ashore, then the male passengers, and lastly the Ambassadors and their *suites*. No life was lost. The ship soon sunk to the level of the water, and with her all her contents. The Ambassadors' state dresses, their credentials and state papers, and

all the *insignia* of their honours. Baron Gros lost a large sum in specie and a valuable service of plate. In like manner the passengers lost all their outfit, amounting in the aggregate to a large value. The whole of the specie and a large part of the indestructible valuables were subsequently recovered by the divers.

26. DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—A heavy gale commenced on Saturday, which raged continuously for ninety hours, and during which the wind-gauge occasionally marked a pressure of 23 lbs. to the square foot. Its effects were felt over the whole of the kingdom, and every succeeding day brought accounts of loss of life and property. In the metropolis, houses were unroofed, chimney-stacks blown down, the river was like a sea, and almost unnavigable; and the banks were inundated by the restrained waters. In the country districts, the damage was in proportion—trees were uprooted or stripped of their limbs, stacks dispersed over the country, cottages unroofed, and sheep killed by hundreds. In the north the temperature fell below freezing point, and the piercing gale brought with it snow and sleet. It was, however, at sea that the most disastrous consequences ensued—probably no other gale in recent years has produced such widespread disaster. The men-of-war at Portsmouth and Plymouth dragged their anchors, and all communication with the shore was cut off; at Liverpool, the shipping in the docks and the river was much injured by collisions; more than one vessel was sunk. On the north-eastern coast the loss of life and shipping was frightful—not less than 150 wrecks and casualties were reported. Several

steamers trading along the coast, or from the Baltic, were lost—one, a Dutch steamer, on an excursion trip, with eighty people on board, foundered, and the cattle boats from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and other places, had all their deck cargo swept overboard, the vessels themselves escaping by what seems a miracle. During the height of the hurricane, on Monday, eight ships were seen to go down off Yarmouth, and not one of all their crews was saved; others were driven on the sands of that dangerous coast, and were beaten to pieces in the sight of hundreds who thronged the beach, and sought in vain to render aid. Hundreds of ships, dismasted or injured in spars or hull, ran for shelter into the harbours. Further north, thirteen Filey yawls were driven on the rocks, to the ruin of their proprietors, their value, with their nets, being estimated at 10,000*l*. Near twenty-five sail were driven ashore off Redcar. A large barque was wrecked north of Hartlepool, and the master and most of the crew drowned.

On the 28th May, 143 wrecks took place off the English coast; of these vessels, thirty-six were beaten to pieces; but, fortunately, only thirty-four persons of their numerous crews perished. In the whole month, 187 vessels were wrecked or damaged on the British coasts; seventy-four persons were drowned; 212 were rescued. This enumeration, however, does not include the vessels and their hapless crews that foundered at sea; nor the fishing-boats and the poor men who perished with them off Yarmouth and the east coast of England and Scotland.

28. DREADFUL LOSSES OF THE

YARMOUTH FISHERMEN.—The terrible gale of this day was more fatal to the fishing vessels along the east coast than to the merchant leviathans of the deep. The fishermen of Yarmouth, Lowestoff, and other places on the coast, were pursuing their occupations, when the storm came upon them before they could draw in their nets or even cut themselves loose from them. So utter and so sudden was the destruction, that none survived to tell the tale. Their return was awaited in vain by their distracted families, and their fate was only ascertained by the wrecks of their vessels, which were picked up at sea, or were driven on shore. By this fearful calamity, 186 steady and industrious men, in the prime of life, earning a livelihood by honest labour for themselves, their wives, and families, were swept into eternity; leaving seventy-two widows and 172 children bereaved of their natural supporters. About 130 of these poor men were from Yarmouth alone. The wail of desolation from that industrious little town may be imagined. The public sympathy was warmly interested in the case of persons so frightfully and so suddenly deprived of support, and even of the means of future industry. The subscriptions for the relief of the widows and children exceeded 10,000*l*., when the trustees of the fund announced their intention not to solicit further aid. The fund, after rendering adequate immediate assistance, was sufficient to last as long as assistance ought to be required.

28. THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—FRANKLIN AND MCCLINTOCK.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Founder's Gold Medal was pre-

sented to Lady Franklin and Sir Leopold McClintock; to the former, as a testimony of "the services rendered to science by her late gallant husband, and also as a token of respect and admiration for the devotedness with which she has pursued those inquiries which have resulted in clearing up the fate of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and at the same time in making important additions to our geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions."

Lady Franklin, in acknowledging the honour, claims for her husband "the crowning discovery of the North-West passage by himself and his companions, which cost them their lives,"—a claim which seems to have been acknowledged by the cheers of the members, when Sir R. Murchison made the same claim in returning thanks on behalf of Lady Franklin for the medal. The medal was given to Sir Leopold McClintock "in acknowledgment of the very great and valuable services you have performed—services which are appreciated not only throughout this country, but, I may say, throughout all Europe and America."

30. SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a most extraordinary character, fortunately unattended by fatal results, occurred at the London terminus of the Great Northern Railway, King's-cross, to a return excursion train, conveying passengers from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, and other large towns in the north of England.

The train, which consisted of 35 carriages, two of them luggage-vans, was due at King's-cross at 6.40 P.M., and was punctual in its arrival. From some cause, how-

ever, the engine, instead of slackening its speed, as is usual on entering the station, behaved itself more as a runaway than one under proper guidance, and, dashing at full pace through the station, actually leaped the platform at the end of it, a height of between five and six feet, carrying with it the tender, the break, and one or two carriages, and, proceeding on its fearful and precipitous course, ran down the inclined plane immediately under the clock tower and across the Old St. Pancras-road, burst through the enclosure of the Metropolitan Railway Works, and but for the immense quantity of earth lying there (the stuff excavated from the New-road tunnel), would have buried itself in the shaft of that undertaking. In passing under the archway the funnel and steam-cap of the engine came in contact with the strong iron girder, and were smashed off the engine. Fortunately the pitch of this girder was a few feet higher than the body of the engine itself, or it would have been torn from the abutments of brickwork which sustain it, involving the demolition of a large portion of the roof of the building, with the probable destruction of every person in the train.

The engine, tender, and break were completely destroyed. The other carriages were more or less injured, and many of the passengers sustained serious wounds and contusions, though happily none proved mortal.

The fireman, Church, on finding that the train was rushing to destruction, leaped from the tender, and falling flat upon the ground escaped unhurt. The driver, Thos. Annis, however, remained firm at his post, and never left the engine. How he escaped unhurt is one of

those mysteries which baffle explanation. The official account attributes the "accident" to the breaks not having been properly applied; but the inquiry before the magistrate developed another cause. One of the witnesses declared that in going to the break-van immediately after the accident he found the guard sitting on the boxes, quite drunk; the break was not then on. The accused declared that he had put the breaks in force in proper time, and that then seeing an accident probable he sat down to avoid danger. On cross-examination he admitted that he had had four glasses of ale and some gin. It is most extraordinary that excursion trains, which are charged with such large numbers of people and require the utmost care are precisely those which are the most negligently guarded. Nor is this altogether the fault of the companies—the excursionists, in a state of jollity and carelessness, persist in "treating" the guards and officials; these give way to continual temptations, under the belief that each indulgence is small; they become excited or stupefied; an accident is the result—frequently attended with great loss of life and limb.

HURRICANES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New Continent appears to have suffered from the same boisterous weather which has committed such great devastation in the Old.

On the 21st May, Cincinnati and the vicinity for many miles around, were visited by a most destructive tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain. Buildings were unroofed, steeples of churches were blown down, telegraph wires were prostrated, and many persons were severely, some fatally, in-

jured. The property destroyed in Cincinnati alone was estimated at half a million dollars. Nearly all the railroads leading out of the city were stopped up by fallen trees. The boats on the Ohio were sunk or injured. A train on the Covington and Lexington Railway was thrown off the track, and the locomotive and baggage-car were demolished, but the passengers escaped without injury. Scarcely a house in Cincinnati has escaped uninjured.

On the 30th a tornado passed over part of the State of New York, unroofing the houses in the villages and doing much damage.

On the 3rd June a very fearful tornado passed over the eastern part of Iowa and the north-east portion of Illinois. It lasted only two minutes and a-half, but in that short time produced terrible consequences. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were entirely demolished, the inhabitants being mostly buried in the ruins of the fallen buildings. In the former place 32 dead bodies had been recovered, while others remained, which it was impossible to extricate. A train was lifted from the track and dashed to pieces. A lumber raft on the Chippewa river was dispersed, and 21 men and women lost. In Albany, on the other side of the river, six persons were killed and about forty seriously wounded. In all the towns along the path of the tornado, equal destruction of life and property is reported. The total loss of life was estimated at 150 persons.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES AT TERRA DEL FUEGO.—In the ANNUAL REGISTER of 1852, will be found recorded the terrible death of the pious Captain Allen Gardi-

ner and his companions, by starvation, on the coast of Terra de Fuego. Since that lamentable event the Patagonian Missionary Society have changed their plan of operations, having their central station and dépôt in the Falkland Islands, and hold their communication with Terra del Fuego by a mission ship, the *Allen Gardiner*. A party of nine natives had been brought from thence to the Falklands for instruction, and for the sake of showing them the mode of civilized life—the mission, on their part, deriving the advantage of a knowledge of the language. After a stay of 10 months they embarked for their return on board the *Allen Gardiner*, under the command of Captain Fell, with his brother as chief officer, a crew of six men, and Mr. G. Phillips, catechist. Before landing the natives the captain searched their bundles, in consequence of some trifling articles being missed. This gave offence, and one man showed great anger on being detected in possession of an article not his own; it is not thought, however, that this was the cause of what afterwards happened, but simply a desire to plunder the vessel. The ship had remained six days off Terra del Fuego, the Europeans mixing with some 300 natives who had assembled with every appearance of friendliness, when, on Sunday, the 6th of November, the party proceeded at half-past 10 to celebrate Divine worship, not in the ship but on the beach, leaving the cook in charge of the ship, the boat on shore unguarded, and themselves without arms within their grasp, though the dangerous character of the natives was well known, and they appear to have been about. And these, soon after the service

began, set upon the party with clubs, massacred them all, and then made for the boat. The cook, seeing his danger, jumped into the ship's gig, rowed for his life, and though pursued, succeeded in reaching the shore and escaping into the woods. After four days he ventured, in his extreme misery, to approach the natives, and, strange to say, was treated with kindness and lived with them for three months, until a vessel which had been sent to look for the party arrived and took him off. The *Allen Gardiner* was found rifled of everything, but her hull and spars were uninjured.

JUNE.

4. IMPUDENT FRAUD.—A well-dressed young woman, named Clara Jones, was placed at the bar of the Thames Police Court, charged with stealing fifty yards of black silk, nine and a quarter yards of Valenciennes lace, and ten yards of black velvet, value 17*l.* 10*s.*, the property of Mr. Joseph Haslam, linendraper, of No. 10, Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

The evidence of the immediate victim will show the ingenious and impudent mode in which the theft was effected.

Mr. Wade, salesman to Mr. Haslam, said, that he took a parcel of goods to the address mentioned by the prisoner (a most respectable house in Brompton) and, in consequence of some suspicions entertained by Mr. Haslam, he determined to be more than usually cautious, and left Mr. Haslam's porter in the passage of the dwell-

ing-house with the silks while he went up-stairs with the other goods. The prisoner came out of a bedroom into the drawing-room, and he showed her the muslin robes he had brought from the city. The prisoner approved them very much, and said she should like to see the silks. He caused the silks to be brought up-stairs, and unfolded them. The prisoner examined them very carefully for some time, and then said there was an invalid lady in bed in the adjoining room, and after some hesitation he allowed her to take the muslin robes and the lace into the bedroom, for the purpose, as she stated, of showing them to the invalid lady. While the prisoner was absent he heard a voice in the bedroom say in a plaintive tone, "I must see the silks." The prisoner returned to the room he was in, and said the lady wanted very much to see the silks. He expressed a reluctance to part with them, on which the prisoner said in the most plausible and insinuating manner, "You surely would not intrude on the privacy of a sick lady's chamber? I cannot admit you there, sir." He was completely taken off his guard, and he allowed the prisoner to take the silks into the bedroom, the door of which was left open a little, and he could hear a conversation going on between two voices, and one was in a low tone like that of an invalid. The prisoner came out of the bedroom without the silks, and said the invalid lady would like to see the velvet. He allowed her to take that into the bedroom, and another conversation appeared to be carried on, and he could see, as the door was partially open, what appeared to be the figure of a woman in bed. When the prisoner emerged

from the bedroom again she said the niece of the invalid lady was gone over the way, and she would fetch her to see the muslin robes. He thought he had a hostage in the invalid lady, and made no objection to that, but as she was leaving the room, and before she had reached the third stair, he made an excuse, and said, "I should like to see the short length of silk; I am afraid there is some mistake in the measurement." The prisoner was not at all disconcerted, and went into the bedroom, brought out the piece of silk, and handed it to him. He looked at it, and found it to be quite right. He requested the prisoner to leave the silk on the table and he would take care of it until her return. She very promptly replied, "No, I cannot do that, I must take it away and put it into a drawer; if I do not, the niece will want a black silk gown, and her aunt don't intend to allow her one at present." The prisoner was permitted to take away the silk into the bedroom, and soon afterwards left the house. He waited seven or eight minutes, and, the prisoner not returning, he became impatient and spoke to a servant who came down-stairs, and asked her when the lady he had been talking to would return; to which she replied, "I don't know, sir; she has only just hired the apartments." He asked the servant to speak to the sick lady in the bedroom. The servant said, "There is no sick lady in that room, sir; I don't know what you mean." He rushed into the bedroom; no one was there, and all the property was gone. He sent for a police-constable, who came to the house, and he was very soon satisfied the landlord and his wife and servant

had been duped as well as himself.

Mr. YARDLEY.—And she got away with the silks, lace, robes, and velvet?

Witness.—With everything, sir.

Mr. YARDLEY.—And there was no invalid lady in the bedroom?

Witness.—None whatever, sir. The prisoner played the part of the invalid lady as well as her own.

It was soon discovered that many other tradesmen had been victimized by a similar device.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

5. ASCOT RACES.—The Ascot Meeting of 1860 was marred by the continued bad weather. Even the presence of the Queen on the Cup-day failed to propitiate the skyey influences, and the great race was run in a down-pour of rain through a concourse of people of whom little could be seen for the umbrellas.

Her Majesty's Vase was won by Captain Christie's "Horror;" the Queen's plate by Baron Rothschild's filly, by King Tom; the Ascot Stakes by Lord Strathmore's "Mouravief;" the Royal Hunt Cup, by Mr. Sargent's "Crater;" the Ascot Cup, by Mr. Hamilton's "Rupee"—"Butterfly," the winner of the Oaks, second; the famous "Promised Land," the first favourite, a bad third.

9. PROCLAMATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PIETY.—By the change of manners and the improvement of morals the time-honoured proclamation "for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Punishment of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality," had become obsolete; and though always read at assizes and sessions, was totally disregarded by the clergy, who were

commanded to read it in their churches and chapels four times in the year at least. In accordance with an address of the House of Commons, the ancient Form has been revised, and the following Proclamation—from which it will be observed the injunction to the clergy has been omitted—has been issued:—

BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria R.—We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God and so great a reproach to our religion and Government; to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety, and good manners may flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm; and we do expect and require that all persons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places

whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day. Our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming-houses and places, and lewd and other disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever, in public or private houses, on the Lord's day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine service on the Lord's day. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of assize and justices of the peace, to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open

court immediately before the charge is given.

"Given at our Court of Buckingham Palace this 9th day of June, 1860.

"GOD save the QUEEN."

9. THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE FRITH OF FORTH.—The good people of Scotland have been greatly delighted with the extraordinary spectacle of a British fleet in the Frith of Forth. The Channel squadron, consisting of nine line-of-battle ships (three of them three-deckers), three frigates, and two steam-sloops, steamed up the Frith and anchored in St. Margaret's Hope, ten miles above the capital. The people of Edinburgh went in flotillas to see so unprecedented a sight. A fatal accident occurred to one of these excursion parties; the boat was capsized, and five persons were drowned.

FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.—Fires, by which an immense amount of property has been destroyed, and a large number of persons thrown out of employment, have recently occurred in the provinces.

On the 15th June, the workshops of Messrs. Crosskill, the celebrated manufacturers of agricultural implements, at Beverley, were destroyed. The entire premises cover four acres of ground, and upwards of 300 workmen are employed. The wheel-shop, wheel stock shed (containing 10,000 spokes), and flour-mill, with very complicated machinery, to the value of 25,000*l.*, were destroyed.

On the 22nd June, the extensive cotton mill of Messrs. Mayall, called the Britannia Cotton Mill, at Mossley, and about midway between Manchester and Huddersfield, was destroyed by fire. It was one of the

most extensive (if not the most extensive) spinning-mill in the country, having about 120,000 spindles mostly with the latest improvements, and a quality of yarn was spun in it which generally commanded a good market. The loss is estimated at 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*

On the 4th July, the Caledonian Distillery, at Glasgow, was in part destroyed. These premises were burnt in 1856, and had since been rebuilt upon a plan which separated the buildings in which the several processes are carried on. Consequently, although property to the value of 10,000*l.* was destroyed, the most important and valuable part of the establishment was uninjured.

On the 10th July, a valuable weaving-mill, at Holmfirth, with forty-eight looms, mules, and other machinery for spinning, carding, and weaving wool, valued at 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* was burnt.

16. THE GRENADIER GUARDS AND THE SCOTS FUSILIERS.—These famous regiments of the Household Brigade have, within a few days of each other, celebrated their second centenary anniversary.

On the 16th, the Grenadiers, including in their festivities many officers formerly in the regiment, and some distinguished officers of the army and civilians, dined in the banquet-hall of St. James' Palace, the Prince Consort, their colonel, presiding. His Royal Highness gave a history of the regiment. It was originally formed of those gallant Royalists who had followed their Sovereign Charles II. into exile. During this period of banishment, these gentlemen had no resource but their swords, and they were enrolled by the Duke of York into six regiments, the first

of which, as containing in its ranks some of the most eminent of the cavaliers, was called "The Royal Regiment of Guards." At the close of the unsuccessful war in the Netherlands, these corps were dispersed; but on the Restoration they were re-embodied in one regiment under Lord Wentworth in 1660, and sent to garrison Dunkirk. On the sale of that town the corps returned to England, and in 1665 was united to "the King's Regiment of Guards," raised at the Restoration by Colonel Russell. The combined regiment comprised twenty-four companies of 100 men each, to which four companies of Grenadiers were subsequently added, and they received the style of "The First Regiment of Foot Guards;" by which designation they were known, until the Prince Regent, in commemoration of their having defeated the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo, added the distinguishing title of "Grenadiers." Although the Household Brigade have been considered the corps especially charged with the defence of the place wherein the Sovereign resides—and especially are the garrison of the metropolis—yet they have always formed the reserve of the British army, always the first to be put in motion when need arose. It was perhaps in the first capacity that they fought for James II. at Sedgemoor, and for William III. in Flanders: for George II. at Dettingen and Fontenoy:—in the second that they followed Marlborough to Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. Since those glorious days they fought for George III. against his revolted American provinces; under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, where their valour at Lincelles was such that they were permitted

to inscribe that victory on their regimental colours; under Moore, in his famous Spanish campaign, and the glorious victory at Corunna; and sustained the long career of victory under Wellington throughout the Peninsula, sharing in the battles of Barrosa, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, and Nive; and finally hurled Napoleon from the throne by the defeat of his renowned Imperial Guard at Waterloo. In more recent times, the value of the Guards as a reserve has been frequently proved. In 1826, when Canning received intelligence of the invasion of Portugal by Don Miguel, a royal message was brought to the Parliament on the 11th December; and the first detachment of the expeditionary force landed in the Tagus on the 25th. With corresponding rapidity, when the news of the Canadian rebellion was received, the Guards were despatched to the disturbed colony, and thereby prevented a very serious complication with the United States; and lastly, when the Russian war was undertaken, the noble battalions of the Guards were immediately forwarded to the East, where their exploits at Alma and Inkerman will add another halo of glory around those of Blenheim and Waterloo. The great achievements the Grenadiers are permitted to emblazon on their regimental standard are — "Lincolnes," "Corunna," "Barrosa," "The Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol."

The Scots Fusiliers held their festival in the great ball-room of Willis' Rooms on the 19th. This regiment owes its origin to the same circumstances as are related of the Grenadiers. They were a part of the Scotch establishment, and were placed under the colo-

nelcy of the Earl of Linlithgow. Their title was "The Scotch Guards," under which designation they continued to be known until William IV. changed it to "The Scots Fusilier Guards" in 1831. The services of this regiment have been most distinguished. In 1689 it served in the Netherlands, under the Earl of Marlborough, and shared in the victories of Walcourt and Fleurus; under William III. at the sieges of Mons and Namur, the doubtful fight of Steenkirk, and the defeat of Landen; under General Stanhope in Spain, at the victories of Almanara and Saragossa; under George II., at Dettingen, and Cumberland at Fontenoy; George III. from 1778 to 1782 in America; in 1793 at Lincolnes; in 1801 at the famous landing in Egypt, and the battle of Alexandria; in 1807 at Copenhagen; from 1808 to 1814 in the Peninsula, sharing in the passage of the Douro, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria; at Waterloo, and in the Crimea. The emblazonments of their colours are — "Lincolnes," "The Sphinx," "Egypt," "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol."

The non-commissioned officers and privates celebrated the glories of their corps at a common festival at the Crystal Palace, provided at the expense of the officers of the regiments.

17. FIRST TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—This magnificent vessel started from the Needles at 10 A.M., on her first sea-going voyage, and arrived at New York after a very successful though by no means rapid passage of ten and a half days. The incidents of the voy-

age, and of the return passage, are described with great animation in *The Times* of the 16th July and 28th August.

The machinery being in excellent order, the great ship made rapid way over the waters; the incidents being, of course, varied by the direction and strength of the wind, and the roughness of the waves. In many respects the vessel fully answered the expectations of her builders. Her vast bulk aided the fineness of her lines in cutting through the opposing waves without any apparent shock—to those which rolled upon her sides she rose with an easy swing, and they passed to leeward, seemingly disarmed of their fury; others struck her with full force, but no vibration or shock was communicated to the vast mass. It was speedily discovered that there were two prime defects in her appointments—it was impossible to raise the steam in the boilers which animate the paddle-wheel engines to the full power; and the wheels themselves are not so placed as to act on the water with effect. On the 21st, the power of the ship was to be put to a strong test. A strong north-westerly gale had raised a rough sea. "It has always been said that she never could or would pitch, but the truth is that this ship does just the same on a small scale that ordinary vessels in a sea may do on a very large one. The motion in her is reduced in exact proportion with her immense height, bulk, and power, and the *Great Eastern* against a head sea makes a slow majestic rise and fall, where a steamer of 2000 or even 3000 tons would be labouring heavily, and perhaps taking in green seas over her bows. On this Thursday

she dipped down below her hawse pipes. It was a fine sight to watch her motion from the bows, splitting the great waves before her into two streams of water, like double fountains, and to look along her immense expanse of deck as she rose and fell with a motion so easy and so regular that the duration of each movement could be timed to the very second."

On the 23rd, the ship being off the banks of Newfoundland, the temperature decreased so rapidly, that it was feared that floating icebergs were near, and the speed was slackened, and precautions taken against accident; and on the 26th, when not more than 450 miles from New York, the ship ran into a dense fog, through which she had to feel her way. These circumstances materially affected the duration of the voyage. The most anxious part of the whole navigation was now at hand—the passage over the shoals and bars which impede the approach to New York harbour; and the ship was repeatedly stopped to take soundings. All dangers were boldly passed, and the dawn of the 27th showed the coast in a dim blue line, with the spit of Sandy-Hook lying like a haze across the sea. The lighthouse was passed at 7.20 A.M., and the *Great Eastern* had completed her first transatlantic voyage.

From Sandy-Hook, the *Great Eastern* passed into the harbour, stirring up the sand on the bar, but escaping all danger by the admirable readiness with which she answers her helm. The advent of the great ship had been expected in America with an eagerness which cast into the shade even the interest taken in her at home. She was a sudden and great "fact."

The edge of curiosity had not been bated by delays and mishaps, or by a protracted exhibition. Therefore no sooner was her arrival telegraphed, than the bay was studded with yachts, schooners, and steamboats, whose passengers marked every fathom of her progress with vociferous cheers; all the shipping were covered with flags, the bells rung out, the cannon roared, the wharfs and houses were crowded with enthusiastic welcomers. Even the government Fort Hamilton fired a salute of fourteen guns. Amidst such shouts and jubilation, the *Great Eastern* was run alongside her wharf as easily as if she were a river steamer.

After being exhibited to the curiosity of the Americans, who seemed at first to resent the high price put upon admission to her decks, but who afterwards visited her in thousands; and after being inspected by the President of the United States while lying in the Annapolis roads, the *Great Eastern* set out on her return voyage on the 16th August, under salute from the batteries of the State forts. The run from New York to Halifax gave opportunity for the first exhibition of her powers compared with those of other vessels. Numerous splendid clipper merchantmen were standing out under all sail; but the *Great Eastern* passed them as though they were at anchor. The noble mail-steamer, *Australasian*, though enabled to make a short cut across the bar, was soon left behind. The weather was favourable, and the distance covered averaged fourteen knots (sixteen miles) an hour—some distances equalled sixteen knots—the whole distance to Halifax was accomplished in forty-six hours, a shorter time than it has

ever been performed in before. From Halifax, excepting that the weather was somewhat thick, the voyage to England was performed under favourable circumstances; and the vessel ran into Milford Haven, 2980 miles, in less than eleven days, having averaged a speed throughout of fourteen knots an hour. She found in Milford Haven the magnificent Channel Squadron, with the noble flagship the *Royal Albert*, of 121 guns. These former leviathans of the deep were diminished to small fry by the immense proportions of the *Great Eastern*, whose length and height of hull and beautiful lines rendered the line-of-battle ships clumsy in appearance. But the tall masts and taut rigging of the latter, and the unmistakable indications of power latent in their tiers of ports redressed the balance; and these masts and spars were now manned with some thousands of England's bravest tars, whose cheers as the *Great Eastern* passed their line made the shores re-echo far and wide.

The out and home voyages of the *Great Eastern* were made under unfavourable circumstances; but her performance sufficed to show that when in proper trim she would be the fastest and easiest vessel hitherto put afloat; and that if some errors in the construction of her engines and other gear could be remedied, she would attain a much higher rate of speed. Should she hereafter attempt the same voyage, with such alterations as are necessary to get up full steam in her boilers, with a cargo sufficient to sink her to a proper depth in the water, she will probably complete the voyage to New York within eight days.

The following are the logs of the outward and homeward runs:—
Outward.—June 17th, 285 miles; 18th, 296; 19th, —; 20th, 276; 21st, 304; 22nd, 280; 23rd, 302; 24th, 299; 25th, 325; 26th, 333; 27th, 254. Homeward.—August 17th, 238; 18th, 335; 19th, 73; 20th, 318; 21st, 306; 22nd, 320; 23rd, 340; 24th, 320; 25th, 316; 26th, 341.

23. GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The special levee on the 7th of March was a great day for the officers of the Rifle Volunteers, and the spectacle of some 2500 representatives of distinct corps assembling around the Sovereign gave the first apparent sign how wide and general was the Volunteer movement. This 23rd of June was a still greater day for the Volunteer army and for the country, for it proved how earnestly and efficiently the corps represented had devoted themselves to training and discipline.

Her Majesty having expressed her willingness to review—or “inspect”—the Volunteers in Hyde Park, on the 23rd of June, arrangements were made, whereby every corps that had attained a certain excellence might be present by its efficient members. The number and strength of the corps that offered themselves for inspection caused great surprise. The numerous companies that had been formed in London and Westminster, and the densely-peopled metropolitan counties, were known to be strong and to have been attentive to drill; but Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Nottingham, Staffordshire, Worcester-shire, Cheshire—not to name the districts nearer the metropolis—announced that they were prepared

to be strongly and well represented. That London and Westminster should be present in force was not surprising, for they contain thousands of youths whose time is to some extent at their disposal; but Wordsworth, who lamented the tendency of the age to “change swords for ledgers,” would have been astonished to see the alacrity with which the commercial men of the city, and the manufacturers of the centre and north, exchanged “their ledgers for swords.” The authorities found that they would have to make arrangements for placing 20,000 men in review order. As the time approached, and it became evident how earnest the Volunteers were to show “the mettle of their pasture,” the review became a national spectacle, a “general holiday” was arranged, London prepared to empty itself into Hyde Park, and the provinces to precipitate themselves into London.

The Board of Works and the War Office had resolved, in their innocence, to prepare *ample* accommodation for the public—meaning the genteel public, who leave their cards at the Departments—and had erected platform accommodation for 17,000 persons—applications were made for at least ten times that number of places; and but for a broad space (though all too narrow for the occasion) strongly fenced in in front of the platforms, but a small part of gentility could have taken share in the spectacle. This inclosure was intended for officers in uniform, official gentlemen, and Volunteers not in their ranks. But it was so densely packed that the bonds of discipline were frequently broken, and the inmates leaped the fencing and occupied the grass without. Much laughter

was sometimes occasioned by the peremptory authority exercised by Private Smith or Jones in compelling Lieutenant-General Sir G. C. B., to restrain himself within due bounds. The galleries and enclosure extended across the Park parallel to Park Lane; the Queen's stand was in the centre, with the royal standard planted before it. The general public were ranged in dense ranks on the north and south sides of the Park, with an exterior belt of fashionables in carriages. The handsome and lofty mansions which border the Park on the north and east were clustered with spectators from drawing-room floor to chimney top.

London on this day exhibited a rare spectacle. Along the main roads from north, south, east and west, converging to a common centre, the pathways were lined with people eager to see the corps of their several localities—their fathers, brothers, and friends march to take their place in the great spectacle. The wharfs and the shipping showed their clusters ready to hail with cheers and flourished handkerchiefs the steamers that brought up the riverain companies—the railway stations were beset with groups waiting to receive the provincial corps.

The authorities, no doubt, had done their part in the arrangement; but the unflinching felicity with which the vast organization worked out to completeness, is an astonishing example of the order which can arise out of uniformity of will coupled with great intelligence. At different hours of the morning the provincial corps (some of whom must have travelled all night) were landed at the railway termini—the Durham Artillery

being the first to reach King's Cross; the river steamboats landed their freight at convenient piers; the suburban bodies assembled at appointed stations, and the metropolitan forces formed their ranks at their respective head-quarters. The times of marching for each corps were so arranged that no body should cross the other, but that each should join up to the corps with which it was to be brigaded at specified points. From 12 o'clock to half-past 12 the suburban corps might have been seen converging towards local centres, each corps preceded by its band; and soon after the interior centres, each animated by its proper force. As these were joined by their assigned allies, the aggregated battalions marched forward to the common rendezvous. The whole operation—one requiring the keenest exercise of one of the rarest military faculties—was performed with unerring precision and perfect ease, by the intelligent zeal of the men and the clear heads of their officers. Before 2 o'clock—the appointed time—21,000 men, each at his own free will, and clothed and trained at his own expense, were gathered in one long line, extending completely across the Park. The space of time between the arrival of the corps and the commencement of the review, offered perhaps the most picturesque spectacle of the day. The arms being piled, the men rested themselves on the ground in groups of companies, or walked backwards and forwards within short limits, giving life to the scene; while the rapid flight of sandwich papers and the frequent laugh, testified to the hearty enjoyment of the performers. Nor was the light grey

smoke from the incandescent Indian herb wanting to throw a harmonizing haze over the scene.

The Queen arrived on the ground in an open carriage at 4 P.M. Her Majesty was accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort was on horseback, with the Prince of Wales. Others of the Royal Family and *suite* were in carriages. The Royal *cortège* was attended by a magnificent following of aides-de-camp, general officers, staff officers, and foreign officers of distinction, and by the Lords-Lieutenants of the counties whose corps formed part of the reviewed force. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the official head of the army, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, were also in attendance on Her Majesty. Remarkable among the group of officers was Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, a veteran before any other person present had entered the service, for he now counted 70 years of military duty. As the Royal *cortège* swept on to the ground, the Volunteer army stood to arms, and the bands played the National Anthem. The scene now presented was one worthy of note in a nation's history. On one side, from north to south, stood the thick lines of the Volunteers—their somewhat sombre ranks varied by masses of dark uniforms, with an occasional mass of scarlet, the whole thrown into relief by the back-ground of the trees. From West to East, parallel to the Bayswater-road and the Serpentine, dense lines of people extended, raised head above head by precarious elevations—a wide fringe of eager faces. Parallel to Park-lane a glittering line of uniforms and

gay dresses gave a varied and rich fringe to the mass of youth and beauty that rose in the galleries above; and around on north and east the noble mansions, speckled with gay groups, enclosed the arena with a loftier rampart. The green rectangular space enclosed by the living lines was broken and animated by the scarlet coats of the Life Guards and Foot Guards, who kept the ground.

Her Majesty, followed by the whole of her brilliant Court, drove to the extreme left of the line of the Volunteers on the Bayswater-road, and thence passed along the whole front to where the extreme right rested on the lofty houses at the Albert Gate; and then turning drew up on the open ground, in front of which floated the royal standard. The bands of the Household brigade were placed in front, and in the space between the Volunteers were to march by. The interest of this defiling consisted solely in the appearance each corps presented in passing by. The march was commenced by the mounted corps—few in number, but admirable for their equipment and the beauty of their horses. The infantry corps were led by the Artillery Company—to whom, as the oldest volunteer body existing—in fact it is the oldest military body of any kind in Europe—the priority was assigned. They are a scarlet corps, and being veterans in drill, looked like a first-rate regiment of the line. For an hour and a half corps after corps stepped before their Sovereign, offering the spontaneous devotion of noble and patriotic hearts. The long succession was closed by the 25th Cheshire. When the whole had passed and the corps had returned to their original position, the whole line advanced in

columns of battalions, and by signal cheered Her Majesty with vociferous earnestness. Her Majesty left the ground about 6 o'clock, but not without expressing in non-official language, her gratification and pride at what she had seen. The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, that there were not more than a dozen officers who knew how to get 10,000 men into the Park, and not more than two who could get them out again—and to get a large body of men out of an enclosure by narrow outlets is an admitted problem in military science. The Volunteer army had got into the Park by companies as they arrived—how were they to be got out simultaneously? There were bets that the last companies would not pass the gates before midnight. But the intelligence of the Volunteers and their officers solved the problem without difficulty—before 8 o'clock the Park was cleared, with no other confusion than arose from the pressure of the people.

As an earnest of the future the review gave the utmost satisfaction to the military authorities and to patriotic statesmen. The degree of efficiency so speedily attained by so large a number of men recently embodied appeared surprising. The *physique* and soldier-like bearing of the men were admitted to be astonishing. So fine a body of men, assembled without selection and offering themselves without standard, has probably never been seen together. The order and efficiency of the day's proceedings depended in a very great degree upon the intelligence of the officers of companies, (for as yet very few corps had been organized into battalions), but all had gone off with an ease which would scarcely have been anticipated from a regular

force. The whole details of the review had been committed to the able hands of Colonel McMurdo, the Inspector of Volunteers. The nature of the inspection required but few movements, but those were executed to perfection. The army officers on the ground, and the privates scattered among the crowd, could not refrain from exclamations of delight at the beauty of the marching of some of the corps. The favourite corps were loudly cheered as they passed by the spectators, but some as they marched past, compelled a continued cheer of applause from the gazing multitudes.

The excitement of the day did not end with the review. To a late hour the streets were thronged with multitudes parading under the banners that floated from the houses, and the numerous Volunteers, who did not withdraw themselves from the public gaze, passing along the ways, attracted immense attention and speculation by the variety of their habiliments.

A brief statement of the programme will give the names of the superior officers to whom so much of the completeness and order of the review are due.

The Volunteer army was arranged in two divisions, each of four brigades, each brigade comprising four battalions. The first division was under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Love, K.C.B. The few mounted rifle corps and the artillery were ranged in this division. The Artillery Brigade was commanded by Colonel Tulloch; the First Brigade by His Grace the Duke of Wellington; the Second Brigade by Lieut.-Col. Hicks; the Third Brigade by Lord Ranelagh; the Fourth Brigade

by Lord Elcho. The Second Division was under the command of Major-Gen. Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.; the first Brigade was commanded by Col. Thorold; the Second Brigade by Col. the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H.; the Third Brigade by Brig.-Gen. Russell, C.B.; the Fourth Brigade by Brig.-Gen. Taylor. Of the great force thus spontaneously assembled, and entirely at their own charges, about 15,000 belonged to metropolitan corps, and 6,000 to the provinces. Some of the corps mustered very strong. Woolwich sent no fewer than 1800 men; Manchester near 2000; the City of London 1800. The special corps of the barristers (The Inns of Court, or 23rd Middlesex) mustered 450 strong.

When it is remembered that this Volunteer army has been formed in a time of peace, and when no danger hangs imminent over our country, the numbers assembled on this occasion in Hyde-park, are very creditable to the national spirit; but they afford no indication of what we may do in times of war and invasion. During the great French war, when the inhabitants of England and Wales numbered only 8,500,000 (and they now amount to near 20,000,000), and those were divided into antagonistic factions, old George the Third reviewed in Hyde-park 12,000 Volunteers, all Londoners. In 1803, the ranks of the Volunteers had so increased, under the conviction of an impending invasion, that it was found necessary to review them on two separate days. On the 26th October, the eastern metropolis placed in array in Hyde-park 12,401 men, in so dense a fog that the King could not see both ends of the line at the same

time; and the spectators could see nothing at all; on the 28th the west end legions mustered 14,676; total of strictly London volunteers 27,077. The regiments of London and its immediate environs are stated to number 46,000 men; and of the three kingdoms 330,000.* In 1860, the 30,000,000 of the United Kingdom are united in feeling and attached with one mind to our sovereign and constitution. In case of imminent danger we ought to present at the least 1,250,000 citizens in arms. The actual number present in Hyde-park is officially returned as 20,890.

The Commander-in-Chief issued a general order, by command of the Queen, in which His Royal Highness spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency displayed by the various corps, and of Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and devotion exhibited by the Volunteer movement.

27. SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At 9.15 A.M., just as the great tide of business and official life pours from the suburban districts, a park-keeper on the north side of Hyde-Park observed a man discharge a pistol at his own person; he then crossed the road and discharged a second: he then fell on his right knee, and, throwing his head backwards, cut his throat with a knife. When the passers-by reached the spot, the suicide was quite dead—a severe pistol-wound was on his forehead, but the gash on the right side of his neck had been inflicted with surgical precision, and had proved instantly fatal. The suicide was by appearance a foreigner; on his left breast had been tattooed the

* The volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER for those years abound in interesting details.

words "*Mort aux femmes infidèles*," with the figure of a woman below. In his pockets were a gold watch and chain, some silver and other articles, and three letters, written partly in French, partly in English, but without signature. The first referred in terms of wild indignation to his imprisonment at the instigation of some woman; the second and third stated, in language plainly showing the horror that possessed the writer's mind, that this woman had met death at his hands, and that the cause of his vengeance was that she had come to his residence, turned out some other female; that he had struck her, and had been imprisoned for his offence.

Soon the second part of this tragedy was discovered. About ten days previously, a foreigner, about 35 years of age, a tailor by trade, accompanied by his wife, an Englishwoman, and good-looking, hired a top floor in the house of Mr. Bolland, confectioner, in Oxford-street. On Saturday the man, who stated his name to be Dherang, went out to see the Volunteer review; during his absence his wife was seen cleaning the stairs: the man returned at 9 o'clock in the evening, drank a bottle of ginger-beer, and went upstairs: after which nothing more was seen or heard of either. The two floors under their apartments were unoccupied.

On Wednesday, nothing having been seen of the woman or her husband, Mr. Bolland became rather uneasy, and was about trying to open the door of the room, when a constable and a park-keeper arrived, bringing news that the man had committed suicide, the letter found on him giving the clue to his residence. The room door

was then burst open by the constable, and a most frightful spectacle presented itself, for on the floor was the body of the wife, headless, and quite naked: two pieces of canvass were lying on the stomach. A search about the room, which was covered with blood, led to the discovery of the head of the murdered woman, thrown into a coal cupboard, having previously been wrapped in a towel, evidently for the purpose of being conveyed away. On an examination of the body, it was found that attempts had been made to sever the legs and arms of the murdered woman from her body. On a table was a large knife open, and in the room a saw, with a quantity of blood and hair upon it. There were several cuts on the head, and an extensive fracture of the skull, from a blow inflicted during life.

The evidence before the coroner's jury told a sad tale of misery. The sister of the murdered woman said that the unhappy pair had been married six years; that from the first he had behaved most cruelly to his wife—she had never had a happy hour since she married him: the man was of a most passionate and vindictive temper, that he frequently left her without food; sometimes he would seize upon the little food they had and throw it out of window; and used to take up some little kittens they had and kill them before her. But though she was terrified at his conduct, she could not be persuaded to leave him. About a year since he had been committed to prison for four months for ill-using her. The man's associates stated that he had frequently threatened to commit suicide, especially after his release from prison; that his punishment had exasperated

him to the extremest degree, and that he spoke of his wife with bitter resentment. To one of these persons he came on Tuesday morning: "he was then very excited and nearly like a madman. He told me by degrees what he had done—not all but nearly all. That he had killed his wife. He said he had done it on Saturday night." At first he stated that he had knocked her down, and concluded by saying that he had cut her throat. His brother stated that he was in the habit of going to Dr. Kahn's Museum, and studying the arteries about the neck and throat, and especially familiarising himself with the position of the jugular vein. These witnesses generally concurred in describing the suicide as in some respects a maniac.

29. THE ROAD CHILD MURDER.—A murder has been committed at Road, in Wiltshire, the perpetrators and circumstances of which are so utterly mysterious, that it has occupied the attention of the public to an extraordinary degree—a crime committed under circumstances which at first sight would seem to render detection easy and prompt, but which has baffled the acutest researches of the detective police, and the long-continued and repeated investigations of the magistrates; and the solution of which has eluded even a consistent and probable conjecture.

At Road, a small village about three miles from Trowbridge, and four miles from Frome, is a house of three stories, standing in its own grounds, the residence of Mr. S. S. Kent, a sub-inspector of factories of that district. The family consisted of Mr. Kent, his wife, three daughters—Mary Anne, aged 29; Elizabeth, 27; Constance,

16; and a son, William Saville, 15 years old,—his children by a former wife; a daughter, Mary Amelia, aged 5 years; a son, Francis Saville, aged 3 years and 10 months; and a daughter about 2 years old,—the children of the present Mrs. Kent; together with three female servants,—the nursemaid, cook, and housemaid. These twelve persons were the inmates of the house on the evening of the 29th June. The arrangements for sleeping were thus distributed: On the first floor, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, and the child Mary Amelia, slept in the same room; in another room, the nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, with the boy Francis Saville and the youngest girl. On the second floor, William Saville slept in a room by himself; Constance also in a room by herself; the two eldest daughters slept together; and in a room between that of these sisters and that of Constance, the cook and housemaid. There were only two sleeping chambers on the first floor, but there were also a lumber-room and spare-room on that floor over the drawing-room; and a lumber-room and bed-room on the second floor. On the ground floor were—on one side of the hall the dining-room, on the other the library and drawing-room, the latter a large apartment with three windows looking upon the lawn. A lamp was usually kept burning through the night in the hall, and was seen alight throughout the night of the 29th June. A man and boy were employed in the garden and about the house, and an assistant nursemaid; but these did not sleep on the premises. It is necessary to describe the arrangements of "the nursery," or room in which the nursemaid and two children slept, somewhat minutely.

This room was on the opposite side of the passage to Mr. Kent's bed-chamber. On the side of the room parallel to the passage was first the door, next the bed in which the nurse slept, and close alongside that and between it and the next side of the room, the cot in which the little girl slept. On the further side of the room, opposite to the door, and placed lengthwise to the wall, the cot in which the boy Francis Saville slept. The other two sides of the room contained the window by which the room was lighted, and a door which led into a small inner room, the window of which looked out upon the roof of the dining-room, and which the nurse used as a dressing-room.

On the night of the 29th June the family and household retired to bed according to their usual habits. Nothing had occurred requiring notice, except that the boy Francis Saville having been rather unwell, a pill had been administered to him in the presence of his mother; he was then put to bed at the usual time—between 8 and 9 o'clock. About half-past 7 the next morning, the nursemaid knocked at her mistress' door, and asked, "Are neither of the children awake, ma'am?" Mrs. Kent, who had risen and was dressing, asked in surprise, "What? neither awake?" being surprised that the question should relate to two children. The nurse said, "Then Master Saville is not with you?" Mrs. Kent replied, "Certainly not." The nurse then said, "He is not in the nursery." "I (Mrs. Kent) immediately went into the nursery to look for him. I sent her to his sisters' rooms; when she came back I asked her when she had missed him. She said,

'At 5 o'clock.' I then asked her why she had not come to tell me before. She said she had not done so because she thought I had gone into the nursery and taken him out. I said to her, 'How dare you say so! You know I never do such a thing.' The boy was a very heavy child, and the nurse knew that I was not able to carry him; in fact, I had never taken him out of his cot—at any rate, while the nurse was asleep." It should here be stated that Mrs. Kent was at this time large with child, and very near her confinement. Mrs. Kent now roused her husband, who had been awakened by the knock at the door and the subsequent conversation. Inquiry was made of the other members of the family whether the missing child was in their room; and the reply being in the negative, Mr. Kent made the event known to the servants and gardener; and after a hasty search of the house and shrubbery, and desiring the gardener to search about while he was gone, drove over to Trowbridge to inform the police. During his absence, the intelligence of the loss of the child having been communicated to the neighbourhood, several persons instituted a search over the grounds. Two of these, Nutt, a shoemaker, and Benger, a small farmer, having a "prediction" or presentiment, went almost direct to a privy near the back of the house. On entering they saw a pool of blood on the ground, and looking down the seat, saw something indistinctly. A light having been obtained, Benger thrust his arm down, and drew up a blanket, and then the body of the missing child, with its throat cut from side to side, and other wounds. It was clothed in its

night-dress; this and the blanket were much stained with blood and night-soil. They laid the body on the blanket and carried it into the kitchen. The evidence of the surgeon, on the first examination, describing the appearance of the corpse was as follows:—

Joshua Parsons.—I am a surgeon, residing at Bickington. I attend Mr. Kent's family. I was called in on the 30th of last month, about half-past 8 in the morning. Master W. Kent came for me. On my arrival I saw the body of Francis Saville Kent in the laundry. He had his night-dress on. He was enveloped in a blanket. The blanket and the night-clothes were stained with blood. I observed nothing more than the stains of blood and soil on the clothes. There was a mark of an incision on the night-dress and flannel on the left side, cutting through the cartilage of the two ribs. The mouth of the child had a blackened appearance, with the tongue protruded between the teeth. My impression was, that that blackened appearance had been produced by forcible pressure on it during life. I examined the interior of the mouth, lips, and cheeks, and found no abrasion such as would lead me to suppose that anything had been forcibly pushed into it. I then saw a large incision of the throat extending from one ear to the other, and dividing the whole of the structures down to the spine. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body. I found all the internal organs of the body completely drained of blood. The stomach was in a healthy state, and I saw no reason to suspect the administration of a narcotic or poisonous drug. I found that the stab in

the chest had not penetrated the heart, but had pushed it out of its place, and had penetrated the diaphragm, and had slightly wounded the outer coat of the stomach, on the right of it. There were also two very slight incisions on the right hand, which appeared to have been made after death. The child appeared to have been dead at least five hours. I think the incision of the throat, and not the stab, was the immediate cause of death. A long pointed knife, in my opinion, would be the instrument to have caused such wounds. The deceased was a very heavy child for his age. In my judgment, the incision in the chest was made by a pointed knife, but not with the point coming obliquely, but a dagger-shaped knife, like a carving-knife. I came to that conclusion from the way in which the clothes are cut. It would have required very great force to inflict such a blow through the night-dress and to the depth to which it had penetrated. The ribs of a child are very flexible, and the great amount of force necessary for such a blow would depress the ribs and cause the heart to diverge forward from its natural position, and if the clothes had not been cut the heart must have been penetrated.

Such being the ascertained facts of this mysterious tragedy, we will endeavour to trace out the collateral incidents step by step.

And first, as to the nursery. Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid, after describing the arrangements of the chamber, said: "I last saw the little boy in his bed at five minutes past 11 o'clock. I first observed that he was not in his bed at 5 o'clock, when I got up in my own bed to cover up

Eveline. In order to see whether he was in his cot I should not have to turn my head round. I knelt up in the bed, and then turning round, on looking over the other cot, I could see that he was gone. I got up at a quarter past 6. I was bound to look at his cot as I went by. On looking at the cot I found that the clothes had been turned down neat at the foot of the bed, but not at the pillow. The clothes at the head of the bed had not been arranged. There was a mark of the child's head on the pillow. The under sheet had not been disturbed; the upper sheet and the quilt were smooth at the bottom of the bed where they had been turned back, as though they had been put tidy after the little boy had been taken from the bed. I found the door of the room just on the jar when I got up, scarcely opened and scarcely shut. I am quite sure and certain of that. I went to Mrs. Kent's room before I dressed the little child Eveline; after I went the first time, as I did not get any answer from Mrs. Kent, I went back and dressed the little girl, and then went again to Mrs. Kent's room and got an answer from her. I read a chapter in the Bible and said my prayers before I went to Mrs. Kent the first time, which was between a quarter and twenty minutes to 7. I did not miss the blanket from the little boy's cot until it was brought in with the body. The blanket was placed between the sheet and the counterpane, so that a person passing by the cot would not miss it unless they stripped the bed."

Morgan, the parish constable of Road, went into the nursery and was showed the child's crib. "The clothes were quite smooth

—smoother than I should have expected. I said, 'Do you mean to say that this is where the child was taken from?' She replied, 'Yes.' The clothes were turned down, and I saw the mark of the little fellow's head on the pillow. I said to the nurse, 'Have you lost anything out of the nursery except the child?' She replied, there was a blanket taken or drawn, I forget which word she used, from the cot; but there was nothing else missing." This was expressed by another officer: "She said, Nothing but a small blanket that was between the sheet and the quilt; she said it might have been drawn out without removing the quilt."

Foley, the superintendent of the Wilts constabulary, gave this account of his examination of the nurse: "When I saw the nurse she was in the nursery. I made inquiries respecting the loss of the child; this was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. The nurse pointed out the cot where the child was taken from, and showed me how the bed-clothes were left after the child was taken out. They were folded back on the foot of the bed; the blanket was taken out. She said she never missed the blanket till the child was found. She told me how she had left the child the night before, tucking him up on both sides, so that the blanket was invisible. If I mistake not, she said the child was taken away in the blanket, and she never missed the blanket till the child was brought in wrapped up in it. I can't say whether she could have seen that the blanket was gone as the clothes were placed when I saw them. If the blanket had been placed between the quilt and the sheet it could not have been

seen very well. The prisoner showed me where she and the other child slept. She said she woke about 5 o'clock and missed the child; but, thinking its mother had taken it into her room, she laid down again and slept till 6."

The nurse also stated to Wolfe, another officer: "The first time I missed the blanket was after the child was found." This officer said "that on the statement of the nurse that she knelt up in the bed, looked across towards the cot, and missed the child, he had tried the experiment by kneeling on the bed and looking towards the cot; a garment of a dark colour was put in the cot in the position where the child was lying, but he could not see it. The sides of the cot were of thick canework. Looking over the cot you could only see about four inches into the cot; looking sideways, you could not see into the canework. If she had stood up she could have looked into it."

Captain Meredith, the chief of the Wilts constabulary, said: "She (the nursemaid) described the bedclothes as having been tucked in by her on the night of the murder, and she then described how she found the clothes when she missed the boy in the morning. She said the sheet and counterpane were turned twice down, so as to come below the centre of the bed, and that was the state of them when I saw them. It was quite impossible to see whether there was a blanket between the sheet and counterpane. If a blanket had been withdrawn from between the sheet and counterpane, as I saw them, the clothes must have been adjusted afterwards."

VOL. CII.

The blanket is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in length and 1 yard in width; it would not allow much to be tucked in at the side, but it is quite long enough to be tucked in at the bottom of the cot.

It was the custom to burn a "Child's night-light" in the nursery, which would burn not quite six hours. This was lighted this night about 11 o'clock, and had burnt out when the nursemaid woke at 5 o'clock.

The general arrangement of the house, so far as it can be gathered from the evidence—for no plan has been produced—has already been described. The cook stated that it was her duty, before retiring to bed, to secure the doors and windows of the back of the house. She had done so on the night of the murder, and in the morning found the fastenings at the back of the house as she had left them the night before.

The evidence of Sarah Cox, the housemaid, was important. It was her duty to shut up and secure the fastenings of the front of the house. She deposed that she had done so on the night in question; in particular, that she secured the windows of the drawing-room by a small hasp, and then fastened and bolted the shutters, and locked and bolted the door, having a light with her for the purpose. She observed nothing to suggest that anyone was at that time concealed in any of the rooms. The shutters, as is the common mode, were secured by a bar and hasp. On coming down stairs the next morning she found everything as she had left it the night before, except the drawing-room. The door of this room from the passage was open and the shutters of one of the windows were open, and the window was a little way—a few inches

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—up. There were no marks of force as if anyone had broken in; and it was impossible that anyone could open the window from the outside without using instruments that must have left marks on the paint and woodwork. The housemaid shut the window down, and did not mention the circumstance at first to anyone, supposing that one of the family might have reopened the window before going to bed in order to air the room. She knew that Mr. Kent was in the habit of going round the house before retiring to bed. She first mentioned it to the nursemaid when the latter came down stairs, saying that Master Saville was lost. She did not observe any foot-marks in the room.

Mr. Kent stated: "I was the last person downstairs that night. I was in the habit of going round every night to see all was safe. I went round the house that night, and found all the doors and windows fastened. I went into the drawing-room to see if the windows were fastened; there are three windows in that room; they are large heavy sash windows, and have shutters, with a broad bar which goes across and secures the shutters, which fold back into a box on each side. It was about half-past 11 or twenty-five minutes to 12 o'clock when I saw the doors and windows fastened. When I left the drawing-room I locked and bolted the door. I left the key in the door. I then went upstairs to bed. I fell asleep soon afterwards and did not awake during the night."

Neither outside the drawing-room windows nor about the grounds were any footmarks discovered; the ground, it is true, was dry and hard; nor were there

any marks on the window-sill or brickwork.

The privy where the body of the child was found is described as being about twenty-five feet from the house, or about 200 feet from the centre window of the drawing-room, going round the house. It had a peculiarity: below the seat there was an inclined "splash-board," with a space between its further edge and the wall. The cesspool below was large and full of soil. The body of the child and the blanket lay over the open space, which was not sufficiently wide to allow them to pass into the cesspool below; and the suggestion was that the wound on the body of the child had been occasioned by an attempt to force it through the aperture. On the the floor of the privy were found a "pool" of blood and some spots.

Just outside the privy-door a piece of paper (part of a *Times*) was picked up. It had blood on it, was doubled up, and appeared as if some one had wiped a knife across it. From the soil underneath the splash-board an officer hooked up a piece of flannel resembling a woman's chest-flannel. There was no soil on it, but there was upon it congealed blood; the blood did not penetrate the flannel, but appeared to have dropped so gently upon it that it had congealed drop by drop. The cesspool was emptied and the contents carefully examined, but nothing tending to throw light on the murder was found. A scythe was hanging on a tree nigh the privy, but it was not stained in any way, neither was it such a weapon as could have inflicted the wounds.

The stable-yard was on the side of the house where the privy was.

It was surrounded by a wall eight or ten feet high; the gate was so placed that a person passing from the drawing-room window to the privy must pass close to this gate. In the stable-yard was kept a Newfoundland dog, which was always unchained at night and allowed to go about the yard at pleasure. It was turned loose at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th June. This dog, which was aged, was frequently heard barking at strangers; but was not heard by anyone to bark during this night.

The officers who searched the house found no signs that any person had been concealed in any part of it; there were no marks of blood, or any suspicious signs, in any part. The clothes of the inmates were examined, but none were found stained with blood or otherwise suspiciously marked. The shoes and boots of the household bore no foul dirt; none of the knives were missing; those found were all in proper state; the garden tools were in the usual state; no instrument calculated to inflict such wounds as the child's corpse exhibited were missed—in short, no signs or indications pointing to the circumstances of the murder or the perpetrators were discoverable.

There was nothing to show with any exactness the time when the crime was committed. Mrs. Kent appears to have retired to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock; Mr. Kent, by his own account, between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock. The pill which was administered to the child between 8 and 9 (according to Mrs. Kent's statement it must have been nearer 8) would not, the doctor said, operate under six hours, and very probably it

might be more—eight or twelve hours. He found, on examination of the corpse, no traces of this pill—one grain of blue pill and three grains of compound rhubarb—it might have passed from the stomach into the lower bowels; it had certainly not operated. The doctor stated that when he first saw the corpse at 9 A.M. life had probably been extinct five or six hours. This would place the probable hour of death between 2 and 4 in the morning.

Of the twelve persons who were in the house on the night of the 29th June, the two youngest surviving children were of such tender age as to place them out of question. The two elder girls, who slept together, cleared each other from any absence from their bed-chamber that night; so also did the two servant-maids; and it has not been suggested that there was any reason to doubt their truth. Constance and William also made statements which have the appearance of being true. The account given by the nurse-maid, Elizabeth Gough, has already been stated, and accorded with those of the other witnesses so far as they were concurrent.

Mr. Kent, at a late stage of the proceedings, voluntarily submitted to examination. That part of his statement which relates to his proceedings on the night of the 29th has already been given. Mrs. Kent also was examined. She stated that on the night of the 29th she saw the child in bed about 8 o'clock; the nurse assisted in putting him into bed; he was covered with a sheet, a blanket, and a quilt; there was no part of the blanket exposed. She returned to the room a little before 9 o'clock, when the nurse had gone

down to supper as usual. "I paid another visit about 10 o'clock. The nurse was then in a little room within the nursery. I called her, and she followed me upstairs to look at the comet from a window. When she returned to the nursery I went down to the dining-room, and stayed there for some time. My husband and I were the last persons up. All the other inmates had retired to bed. When I went up to my bed-room, I noticed that the nursery door was ajar, and I shut it as usual. I awoke frequently during the night. My health was not good at the time, and I slept very lightly. I did not hear any noise during the night. I had frequently heard the child crying in the nursery. I did not that night. Early in the morning I heard a noise which sounded like the drawing-room shutter opening. I cannot say I was alarmed. I thought the servants were astir. When I awoke again it was a quarter past 7. I immediately got up, and while in the act of dressing the nurse came and knocked at the door." Mrs. Kent said that she had never, so far as she could recollect, taken the child from his crib in the nursery to her bed-room early in the morning; certainly not while he was asleep.

The child that slept in the crib by the nurse's side was too young to be examined. There are, therefore, no means of ascertaining whether or not she was awakened during that night.

These are a careful and full collection of the facts and circumstances of this mysterious murder, taken from the evidence given at the successive investigations. The coroner's inquest, held immediately after the discovery of the murder,

proved very unsatisfactory, and legal proceedings were subsequently taken to set it aside, and to have an inquiry on a writ of *ad melius inquirendum*. The grounds alleged were improper conduct on the part of the coroner; his refusal to summon for examination all the members of Mr. Kent's family, against whom the popular fury raged with indiscriminate violence; and his bringing the inquiry to an abrupt termination, contrary to the wish of the jurymen. But these charges were satisfactorily answered; and it appeared that in fact such was the excitement of the jury and the populace, that they quite lost self-control, and proposed courses which were rather calculated to impede than to promote the course of justice. The result of the inquiry was an open verdict.

Since all the ascertained facts pointed forcibly to the conclusion that the murder had been committed by some person or persons who were inmates of the house on the night of the 29th of June; and of these the suspicion necessarily fell with most force on the nurse-maid, Elizabeth Gough; that person was taken into custody, and brought before the Wiltshire magistrates on the charge. She is described as a very good-looking young woman, about twenty-three years of age, with a countenance of much intelligence. She maintained on this occasion, and throughout all the subsequent proceedings, the greatest firmness, and her statements were always consistent and clear. The chief facts above set forth were given in evidence; but as they clearly failed to prove any single act of guilt against the prisoner, she was discharged.

The excitement of the people of the neighbourhood had now risen to an uncontrollable height, and had taken the turn of accusing Constance Kent and William—a girl of sixteen and a lad of fourteen—of having murdered their little brother out of petty jealousy. Whicher, an experienced London detective, had been sent down to assist the local police, and he, having obtained a warrant, took Constance into custody, and she was placed before the magistrates as the murderess. The grounds on which this accusation was made were so frivolous, and the evidence by which it was attempted to be supported so childish, that the proceeding can only be described as absurd and cruel. The ground of arrest was, that one of the young lady's night-dresses was missing. It appeared by the young lady's list that she had three of these articles; the housemaid deposed, that when, on the Monday after the murder, she collected the family linen to be sent to the washerwoman, she received from Miss Constance that which she had worn the week before; it was soiled exactly as such an article worn for a week would be; she placed it in the basket, placing other clothes of bulk on the top of all; the other two night-dresses of Miss Constance, which had been brought home from the wash, the servant aired for use. The servant said that when she had packed the clothes-baskets, Miss Constance came and asked her to get her a glass of water, and followed her as she did so to the top of the back stair; she was not gone a minute, and when she returned with the water her young mistress was standing where she had left her; drank the water and retired.

The clothes-baskets had no appearance of having been touched. The baskets were delivered by the cook to the laundress and her daughter the same morning. According to the statement of the laundress, when she opened the clothes-baskets at her own house, Miss Constance's dress was missing: nor has it since been found. The suggestion was, that either during the absence of the maid for the glass of water, or in the interval between the packing by the house-maid and the delivery by the cook, Miss Constance had opened the basket and taken away the dress. It was not, however, suggested that there had been any suspicious conduct on the young lady's part, nor was there any conceivable motive why she should wish to abstract this dress, since it was not doubted that there were no marks whatever upon it: nor did her accusers attempt to account for their own failure to discover some trace of the garment—concealment or destruction by fire was almost impossible, as the house was then in possession of the police, who were investigating the case with eager jealousy; nor was the evidence of the laundress so clear as to be worthy of full reliance. The only other evidence to support the charge was singularly empty and vexatious. Whicher produced two of the poor girl's schoolfellows, who deposed to some silly expressions of jealousy by the young lady, while resident at the boarding-school, respecting the greater attention received by the children of the second family.

As regards the *animus* of Constance towards her brother, the housemaid was asked, "Did you observe anything in Miss Con-

stance's manner on the morning of the murder which was at all unusual?" She answered, "No, sir; excepting the grief which was exhibited by all the other members of the family." And Constance herself, being examined on a subsequent occasion, said, "He was a merry, good-tempered boy, fond of romping. I have played with him often, and had done so that day. He appeared to be fond of me, and I was fond of him."

Notwithstanding the utter emptiness of the evidence, the magistrates only discharged the accused on her father entering into recognizances of 200*l.*, for her appearance, if called upon.

By this indiscretion, the exertions of the detectives, so far from having tended to the discovery of the criminals, had rather diminished the chance of success; for in forming the theory that Miss Constance was the guilty person they had complied with the public opinion, and, by so doing, had directed investigation from the real track; while the clearance of that unfortunate young lady, removing the suspicions against her brother also, checked further exertion by the fear lest suspicion directed against any other person should prove equally groundless.

These repeated failures also seemed to cast an imputation upon the capacity of the magistrates and the acuteness of the police, and the public opinion of the neighbourhood was greatly excited. The magistrates of Bath presented a memorial to the Home Secretary, praying him to grant a special commission for the investigation of the crime, as the ordinary means had entirely failed. Sir George Lewis refused, saying, that to su-

persede the established courts of justice, which are governed by well-known and carefully-defined rules, and to establish in their stead, by the royal authority, a commission exercising a new and arbitrary power of examination, unknown to the English law, would be highly unconstitutional. "The rules," said this judicious reply, "which govern our ordinary courts are intended, not only for the detection of guilt, but also for the protection of innocence from unjust accusations; and when the crime is of so grievous a nature as to excite a strong feeling of horror and indignation in the public mind, a strict adherence to those rules is absolutely necessary for the fair and impartial administration of justice." The Home Secretary, however, intimated to the Wiltshire magistrates his desire that the investigation should be diligently pursued, and the duty was committed to Mr. Slack, a local attorney of skill. Nothing of any remarkable value was elicited. The chief grievance expressed by the coroner's jury was, that every individual of the family and household had not been subjected to legal examination; and this cry, now that all other measures had failed, was taken up by the public. The general opinion, which had so severely and causelessly fallen against Constance and William Kent, was now with much more show of probability directed against Mr. Kent and the nursemaid. The legal advisers of Mr. Kent, and probably Mr. Kent himself, felt that it was impossible that he could longer refuse the public demand, without implying that he, or some of his family, had great reason to fear the result. On the fresh evidence obtained, and for the purpose of ex-

amining Mr. Kent and his family, Elizabeth Gough was again arrested on a warrant and placed at the bar. Mr. Saunders, instructed by Mr. Slack, appeared on behalf of the Crown. This, the third legal investigation, certainly did nothing to clear up the mystery; on the contrary, many statements and supposed facts produced on the previous occasions were now withdrawn, or explained, or contradicted; while, on the other hand, a plentiful crop of errors, rumours, and vague statements, sprung up. The facts, as they have been already stated, are such as stood the test of inquiry. The more noticeable points of the present examination, not before stated, were these: the flannel found in the privy, with congealed blood upon it, had been tried on the cook and the housemaid, neither of whom it fitted; but on being tried on the nursemaid did fit. But it was admitted that this article was of the very commonest pattern, such as any woman might cut out for herself from an old petticoat, and would fit any woman of the nursemaid's width; and, indeed, did fit the person who tried it on her. The inference from the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes on the child's cot, notwithstanding that the blanket had been withdrawn, was much weakened by an uncertainty whether the nursemaid had represented the arrangement as being the identical and untouched disposition of the articles as she found them, or as being arranged to show the condition in which she found them; implying that she had, on missing the child, touched or altered the then condition of the clothes, and had afterwards re-arranged them in illustration. The gardener admitted that

a person might pass from the drawing-room window to the privy without attracting the dog's notice, and that the dog was more usually at the other end of the yard.

The evidence of the surgeon upon this occasion came to a different conclusion from that which he had stated when examined before. He said: "The cut in the throat divided two large arteries. At the time, my impression was that the throat was not cut in the place where the body was found, because I saw no jets of blood on the person of the child. If the heart was beating when the throat was cut the blood would have come out from the arteries in jets. It has since occurred to me, that probably circulation was stopped by pressure on the mouth before the cut was made. In that case life might have been almost extinguished, but not quite, before the throat was cut. The heart might cease to beat a few moments before death took place. I have no doubt that the stab in the side was done after death. My impression is, though I cannot say positively, that the child was first suffocated by pressure on the mouth, and then stabbed in the side. I think the wound in the chest had nothing to do with the death, but I cannot say positively whether the child was dead when the first wound was inflicted in the throat. The suffocation might not have been carried to the extent of producing death. I was not originally of opinion that the child was suffocated in the first instance, but subsequent reflection has brought me to that conclusion." Since, however, this gentleman stated, on his first examination, "I found all the internal organs of the body completely drained of blood," it does

not seem, first, that that complete exhaustion could be a consequence of a few pulsations of the heart of a child already all but dead from suffocation; or that, if it could be, then that the quantity of blood found on the floor of the privy and on the body was at all equal to the quantity circulating in the body of a large healthy child four years old. At the subsequent informal inquiry before Mr. Saunders, Mr. Stapleton, who had assisted Mr. Parsons at the *post mortem* examination, stated it to be his opinion that death had resulted instantly from the cutting of the child's throat, and that he saw no marks of suffocation.

The statement made by Mr. Kent of the circumstances immediately connected with the missing of the child have already been given. He now made further statements as to his proceedings on leaving the house to give notice to the police. His proceedings had been commented on as though he had avoided the readiest means of giving the alarm. But it now appeared, that immediately after leaving the house he met Morgan, the parish-constable, told him of the loss of the child, and asked him to go for the local policeman. Another policeman lived about halfway to Trowbridge. Mr. Kent called upon him, and, seeing his wife, asked her to tell her husband. He also told Mrs. Hall, the turnpike-keeper, at Southwick, and sent his son William to Urch, the Somersetshire policeman, and to fetch the surgeon, Mr. Parsons. He was next examined as to a most singular transaction. On the night of Saturday (the night following the murder) it was arranged—for what purpose does not appear—that two policemen should pass the

night in the house. Mr. Kent admitted them after the rest of the family had gone to bed—after 11 o'clock. He put them into the kitchen, supplied them with refreshments, and then, without their knowledge, *locked them in*. These vigilant detectives did not discover the fact until past 2 o'clock, when they made so much noise at the door that Mr. Kent came and unlocked it. One of them left, and the other he let out of the house about half-past 5 o'clock. It does not appear that Mr. Kent had gone to bed that night. He offered no intelligible explanation of his conduct.

Thus far, however strange the circumstances might appear, the evidence had been entirely consistent; but this examination produced a very noticeable inconsistency. Mr. Kent said that he knew *before* he went to Trowbridge that there was a blanket missing, and that he had mentioned the fact to the turnpike-keeper at Southwick; and said that he had never denied that he had been told of the missing blanket. Mrs. Kent also stated, "When I told Mr. Kent of this, he got up immediately, and went off in a carriage to inform the police. Before he left, I was aware that a blanket had been taken away with the child." How she became aware of it does not appear. The fact, however, is fixed by the evidence of Mrs. Hall, the turnpike-keeper, who said that on the morning of the 30th June, she let a gentleman pass through the gate, who inquired where the policeman lived, and said "his child had been carried off in a blanket." Now the nurse-maid, upon all occasions—on her first examination before the coroner, in her evidence when Constance Kent was charged, and subse-

quently when questioned privately by the police—steadily declared that she first knew that the blanket had been removed from the cot by the dead body of the child being brought in wrapped in it. If there be an innocent explanation of this discrepancy, it is probably this—that the nurse, when she missed the child, had touched or removed the clothes upon the cot, and so became aware that the blanket was gone, and had mentioned the fact to Mr. or Mrs. Kent; but had, in the terror and distraction of so terrible a morning, confused the order of time. Or perhaps Mrs. Kent, when she hurried into the nursery, had herself discovered that the blanket was gone.

Upon this occasion all but the two youngest of Mr. Kent's family were examined.

It appears that so far from the nurse-maid having shown any desire to avoid the sight of the corpse, as had been reported against her, she had frequently entered the room in which it was laid-out to kiss her dead charge, and assisted to place it in the coffin.

Inquiries had been made into the previous conduct of the young woman, and it was found to have been excellent. While detained in the house of a policeman under *surveillance*, her behaviour was decorous, her statements frank and consistent, and the questions of her guardians answered without impatience; nor did she at any time seem to avoid the subject of the murder as dangerous.

These proceedings ended in the accused being again discharged.

A fourth inquiry, of a very anomalous and irregular character, was instituted under the direction of a single magistrate, Mr. Saunders.

So far, however, from eliciting any explanation of the mystery, it served only to confound and render more obscure the few facts already known; in fact, suspicions, rumours, anonymous letters, assertions and contradictions, were admitted as a kind of evidence, to such confusion of the judgment, that if there was anything of truth, it became impossible to discriminate it from the false.

Thus, by the failure of all these investigations, regular and irregular, the Road murder remains inexplicable. Although the circle of suspicion is strangely narrowed, we are in the dark on every point. We cannot even conceive to ourselves either the motive, or the manner, or any circumstances of the crime, without violence to probability or reason. It is as hard to presume innocence as guilt, and guilt as innocence. Although the nursemaid, from whose chamber the child was taken, would naturally be the first object of suspicion, yet so little did any other fact seem to point to her as the murderess, that the public fury alighted first upon two persons who slept in two other rooms upon another floor; and the practised skill of a London detective selected one of these as the criminal. These facts show that there is no impossibility, nor even very great improbability, in the supposition that some person may have entered the nurse's room while she was asleep and carried off the child, without disturbing her. When inquiry is turned towards the father, the motives for his not committing murder are infinitely stronger than any discoverable inducements to commit it. If the suggestion be considered, that the crime originated in

the nurse's having been discovered by the child to have admitted a paramour to her bed, the probability that that visitor was a stranger to the house is very nearly as great as that he was an inmate; in one material point greater, inasmuch as no vestige of blood or any other *indicia* of the crime were found on the persons or clothes of any of the inmates, or on any instrument within the precincts; whereas a stranger, in withdrawing, would remove with him all these marks of guilt.

30. THE BELVIDERE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—Twenty-one first-class pictures, a portion of the celebrated Belvidere collection, have been sold by auction. As all of these were of the very highest art, all the greatest patrons of art in England and on the Continent were present, either by themselves or by their agents. The competition was animated, and the prices realized in many cases enormous. The following were the most eminent examples:—David Teniers' "Interior of the Archduke Leopold's Picture Gallery at Brussels," 400 gs.; "Interior of the Artist's Painting-room," by the same, 440 gs. Murillo's famous "Immaculate Conception," was put up at 5000 gs., and advanced by biddings of 500 gs. each until it reached 9000 gs., at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall. "Snyders and his Wife," by Vandyck, 1000 gs.; a hunting scene by Weenix, 740 gs.; a famous work of Rubens, "The Family of Don Balthazar," put up at 1000 gs. was sold, after a spirited contest, for 7500 gs. Nor did the English School sink into insignificance in competition with the greatest of the old mas-

ters. Cooke's noble picture, "The Goodwin Sands," produced 739 gs. The twenty-one pictures produced together the enormous sum of 22,575*l*.

On the same occasion, some remarkable works, belonging to the late Rev. S. Colby, were sold. A pair of portraits of Mr. Ellison and his wife, by Rembrandt, masterpieces of life painting, produced 1800 gs.; and two paintings by Boucher 1250 gs.

Twenty-five pictures were disposed of at this sale in about an hour and a half, for the aggregate sum of 25,887*l*.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Although the physical and with it the moral condition of Ireland has unquestionably improved, yet the annals of the year have been marked by terrible bloodshed. Many of these outrages may be traced to the secret Ribbon tribunal, but the greater part are due to private revenge, or those unpremeditated outbreaks which occur in every community. At the Cork assizes, Mr. Justice Christian, in passing sentence on three prisoners, said,—“The peasantry of this part of the country use towards each other deadly weapons with a ferocity such as is not to be surpassed by what takes place amongst the most savage tribes inhabiting any portion of the earth.” These persons escaped conviction for murder, but the manslaughters they had committed deserved, one four, and the others eight years' penal servitude. On the other hand, a “Correspondent” says, that after the assizes he is able to state that “the Irish judges had not, within the present century, discharged a circuit so free from charges of murder, homicide, or other very serious

crimes." This optimist, however, then proceeds to give an account of a "murder" in Mayo, a "wilful murder" in Meath, and two "homicides" in Dungannon.

The state of the King's County and Westmeath has given the authorities some anxiety. In January, Mr. Dunne, a large landowner, and agent for the estates of Sir C. H. Coote, was followed and shot at his own door in Tullamore: he was dangerously wounded. On the 28th of the same month, a miller, Mr. Hewitson, was attacked and robbed at Ballyduff, and so injured that he died. On the 30th a serious outrage was perpetrated at Cloutentin, near Banagher. The house of an old man, named M'Nally, was attacked, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by a large party of men, armed with heavy bludgeons, who forced open the outer door, and having thus effected an entrance, they also forced the door of an inner room, and dragged Christopher M'Nally, the son of the owner of the house, out of bed, forced him into the kitchen, and from thence outside the door, where the ruffians beat him with their murderous weapons, inflicting severe wounds on his head and body. Whilst the party was beating M'Nally another fellow kept "watch and ward" over the elder M'Nally, and gave him some rough treatment. M'Nally's wife screamed loudly for assistance, and her cries attracted the attention of some neighbours, on whose approach her husband's assailants fled. The noise was also heard by a police patrol, who followed up the traces and captured the probable evil-doers. In this case the sufferer had incurred just re-

sentment by his conduct to a girl in the village. The locality of these offences is the King's County. In February, a poor fellow named Harrison, "Lord Plunkett's ploughman," was shot dead close to his own house, in Mayo, probably because his master had recently evicted his tenants. In the same county a Mrs. Walsh was murdered at Kilcoula.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the Spring Quarter exhibited in all its disadvantages the cold, wet, stormy character of this miserable year. The days and nights of April were remarkably cold; and though in May they were even slightly warmer than usual, the season retrograded instead of advancing in June, and that month was colder than any June since 1821. It should have been at least 7° warmer than May, and was much colder. This bitter summer was aggravated by a rainfall greater than has been recorded since 1815—indeed, in the south of England, the wet was unexampled—and by a rapid succession of severe gales.

The daily defect of temperature in the first five weeks was $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and of the last five weeks $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. In June, the mean heat of the days was not less than $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ below the average—this day temperature of June was lower than any that has been recorded since the registers were commenced in 1840; and in miserable contrast to the glorious weather of several preceding Junes.

The changes in the barometric pressure during this have been as frequent, though not perhaps so sudden and extensive, as in the preceding quarter.

The fall of rain during the quarter was excessive. In June,

as recorded at Greenwich, the fall was 3·9 inches in excess; the total fall in the quarter was 10·7 in., being little short of *double* the average quantity; while the fall in June was 5·8 in., or *three times* the average fall for that month. In June, 1838, the fall was 5·1 in.; in 1852, there fell 4·6 in.; but never since the establishment of registers, in 1815, has there been recorded so large a down-pour as in June, 1860. Terribly, however, as the metropolis was visited in this respect, the condition of the southern counties was still worse; for at Southampton there fell 9·0 in., at Petersfield 8·9 in., at Exeter 7·1 in., at Clifton and Barnstaple 7·0 in. In the Midland and Northern Counties, the fall did not greatly exceed the average—*e. g.*, at Belvoir Castle 3·7 in., at Liverpool 3·5 in., at Nottingham 3·3, Carlisle 2·9, Scarborough 1·8 inches.

The wind also was for this quarter unusually high and continuous. It blew on an average one-third of the whole quarter. On the 18th April, a gale commenced, which continued for seventy hours; on the 24th, one of sixty-six hours. The highest pressure marked was 12 lbs. to the square foot. In May, there were frequent gales. During one, which commenced on the 26th, and continued ninety hours, the force rose to the enormous pressure of 23 lbs. A storm, which also attained the pressure of 23 lbs., raged on the 2nd June. Two gales in June endured each forty hours, and another sixty hours.

The effect on the national health of such continuous cold, wet, and stormy weather, was evidently injurious. The usual average of

deaths in the Spring quarter is 2·195; this quarter it rose to 2·228 per cent. The actual number of deaths registered was 110,878—a larger number than have been recorded in any similar period between 1848 and 1859. But it is a very remarkable circumstance that the weather acted with different effect upon the population of the large towns, and on that of the smaller towns and rural districts; for whereas in the latter the death-rate increased beyond the average, in the former it actually decreased. This opposite action is probably due to two causes—first, that the low temperature checked the decomposition of organic matter, and the heavy rains cleansed the cesspools, sewers, and gutters in the towns; while the continued saturation of the ground in country districts, and the greater exposure to wet and cold of the rural population, gave rise to much disease.

Marriages increased—a fact confirmatory of the general impression that the commerce and manufactures of the country were highly prosperous. In births, on the other hand, the decrease was considerable—upwards of 10,000.

The gloomy prospects of the farmers, and the general injury to food-products by the inclemency of the season, were evidenced by the rapid rise in the price of wheat, which advanced from the average of 44s. 5d. to the average of 52s. 8d. a quarter—but, in fact, the actual price was far higher. In Spring, 1858, it was 44s. 1d.; in 1859, 47s. 3d. Meat rose in price $\frac{2}{3}$ d. to 1d. per lb. Potatoes rose from 180s. per ton to 142s. a ton. Notwithstanding this great increase in the dearthness of food,

so general was the activity of trade, that pauperism exhibited a continued though slight decrease compared with 1859, but very considerable when compared with 1858.

The cold season greatly affected the leafage and blooming of trees and shrubs. The few warm days of May gave life to the vegetable world; but the succeeding cold checked the expanding energy of nature; and the "Spring" was as late as it was ungenial.

EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.—Accounts have been received of a destructive earthquake which has occurred in Peru.

On the 22nd of April the severest shock of earthquake took place at Lima and its neighbourhood, on the west coast of South America, that has been experienced there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A reliable correspondent, writing from Lima, states:—"I was at the time on a visit at the house of my friend, Mr. R., together with several other people, among whom were the American Minister, wife, and daughter; on the first oscillation we all rushed out; it was frightful, the earth heaving, accompanied by a tremendous subterranean noise, the houses and walls falling, the women screaming, and in the midst of such a thick cloud of dust that we could not see the ground we were standing on. The shock lasted for the space of about fifty seconds; the wind gradually drew off the thick cloud of dust, raised by the trembling of the earth and the falling of walls and rubbish. The sight was then somewhat ludicrous, the whole population in the open air begrimed with dirt, many on their knees crying out 'Misericordia!' and the women fainting all round. Several houses and

walls were thrown down, and nearly every house more or less injured; the one in which I was at the time, though not entirely thrown down, was rendered uninhabitable. My house scarcely suffered at all, being new and strongly built, a few bottles and crockery being the extent of the damage. Two poor women were killed, and several injured. Of people who were bathing at the time, some were injured and some were killed by the cliff falling upon them. Had the shock taken place during the night, or during church time, the loss of life would have been very great; indeed, it was so severe, that we expected Lima would have been laid in ruins; but, to our surprise, less damage occurred there than in Chorrillos, the houses of this city being very massively built in order to resist such accidents. A great deal of damage has been done, though few lives have been lost. The earth continued trembling at intervals for thirty-six hours after, and the next morning (Monday) at 6.45 A.M. another very severe shock was felt, though not so strong as the one on the previous day. This, of course, added greatly to the panic generally felt. The shops were closed, and all business suspended, everybody remaining at the doors of their houses ready to run at a moment's warning. Many people went into the fields, and the two following nights were passed by thousands in the open air. On Monday evening the image of Our Lord of the Miracles was taken out of his church and carried in grand procession, followed by an immense concourse of people, to visit St. Peter, where it remained all night, and was conveyed back again the next morning. This act

of devotion did a great deal of good, by quieting the minds of the common people, who believed that it would put a stop to the earthquakes; in fact, there have only been some slight shocks since. It was an imposing sight to see a procession of 8000 or 10,000 people going along the streets by torch-light, and praying in a loud voice, in a more solemn and probably more sincere manner than they ever did in their lives before. A chasm, nearly a mile long, and several feet wide, has been opened in the ground at some distance from the city; and all the farms have been much injured by the unsettling of the surface of the ground. It is not likely we shall be disturbed again for a long time, as these very heavy shocks only occur at long intervals."

JULY.

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—In the CHRONICLE of last year (page 125) mention was made of the disgraceful disturbances at this parish church. These outrages continued throughout the greater part of the year; and it is to be feared that the comparative quiet which prevailed towards the close was but a lull in the storm.

The Festival commemorating "Peace upon earth and good will among men," had no effect in stilling the dissensions between the Rev. Bryan King and his congregation. The uproar within the church was continued Sunday after Sunday, especially during the evening service. On the evening of the 29th January, the insolence of the mob rose to mischief. *The Times* can describe their conduct

by no other term than "devilish."

On this occasion 3000 persons were in the church, of whom a third were boys and girls—always the foremost in mischief. The procession of priests and choristers was the signal for the commencement of every description of noise, and the most horrid execrations were hurled at the procession. One favourite mode of annoyance had been to "say" the responses in the loudest possible voice, in order to drown the "chant" of the choir. This irreverent proceeding was now extended into blasphemy, for the miscreants substituted imitative responses equally indecent and wicked. The preacher delivered an excellent and moderate discourse, which was for the most part inaudible; but having delivered with great energy the exclamation, "But who is fearful for the everlasting Church of Christ?" the vulgar ear caught the expression, and the church resounded with the slang phrase, "Who's afraid?" which was frequently repeated, and always drew long-continued, derisive laughter. When the service was concluded and the clergy had withdrawn, the outrageous mob made a rush at the altar. The altar-rails were gallantly defended; whereon the mob gathered the cushions and hassocks from the pews, and hurled them at a beautiful chandelier suspended over the apse. This was repeatedly struck, and there was a great chance that it would have fallen. The mob upstairs, in like manner, assailed a large cross over the altar, from the galleries, with the same missiles. In other parts of the church the vagabonds were fighting among themselves; parties in pews sang indecent or noisy songs; the interior of the

building presented a scene resembling the orgies of a lunatic asylum broke loose. Much mischief might have been done to the building, had not a strong body of police entered, and by a sudden exertion of vigour expelled the ruffians. Outrages of as determined a nature were recommenced *at the evening service of the following Sunday. The morning service had been performed in comparative quiet, although the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. G. Lee, a gentleman who had been prohibited by the Bishop of London some time before, on account of the extraordinary vestments he wore, and other peculiar conduct. Probably the reverend gentleman had somewhat toned down his pretensions, for on this occasion he wore a plain white *surplice*, which, though objected to by the parishioners, did not give such glaring offence. The great cross over the altar had been removed, and some of the smaller altar decorations had been taken away. These concessions appeared to have produced a sedative effect.

Perhaps Mr. Lee was not immediately recognized; but it got abroad that he was to preach in the evening, and long before the church doors were opened a riotous mob of near 4000 persons had assembled. No sooner was the building filled than this "congregation" commenced howling and yelling fearfully. When the choristers entered in procession, the storm burst forth in fury: yells and execrations were shouted forth; and cries of "Fire!" rendered more terrifying by the turning off several of the gas-lights. When the reader commenced the Lessons, there were vociferous cries of "Off! off!" "No Popery!" and a body

of men and boys in the gallery began to sing, "Rule Britannia;" the famous chorus being taken up with tremendous energy by the mob in all parts of the church. When Mr. Lee ascended the pulpit, the same yells and hootings were shouted, and the rev. gentleman was assailed with the filthiest epithets the language can produce. As he preached, the mob again sang, "Rule Britannia!" and then commenced, "We won't go home till morning," which proved so popular, that it was kept up to the close of the address. The rector and churchwardens had removed all prayer-books, cushions, hassocks, and everything which could be used as a missile; this form of outrage was therefore pretermitted, but the mob did all the mischief they could contrive. The interior of the church was now a ruin, and filthily dirty. The mob seemed disposed to remain and continue their orgies through the night; but the sudden entry of a party of police put them to flight. Three boys and a woman were brought before the magistrate for their misconduct on this occasion, but no act could be distinctly proved against them, and they were discharged—the magistrates taking the opportunity of declaring their intention of punishing with the utmost rigour of the law any proved offender.

Proceedings of a similar disgraceful character continued for some weeks. The Bishop of London, exercising an authority which the rector protested against, caused the crosses and inscriptions to be removed from the altar, and divine service was performed under the inspection—perhaps not to the great edification—of 300 policemen. This strong guard prevented

any acts of violence on the part of the mob, but could not restrain their noise. The method of annoyance selected as the safest was the vociferous shoutings of the doxology, coughing, and groaning.

On Good Friday (that holy day not being very generally observed by the lower classes) the services were performed in comparative quiet. But some accompaniments of the ritual were calculated to revive the disturbances. The church, altar, and pulpit, were hung with black to an unusual extent, and the gas-lights were turned down to the lowest point; the whole producing an effect of deep gloom. These proceedings got abroad, and although the morning service of Easter Sunday was performed with no excess of outrage, the rioters found, to their intense satisfaction, that the police were no longer in attendance. The plans were instantly arranged for a grand uproar in the evening. When, therefore, the mob were admitted, they commenced to howl and yell with all their might. Nor were the proceedings of the rector calculated to avert the storm. This injudicious, not to say mischievous, man had cast aside all moderation in his exhibition of fantastic ornaments. The altar was gaily decorated with an ornamental cloth of strange device, crosses composed of red, white, and white and red roses, and vases of flowers. There were thirty-two wax tapers burning in the chandelier above the altar, and this piece of display was festooned with roses and evergreens. The congregation, kept waiting outside while the rector's friends were admitted by a private door, as soon as the doors were opened rushed with shouts into the church.

The lighting of the tapers, the gaudy spectacle of the altar, added fuel to their passions. They took possession of the seats within the rails, and were turned out by the churchwarden. When the rector and a procession of priests and choristers appeared, the mob pressed in upon them and drove them back. A second advance was successful, and the service was performed amid disgraceful uproar. As the clergymen and choristers quitted the church, a violent attack was made upon them, and had it not been for the prompt and energetic interposition of a strong body of police, they would probably have received injuries.

Notwithstanding that these profane outrages had been brought before both Houses of Parliament, and had received unanimous condemnation—notwithstanding that the universal feeling of the community was one of the deepest disgust and discountenance, the amusement had proved at once so exciting and so safe, that the mob continued to assemble weekly to renew the sacrilegious orgies; which continued, with little abatement or variety, till August. At that time Mr. Bryan King had found his share in producing and promoting the desecration of his parish church and the spiritual destitution of his parishioners could no longer be endured. Perhaps he was merely tired out by the struggle—it does not seem very probable that he had repented of his perversities. From whatever cause, he obtained a year's leave of absence; and the Bishop of London licensed a gentleman of moderate opinions and conciliatory disposition—the Rev. Mr. Hansard, one of the curates of

St. Mary-le-bone, to take charge of the parish. But even in parting Mr. King left his sting behind, for he put this gentleman under such stipulations as had well-nigh rendered his attempts to reconcile the feuds abortive. He was under obligations to continue some of the former objectionable practices, such as preaching in a surplice, retaining the services of the choristers and the chanting of the Psalms. Now, had the rev. gentleman undertaken to preach Manichæism or Pantheism, or any other *ism*, the populace would have known nothing about it; but the vestments and choir are palpable objects, and were precisely those matters against which the fury of the mob had been directed. At first, therefore, Mr. Hansard's efforts were of small avail; but by perseverance in conciliatory measures, whenever they were left open to him, and by the aroused feeling of the parishioners, and perhaps because the amusement had staled, he gradually succeeded in obtaining a decent respect for the performance of divine service in the much-vexed parish of St. George's-in-the-East.

This quietude does not promise to be of long duration. Mr. King, apparently restored to a sense of decorum by the refreshment of travel, consented to submit the case between himself and his parishioners to the Bishop of London—no great deference, it might be supposed, to his own diocesan. The Bishop issued a monition directing the Psalms to be read, the sermons to be preached in a black gown, the super-altar and credence-table to be removed, and the choristers to be abolished. Sensible people would probably think that such moderate injunctions, issued by the authority

charged with the spiritual supervision of the district, and offering such an easy mode of escape from a position of difficulty and disgrace, would have been thankfully obeyed. A tender conscience may be scandalized at certain acts of commission; but the omission of acts not enjoined can offend no one. So did not think Mr. Bryan King, who addressed a "public and solemn protest" against the conduct of the Bishop; and Mr. Hansard, who found his engagements to the rector irreconcilable to the directions of the diocesan, thought it right to resign his unenviable appointment; and the reverend rector threatens a renewal of the war when the year of truce shall have expired. "Even you, my Lord, can scarcely be sanguine enough to imagine that I shall respect the acts of your late illegal aggression upon my return to my charge."

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

—The *Chronicle* for 1857 records the establishment of a Fund for the relief of our countrymen who were reduced to destitution by the Indian Mutiny. It is there stated that up to February, 1858, sums amounting to 342,000*l.* had been received. Of course, the larger portion of the subscriptions was collected while the necessity for relief was most urgent; but the application of the Fund had hardly commenced. The General Committee have now published their Report for 1859, which may be taken to represent the whole operation of the Fund, both as to receipts and disbursements. It appears, from this interesting document, that the total receipts from subscriptions, interest, and repayments amount to 455,821*l.*; that there has been remitted to India,

and there distributed, 137,280*l.*; distributed in England in gifts and loans, 71,450*l.*; in expenses of management, 7,939*l.*; and that there remains in hand, to defray the allowances assigned to the widows and orphans, 239,145*l.* The nature and extent of the aid given will be best appreciated by the following statement of relief administered from the commencement to the 31st December, 1859, by the London Relief Committee:—

MILITARY CLASSES—Donations.

57 Officers	£5,504	1	0
143 Ditto (Widows of)...	14,715	3	9
41 Ditto (Orphans of)...	2530	6	4
35 Ditto (Wives of) ...	3476	3	1
81 Ditto (Relatives of)	5257	11	4
730 Disabled Soldiers ...	3638	9	3
636 Widows, 816 Or-			
phans of Soldiers	12,546	13	8
15 Orphans of Soldiers	147	0	8
172 Other Relatives of			
Soldiers	1109	12	9
Ladies Committee			
for Clothing	61	1	10
MILITARY CLASSES—Loans.			
36 Officers	4660	15	9
28 Ditto (Relatives of)	2782	7	2
CIVIL CLASSES—Donations.			
111 Civilians of all			
classes	7329	9	3
5 Ditto (Wives of) ...	230	0	0
48 Ditto (Widows and			
Orphans of	4109	14	2
13 Ditto (Relatives of)	464	10	8
CIVIL CLASSES—Loans.			
16 Civilians of all			
classes	1870	0	0
13 Ditto (Relatives of)	1017	7	7
2180	£71,450	8	3

The committee have invested a sufficient portion of the fund to make the following annual allowances:—

490 Widows of Soldiers			
and Sailors, for			
life	£6908	4	0
26 Ditto, ditto, in do-			
mestic service, for			
ditto	135	0	0
312 Male Orphans of			
ditto, till 13 years			
of age	1108	18	0

352 Female ditto, ditto,			
till 15 ditto	£1221	8	0
30 Male ditto, at in-			
stitution, till 13			
ditto	401	15	0
59 Female ditto, ditto,			
till 15 ditto	770	0	0
60 Widows, Sisters,			
and Mothers of			
Deceased Officers			
and others, for life	2564	0	2
19 Male Orphans of			
Officers and			
others, till 19			
years of age, un-			
less previously			
provided for ...	550	0	0
20 Female ditto, till			
marriage	497	15	0
90 To be provided for			
at Calcutta, Bom-			
bay, and Lahore	3157	10	0
1453	£17,314	10	0

and to provide for the temporary maintenance and ultimate outfit of 1112 children, the gross sum of 16,485*l.*

2. NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—PRIZE SHOOTING.—The National Rifle Association was formed in November, 1859, by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, warm supporters of the Volunteer movement, with the expressed object of "encouraging Volunteer Rifle Corps and promoting rifle-shooting throughout the kingdom." Their aim was, in fact, two-fold; first, to ensure the permanence and to give increased life and vigour to the Volunteer force, by presenting to it some central object of distinct and universal interest; and next, to render the use of the rifle as familiar to our population generally as was the use of the long bow in the days of the Plantagenets, and thereby to secure our country from the possibility of invasion. That such objects are attainable by an address to the patriotic feelings of a people is evidenced

by the universal interest taken by the inhabitants of Switzerland in their *Tir Fédéral* and *Tirs Cantonneaux*, and the independence thereby secured to a small nation inhabiting a strong country surrounded by great military States. It was with the view of establishing a national meeting for competition in rifle-shooting, and thereby encouraging county meetings for the same purpose—and the success of the project must have astonished the most sanguine—that this Association was formed.

The Association was constituted under the most favourable auspices. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, accepted the office of President; the Prince Consort brought it into immediate connection with the Sovereign by becoming the Patron; and Her Majesty immediately announced her intention of founding a prize of 250*l.*, to be annually competed for by Volunteers; and the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the regular army, not only became a member, but promised an annual prize. The direct purpose of the institution was, of course, purely national, and especially directed to the excellence of the Rifle corps. But the English people have learned that the greatest perfection is attained by free competition; and the National Rifle Association therefore discarded the narrow view which would have confined the competition to our own countrymen. Therefore, of sixty-seven prizes, while the chief honour and twenty-six other matches were appropriated to Volunteers only, the second prize and thirty-nine more were open to all comers. This was a bold challenge, and exposed the Volunteer

army to the utmost disadvantage—for while the corps had scarcely been in existence six months, and of that period the greater part had been spent in drill, the repute of the Swiss marksmen was great, and our own army had for long been subject to a course of instruction which must needs have produced many excellent shots. Fortunately, a piece of ground, well suited for the purpose of the meeting, was discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of London—a portion of Wimbledon Common, where the ground drops down from the village into a deep straight hollow, and rises again to the London and Kingston road—affording an extreme range of 1000 yards, without any danger of stray bullets reaching an inhabited country. Numerous butts with targets were erected, affording ranges from 200 yards to 1000. The upper part of the ground was enclosed by a palisading, in which were ammunition tents, refreshment booths, &c.

Her Majesty, besides the handsome prize she had offered, announced her intention of opening the proceedings by firing the first shot. The contest had already created a considerable degree of interest; but this intelligence, despite the badness of the weather, brought thousands to the ground, of whom the largest part were on horseback or in carriages, so that the ground appeared a rival to the hill on Epsom downs on a Derby Day. The Queen came upon the ground at 4 P.M., accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and others of the Royal Family. The usual ceremony of addresses and gracious answers having been gone through, Her Majesty advanced to the firing-

tent. Here a Whitworth rifle had been carefully adjusted to the centre of a target at 400 yards. Her Majesty took the string attached to the trigger—a crack, a hurtling through the air, and then a smart thud—Her Majesty's bullet had struck the target within a quarter of an inch of the very centre. As the blue flag, indicating “a centre,” was spread, deafening cheers rent the sky, and the Swiss gentlemen present as competitors happily designated Her Majesty as *la première carabinière d'Angleterre*. The meeting thus opened, proceeded for six successive days, and from morn to dewy eve the furze-coverts and copses of Wimbledon and Combe rang with the incessant crack of rifles—the large number of butts, and the smartness of the competitors giving the fusilade the rapidity of a severe skirmish. Any attempt to give a detailed account of the shooting would be uninteresting; a few particulars may be gleaned.

Although the society was, as has been said, instituted for the encouragement of shooting among the Volunteers, yet from the recent date at which most of those corps had been enrolled, a large number of them had not undergone the required rifle instruction, and therefore their members had not attained that certified efficiency which entitled them to compete; consequently only 299 Volunteers, instead of some 1200, entered for the regulated prizes, and only 594 for those open to *any* Volunteers. The entries for prizes open to all comers were 720, including seventeen Swiss and one Russian. But beside the prizes of the Association, and some given by private persons, there was a novel institution, in the shape of two butts for

“pool,” anyone being allowed to shoot on payment of one shilling, the “pool” to be ultimately divided among the “bull's-eyes.” This innovation obtained an immense popularity, and contributed in no small degree to keep the meeting “alive” during the week. The receipts amounted to no less than 440*l*.

The great interest of the meeting was, of course, centred in the two principal contests—that for the Queen's prize for 250*l*., with the gold medal of the Association—this for Volunteers only; and Prince Albert's prize of 100*l*., for all comers.

The competitors for the former were reduced to forty by a previous competition, the candidates being the winners of the Association's twenty rifles, and the twenty next best shots. Each was to fire ten shots, at the respective ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards.* Mr. Sharp, of the 9th Sussex, made the greater number of points in the contest for the rifles, and therewith won the silver medal of the Association. Mr. Ross, of the 7th North York, was among the five “ties” who made the lowest number of the twenty. In the determining contest, Mr. Ross made eight points at 800, seven points at 900, and nine points at

* *Sizes of Targets, &c.*

At 200 and 300 yards—

6 feet high, 4 feet broad; 8-inch bull's eye; 2 feet centre; bull's eye counting 3; centre counting 2; outer counting 1.

At 500 and 600 yards—

6 feet high, 6 feet broad; no bull's eye; 2 feet centre; centre counting 2; outer counting 1.

At 800, 900, and 1000 yards—

6 feet high, 10 feet broad; no bull's eye; 2 feet centre; centre counting 2; outer counting 1.

1000 yards; total points, twenty-four (greatest possible score sixty), while Mr. Sharp made no more than five points, and stood thirty-first on the list. Thus Mr. Ross became the champion rifle-shot of England. He is a very young man, the son of a celebrated deer-stalker.

The Prince Consort's prize of 100*l.* was won by Lieut. de Lacy, of the 12th Regiment, with twenty-two points; a Swiss gentleman, M. Peter, was third, with eighteen points.

The prizes were delivered to the winners at the Crystal Palace with great applause.

There can be no question that the Rifle meeting at Wimbledon was a very great success; it showed that our rifles, both the Enfield and the Whitworth, are indisputably superior to any weapon in possession of the continental nations; and it showed also that the English have an aptitude for accurate and steady shooting, which will make them at least equal, and probably, as a general rule, superior to any other race. As to the superiority of our weapons, there appeared some singular anomalies. The Enfield, with which our troops are armed, is a most accurate weapon at the shorter ranges—up to 400 yards; but at the longer ranges the Whitworth is superior; while either was proved so superior to the celebrated Swiss rifle, that the marksmen from that country declared that they had “fired with arms which had astonished them.” But it is right to add, that creditable as the firing at the Wimbledon meeting was to the Volunteers who now tried their skill for the first time in a national competition, it was not absolutely good; the few months of the summer (bad as it

was) sufficed to educate a great number of marksmen whose performances at the provincial meetings greatly surpassed any, and as a matter of general comparison, greatly surpassed all that had been done at Wimbledon. A few words as to the celebrated Swiss marksmen. As before said, seventeen of these entered as competitors. In justice to these gentlemen, it should be said, that the Swiss rifle, though a very beautiful weapon, is not adapted for the longer ranges required by the conditions of this competition. They were willingly supplied with the very best weapons the Association or private gentlemen could spare, and they admitted them to have been far superior to their own; but it could not be supposed that they could show their best with strange weapons. They were also not a little astonished at the immense ranges of Wimbledon Common, and declared it “a shooting-ground unequalled in their own country.” It seems that they do not practice at a longer range than about 200 yards; and were, therefore, quite new hands at 900 or 1000. Their success was accordingly—of seven prizes at 200 yards they won five; at 300 yards they won two of seven; at 500 yards they also won two of seven; at 600 yards of seven they won none; but the Duke of Cambridge's prize for breach-loaders at 1000 yards was won by M. Knecht, of Zurich. The best shooting made by a Swiss—or, indeed, by any competitor—was made by M. Thorel, of Geneva, at 500 yards, for Mr. Fairbairn's prize of a Whitworth rifle. M. Thorel made nine points out of ten; the competition for this prize was, however, confined exclusively to the Swiss.

The sustained interest taken in the contest may be imagined from the fact, that the admission-money of spectators taken in the six days amounted to 2000*l*.

8. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—

An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred between Trinity and Granton, on the line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. The accident occurred to the engine and tender while they were returning to the locomotive station in Scotland-street, after having conveyed the passenger train to Granton. There were on the engine and tender at the time of the accident six persons, namely, the engine-driver, the engine-driver's son, a brother-in-law of the engine-driver, a pointsman, the stoker, and a railway porter. The engine was proceeding rapidly along the line, which at that point runs close to the sea on a high embankment, when, from some unknown cause, the engine and tender went off the rails at a point opposite Wardie Cottages, a little to the westward of Wardie Hotel, and dashed over the embankment into the sea, a distance of about thirty feet, carrying with them the railing of a bridge, which at that point crosses the road, and a portion of the low parapet-wall skirting the line. The engine-driver, his son, his brother-in-law, and the pointsman, were all killed on the spot, their bodies being very much mutilated. The stoker, who jumped off before the engine went over the embankment, escaped with a dislocated shoulder. The porter was carried over the embankment, and fell down the stone bulwark, close to the sea, it being nearly high-water at the time. He was severely bruised by the fall, and scalded about the face by the steam

from the engine. The accident also resulted in injury to several persons sitting on the stone bulwarks beneath the railway on the north side. To their great astonishment the engine and the stone-work came down upon them while engaged in reading; and beside the bruises inflicted by the stones, they were much scalded by the steam from the disabled engine. The engine was afterwards found lying bottom upwards on the beach, the tender close behind it on its side. The engine-driver was about 42 years of age, and has left a widow and three children, the widow having by this sad event been deprived at once of husband, son, and brother.

ORANGE RIOT AT LURGAN.—

Although the outrageous celebrations of the victory of the Boyne and Siege of Londonderry by the Orange Association in the North of Ireland have been discountenanced by the Government, to whom "Protestant ascendancy" has ceased to be an engine of State; and although the greater part of the gentry and clergy have sought to persuade the Protestants to allow the ceremonials to fall into desuetude (as "a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance"), they have only partly succeeded, and some disturbances have occurred this year.

The anniversary of the Boyne Water fell this year upon a Sunday; but not to fail an occasion for mischief, the Protestants celebrated the festival the next day. There were noisy proceedings in most towns of the north; and a riot at Armagh. The Protestants marched in procession through the streets, and the Catholics mustered to prevent them. The usual row ensued, but nobody was fatally hurt.

Not so terminated an affray at Derrymacash, near Lurgan, county Down. The 2nd July had gone off in noise: but the Orangemen were not satisfied; they resolved, in order to avoid the penalties of the Procession Act, to have a "musical meeting," to consist entirely of *drummers and fifers*, to play a selection of tunes, some of which might *accidentally* be party tunes. On the 12th, the Protestant community (most of whom happened to be members of Orange Lodges) poured into Lurgan, to the number of some 5000. After performing their selection of music, which, to have a better effect, was executed by a perambulating orchestra, the assembly dispersed, each body enlivening its march home by lively tunes. It happened that some of these tunes, and the general aspect of the meeting, were offensive to the Catholic community. Perhaps the chapel-yard at Derrymacash affords a good position, whence the worshippers may look down upon anybody marching along the road—indeed, a stone or stones dropped from a practised hand might fall with some force on the heads below. By some accident, the Roman Catholic peasantry happened to have assembled at this spot, who assailed the Protestant ranks with jeers and abuse. This was returned by the Protestants, who were now probably inflamed with drink and exultation. Some of them had procured arms, and shots were fired. One bullet was directed against the cross at the gable end of the chapel. Whether the shot took effect or not does not appear; but the insult was the signal for an attack by the Catholics on the Protestants (that, at least, seems the probable version). A skirmish ensued, in

which there were many broken heads and bruises; the Protestants became exasperated, loaded their guns and pistols with ball, and fired among their opponents, two of whom were mortally wounded, while fifteen or sixteen other persons on both sides were hurt.

The same spirit of religious party was displayed at Londonderry—where the judge of assize, the bishop and clergy, were grievously insulted by the display of Orange flags on the cathedral towers.

12. SINGULAR TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED CHILD-MURDER.—At the Oxford Assizes a young woman, named Ann Barker, was charged with the attempt to murder her male child by throwing it into a deep well.

The circumstances of the discovery of the crime are extraordinary. In the chalky downs around Nettlebed is a very deep excavation or well, which the neighbourhood believe to be of Roman construction. It is situated in the midst of a wood called Ipsden-wood, is 134 feet in depth, and of a regular diameter of 3 feet 3 inches: it has never been known to contain any water. This curious piece of antiquity is naturally a subject of interest and pride to the neighbourhood. On Thursday, the 19th of April, a blacksmith's apprentice, a stranger to the neighbourhood, happened to be at Berrin's-wood, and met a man named Grace, who was going home from his work. Some conversation took place, in the course of which Grace said he was going home through the shaw and by the old well. The young blacksmith was curious about the old well, and wished to see it, and Grace took him into the wood, and showed him the mouth of the well,

partly overgrown. In order to sound the depth, the blacksmith threw a large stone down the well, and they heard the stone fall on the bottom. Grace also threw a stone rather smaller, and as it fell to the bottom the men fancied they heard a cry. Although at first they laughed at the oddity of the idea, they knelt down and listened, and soon satisfied themselves that it was no mere fancy, but that there was a child crying at the bottom of the well. They first fetched a lantern, which disclosed nothing, and then a candle, which, knocking against the side of the well, went out. They, however, persevered with their labours, and after many ingenious devices, succeeded in rescuing a living child from its impending fate. A beam of wood was placed across the well's mouth, ropes were obtained, and at length a boy, seated on a piece of wood attached to the rope, was let down the well, and found the child lying at the bottom, on a bed of soft mould, brushwood, and leaves. The child, as subsequently appeared, must have been in that position for about thirty-nine hours; but, though cold, and stiff, and sore, it soon began to revive, and, being taken care of, proved to be a strong healthy boy about thirteen months old. The only injuries it had received were a severe bruise on the back of the head, and bruises on the back and arm.

Suspicion quickly attached to the prisoner. She had been servant at an inn at Henley; but being found to be in the family way she left, and was delivered of a child at her aunt's. She afterwards became an inmate of the Henley workhouse, and some time afterwards removed with her child

to her stepfather's, who lived near Ipsden-wood. Here, one day, she was seen coming out of the wood with the child, and said she had been looking at the well, adding, "What a dangerous place it is." On the morning of the 18th of April she left her stepfather's cottage with her child, stating that she was going to return to her aunt's at Henley; and about half-an-hour afterwards was seen walking along the Henley road "in a very orderly manner," but without any child. Arrived at her aunt's, she said that she had placed her child out to nurse at a Mrs. Wood's. On the providential discovery of the poor little victim she was taken into custody.

The child was produced in court, and seemed now a fat, healthy, handsome baby, no way the worse for its extraordinary adventure.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentence of death was recorded, which was afterwards commuted to five years' penal servitude.

CHILD-MURDER.—At the Northampton Assizes, Henry Cowley, a railway policeman, was indicted for the murder of his newly-born illegitimate child.

It appeared that the prisoner had cohabited with a woman named Foulk. She proved with child, which circumstances appeared to have caused the prisoner to commence a series of brutalities upon the poor woman, apparently with the view of causing miscarriage. On the 16th of March last, the woman was suddenly taken with the labour pains. The brute not only refused to call in any assistance, but drew a pistol which he pointed at her, and threatened to kill her if she uttered any moans,

or gave the slightest alarm. The child was born soon after, and wrapped by the mother in a flannel; and the prisoner, at the mother's request, took it up from the floor where it was lying and placed it on a bed, while she lay upon the bare bedstead in the same room. The prisoner's subsequent conduct was equally unfeeling, but happily it is not necessary to relate it. The circumstances becoming known, a surgeon and the inspector of police came to the cottage; the child was then healthy, and breathed well, but did not take any nourishment from the mother. At their departure, the prisoner again produced a pistol, and threatened to shoot the poor woman if she said the child was his. From this time till 12 o'clock the following day, the poor creature was left without food or light; she then had some gruel brought her by a son of the prisoner. About 3 in the afternoon of the same day, the prisoner came up and asked to see the child, which Foulk showed him. He put one arm over and the other beneath it, as if fondling it, and handled it very much about the cheeks and throat. About 4 o'clock he came again, and again acted in the same manner; the baby then lay on Foulk's right arm, and the prisoner Cowley lay across her as if he was going to kiss the child, and put his hands round its neck. Foulk noticing that he had made its cheek red, told him to desist, and that that was not the way to kiss a new-born babe. He was on and off the bed several times. Foulk said to him, "Don't; if you do, you'll kill the child," and cried, feeling that she was herself hurt about the body. The prisoner answered, "It would be a good thing if you and the

child would both die;" but he left her, as she told him that she wanted rest, and she fell asleep. On waking, she saw the prisoner sitting on a box in the room. She stretched out her arm to take the child, and observed that its face looked dark, and its finger-nails purple, and she said to the prisoner, "Look how dark the child looks in the face," and desired him to let William go and ask the doctor to come before bedtime. The prisoner said that it was no use having a doctor to a baby like that; but she again desired that Mr. Webster might be sent for, adding that he had told her that if anything happened to the child she would be answerable. The prisoner replied, "You and the child may both die." The doctor did not come. The prisoner and his son then went to bed. In a quarter of an hour the child seemed to grow worse, became dark in the face, and made a noise in the throat. Foulk called out many times, and declared that if the prisoner did not let William go for Mr. Webster she would get up and go for him herself. She heard the door open, and directly after saw the prisoner come up to the child. He handled it while it was in her arms, about the throat and top of the chest, and she noticed two drops of blood in its nose, and a gurgle in its throat. She cried, and said, "My child is dead." He said, "Dead! not it; it would be a good job." He then went away. This was about 7 P.M. In about an hour after Mr. Webster arrived, and rapped at the door, which the prisoner would not open. He therefore forced it and went upstairs, and found the child dead. On examination, death was found to have resulted from congestion of

the lungs, brain, and heart, which the doctor attributed to compression of the throat.

The jury, after some hesitation, found the prisoner *Guilty of Murder*, and the learned Judge pronounced sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner seemed astounded at the result. The capital sentence was eventually commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude.

16. MURDER AT GOSPORT.—At the Winchester assizes, Michael Hynes was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Skein, at Gosport, on the 9th of March last.

This case is chiefly remarkable for the nature of the defence set up, and the difficulty in inducing the jury not to accept it. The prisoner was a sergeant in the 16th Foot stationed at Aldershot; but in March he was on furlough at Gosport, at the house of his father-in-law, named Clarke, who lived next door to the deceased. On Friday, the 9th of March, he had been out drinking; he returned about 7 o'clock, and was then the worse for liquor. Notwithstanding the endeavours of his friends to detain him, he again went out on a boozing tour, and became thoroughly intoxicated. Clarke and the prisoner then returned to Clarke's house. The prisoner was then in a state of great excitement. Mrs. Clarke endeavoured to keep him quiet, and sent her husband out of doors, as they had been struggling together. The prisoner then took down his sword, which was hanging up in the room. Mrs. Clarke called for assistance, and Mrs. Skein came in and tried to prevail upon the prisoner to sit down and be still; but he pushed Mrs. Clarke out of doors and locked

the door, Mrs. Skein and the prisoner still being in the house. Mrs. Clarke's daughter, who was upstairs, came down, and saw the prisoner standing near the deceased with his sword sheathed. She ran upstairs, called out loudly, and then jumped out of the window. Some persons came and looked into the room where the prisoner and the deceased were, and they saw the prisoner "backing" with his sword at something on the floor. They then proceeded to break open the door, and the prisoner rushed out with his sword reeking with blood. Upon their going into the room, they found the deceased lying on the floor with her head most dreadfully cut. She, however, lingered for two months, and then died from the wounds she had received.

Mr. Cooke contended that there was no malice in the mind of the prisoner towards the deceased, but that he was in that state of mad excitement that the offence amounted only to manslaughter, and not to murder.

Mr. Justice Keating, having summed up the evidence, said: Gentlemen, you cannot doubt that the evidence of the medical men is correct, and that death was produced by the injuries inflicted by the prisoner. If her death was produced by those injuries, as you cannot doubt, and those injuries were inflicted by the prisoner with that deadly weapon which has been produced, under the circumstances stated, it is my solemn duty to tell you that it is murder by the law of England, and that there is no circumstance disclosed by this case which by that law reduces that below the crime of murder. It is not necessary that express malice should be shown; the law infers

from the use of a deadly weapon legal malice, which constitutes the crime of murder. If you are satisfied that the death of the deceased was produced by this deadly weapon, and by the infliction of the injuries with it, and that these injuries were inflicted under the circumstances stated, the fact of the prisoner being in a state of excitement produced by his own act in taking liquor, does not by the law reduce the crime of murder below the offence of murder. I am unable upon this evidence to suggest to you anything that would reduce the offence below that of murder. The learned counsel has referred to cases where the intent has been the gist of the case. But I am unaware that that has ever been extended to a case where a deadly weapon had been used; but I direct you, upon my responsibility, that if you are satisfied that the evidence shows the injuries inflicted by the prisoner under the circumstances to have caused the death of the deceased, there is nothing in the excitement which has been spoken to on this occasion, produced or increased by the act of the prisoner becoming intoxicated, which will reduce it below the crime of murder.

Although the learned Judge had thus laid down the law in unmistakable terms, to the great surprise of his lordship, the foreman, after a long consultation, said "My Lord, there is no chance of our agreeing: some of the jury are in doubt about the malice."

His Lordship again, with much distinctness, explained the law. The wise jury then submitted doubts whether death had been occasioned by the wound. Medical witnesses were recalled, and

stated that it was so beyond doubt. They said six weeks was a long time. The medical witnesses said six months would not have altered the case. A wise juror: "If she had been a young woman, might she not have recovered?" The judge: "Gentlemen, has a man a right to take away a woman's life because she is old?" On this rather strong rebuff, the jury retired, and remained four hours in consultation; and then returned into court to suggest fresh difficulties. It appeared that the dissentients had been now reduced to one; and this one—not without a strong hint from the Judge—was finally compelled to coincide with the obstinate eleven, and find a verdict of *Guilty*; but they recommended the prisoner to mercy in strong terms.

18. ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—As recorded in the volume for 1858 the Sun greatly disappointed his admirers, by the invisibility of his total eclipse on the 15th of March of that year. On this 18th of July, an obscuration of his disc, almost total, was foretold by astronomers, and there was much eagerness to witness the phenomenon. Unfortunately, the morning broke with a dense fog, which continued, with more or less opacity, during the whole period of the transit of the moon's shadow. From this unfortunate condition of the atmosphere, the moment of commencement (at 1 h. 38 m. 34 s. P.M.) was not observable. At 2.29 there was a perceptible diminution of sun-light, the air became cooler, and the distant atmosphere of an indigo blue. After 3 P.M. the light rapidly increased, and the strange colour of the sky disappeared. Throughout the whole adumbration the mutilated disc of

the luminary could be gazed on without pain by the naked eye, the mist taming his effulgence to a silvery whiteness. The most noticeable phenomenon, to an ordinary reader, is that recorded by Mr. Symons, that the highest note of a thermometer during the forenoon being 114·0, the mercury in the same instrument fell to 65·7 during the eclipse.

A COMET.—For a few nights, about the 25th of June, a comet was visible to the naked eye, in all parts of the middle and south of England. Its position in the heavens was in the constellation Auriga. It was so distant, that though seen by many under favourable circumstances, it did not become a popular object, and soon disappeared.

20. THE WALKERINGHAM MURDER.—At the Nottingham Assizes, John Fenton was indicted for the wilful murder of Charles Spenser, at Walkeringham, on the 6th of March.

The deceased man was a cattle-jobber, dealing in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, and by the necessity of his business frequently carrying considerable sums of money on his person. On the 6th March he had been at Gainsborough Market, and on his return to his residence at Walkeringham, stopped at a ferry public-house on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent. While there a farmer paid him two bank notes, in placing which within his pocket-book he revealed more notes. Soon after the prisoner and one James Fenton (not related to him) came in. These persons stayed talking and drinking at the public-house until near 11 o'clock at night, when they all left and crossed the ferry together. The deceased, the two Fentons, and

their other companions, all resided in the same scattered village on the Nottinghamshire side. Spenser was somewhat intoxicated, but was able to walk, and knew what he was about. He stopped at the house of one of his companions, which was not more than 200 yards before his own; but between them there was a point at which several roads met. By the side of one of the roads—not that by which Spenser's house stood—was a barn, from the back of which there was easy access across a field to the road in which stood the house of the prisoner, who was a blacksmith.

At twenty minutes after 11 that night, the village schoolmaster, whose house was from 80 to 100 yards from the barn, heard the report of fire-arms, succeeded by a second, and a man's voice exclaimed feebly, "What are you doing?" The sound of horses travelling the road was then heard, and all was quiet. About 12 o'clock a lad, who was sent away from his own cottage, on account of his mother's illness, to sleep at an aunt's, had to pass the barn, when, to his great terror, he saw the body of a man lying in a ditch opposite the barn. He ran to his aunt's cottage, and, meeting his father and a nurse whom he had been to fetch, told them what he had seen. These persons then noticed that the windows of Fenton's cottage were lighted up as by a fire newly stirred within. The dead body of Spenser was found partly in the muddy ditch. There were no signs of any struggle on the spot, but two wounds appeared—one on his left cheek, the other on his chin, which had evidently been caused by the entrance of bullets, but they were not wounds that would cause death, though they might

bring a man to the ground and stun him; but they would not necessarily prevent his speaking. The throat of the deceased was cut in two places with wounds sharply severing the great vessels of the neck in such a manner as must have caused a sudden and great effusion of blood, and almost immediate death. In the middle of the road, about fifteen feet from the body of Spenser, lay his umbrella and stick; his hat was found close to the barn; about twelve yards from it, Isaac Fenton, one of those who were first on the spot, found two pistols lying, and on one of them was part of an exploded cap. Patches of blood were on the side of the bank, and marks of feet appeared beside the body, as of some one having stood there. Two of the pockets of the murdered man were found to have been turned out—one of these was a secret or inner pocket; a third pocket was not turned out, but was marked as by a dirty hand. The bullets extracted from the corpse fitted the pistols.

The prisoner Fenton was known to be possessed of pistols; and on being taken into custody and searched, there were found on his person two bullets and five caps. One of the bullets (the other was imperfect) corresponded with those taken from the body, and fitted the pistols, as did the caps. Fenton, on being required to produce his pistols, said he had had a pair, but had parted with them. The pistols themselves were identified as a pair which had belonged to the prisoner's father, on whose death the prisoner had taken possession of his cottage and all his furniture. To bring the crime directly home to the accused, footmarks corresponding in length and

width to the prisoner's shoes were traced from the barn across the field to the road on which was the prisoner's house. One of these footprints was stained with the black mud of the ditch where the corpse was found. The prisoner's boots were found to have been carefully washed, and in his house were found a pair of overalls lying soaking in water, which, on examination, showed clearly red marks of blood; the water also was tinted with blood. On a hat and band were found three marks of blood. A scarf, the same as that worn by the prisoner on the day of the murder, was found, the lower ends of which were wet to the extent of ten inches, and on being examined also showed blood. Blood was also on the wristband of his shirt.

The counsel for the prisoner attempted to show that all these circumstances (and others more minute not here narrated) were inconclusive to prove that the prisoner was the murderer.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*. He was executed on the 1st August. While in gaol, he made a statement, clearly false, in which he admitted that he was an accessory to the murder, but denied that he had had a share in the deed, or that he was actually present at it. He said he had lent his pistols to "the man who committed the murder;" but though his statement necessarily pointed to James Fenton, he afterwards said, "It was not James Fenton—I had rather not say who it was."

24. GOODWOOD RACES. — This favourite and pleasing meeting, popular among professional turfites and now the best attended by aristocratic admirers of racing, is usually held among scenes of ripening corn, or perhaps amid the

golden harvests of the husbandmen. On this occasion, the scene was entirely different. The fields waved with dank green corn, and the beautiful park and meadows were ridged by the swathe of blackening grass, or animated by the long regular sweep of the scythe. The weather also was as uncomfortable as at any other period of this uncomfortable year. The attendance, nevertheless, was good. The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Sargent's Crater; the Steward's Cup (79 subscribers, 37 started) by Lord Annesley's Sweet-sauce, whose chances were reckoned as 6 against 100; the Goodwood Stakes (96 subscribers, 17 started) by Mr. Gibbs' Wallace; the great event, the Goodwood Cup, by Lord Annesley's Sweet-sauce, whose performance in the Steward's race had elevated her to fourth favourite; the Chesterfield Cup by Count Batthyani's Orlanda.

24. BIRTH OF A PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—The Princess Frederick William of Prussia, eldest daughter of Her Majesty, and Princess Royal of England, was safely delivered of a daughter, at Potsdam, at 10. 22 A.M. The infant Princess received the baptismal names of Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte.

25. NOTTIDGE v. PRINCE.—THE AGAPEMONE.—For some years past the public have been scandalized and amused by the proceedings of certain persons residing at a mansion near Bridgewater; and, as the secrets of the mansion-house were disclosed, shocked at the blasphemous pretensions of the chief person of the society, and the credulity of his followers. The conditions of this fraternity have been brought into light by an internal quarrel, ending in a Chancery suit

which occupied the Court many days, during which many letters and documents were produced, very instructive, but by no means edifying. It is impossible to give, in detail, the strange polity of this theocratic government; it can only be attempted to give such a succinct account as will record how much blasphemy, credulity, and immorality, is possible in educated England in the nineteenth century.

It is now some twelve or thirteen years ago that a quiet parish in Somersetshire was astonished by the arrival of a clergyman who professed strange doctrines, and was accompanied by strange disciples. According to the chief of this new sect, a fresh religious epoch had opened on the world. We were to live under a new dispensation, which, if it did not contradict, was at least to supersede, the forms of belief in which we had all been trained. The keystone of the new system was this:—Various covenants have been at different times offered to man by his Creator. At first Adam was the Divine Witness; then the Patriarchs, as Noah and Abraham; then a far greater One than these. But each "dispensation" was closed whenever any one was found perfect under it. Now, in "Brother Prince" was found perfection under the Christian dispensation, and, consequently, a new religious epoch commenced, with this man as its Witness.

The laical designation of this prophet is Henry James Prince. He had been educated at Lampeter College, in Wales, and had been ordained deacon and priest about twenty years ago. The method of his ministrations, however, does not seem to have earned for him the favour of his spiritual chiefs,

for he was successively deprived of his licence, first in Somersetshire by the bishop of the diocese, and subsequently by the Bishop of Ely. It was while curate of the parish of Stoke, in the latter diocese, that he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Josias Nottidge, consisting apparently of his wife and four daughters, residing at home, and of a son or sons out in the world. Being thus an out-cast from the regular ministry, in the year 1843 he repaired to Brighton, and there opened a chapel of his own, which he called the Cave of Adullam, and probably the name was well chosen. Thither he was followed by the four young ladies—though their mother was still living—with whom he kept up a clandestine correspondence. In the four following years the ruin of his wits—crediting him with an original enthusiasm—was complete, or his schemes for securing to himself a luxurious and idle existence at the expense of his dupes were sufficiently matured. The scene of his earliest pastoral labours was chosen as the apt spot for the development of his more splendid fortunes; so to Somersetshire he repaired once more with his followers, among whom the four half-witted sisters occupied a conspicuous place. Their father had died in the interval, leaving a fortune of between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* to each. With the money he procured from them and others, or, as he would say, with their free-will offerings, he purchased a little property of about two hundred acres. On this ground he reconstructed the mansion-house, which has since obtained sufficient notoriety under the name of the Agapemone. It was calculated to ac-

commodate some fifty or sixty inmates. There were around it extensive pleasure-grounds, and gardens, and conservatories, and hothouses, and all the appliances of a comfortable country-house; but the grounds were surrounded with lofty walls, blood-hounds ranged the walks at freedom, and the strictest precautions were adopted to shield the inmates from the prurient curiosity of the profane. The fee-simple was in Brother Prince—he was not so absorbed in spiritual considerations but that he guarded his private interests carefully upon so capital a point. There was, however, more than this. By some strange mental twist the Prophet had a great fancy for horses and fine equipages. In the Agapemone were to be found horses of great value, both for riding and driving. Brother Prince himself seems to have taken huge delight in driving about the country in a carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by lacqueys of imposing appearance, who treated their employer with a deference suitable to a spiritual essence incarnate. The privilege of using this vehicle was occasionally conceded to the disciples, and seems to have been held forth conspicuously as one of the great temporal advantages to be enjoyed by the faithful who had cast in their lot with the High Priest of the New Dispensation.

Meanwhile, strange stories got abroad. Many ladies were received into the Agapemone, and the neighbours believed that the practices of Mormonism might in many particulars be advantageously compared with those of the Agapemonites. There was a public trial some years ago, in which it appeared in evidence, rightly or wrongly, that the Prophet selected female disciples

in a manner in which it would be difficult to say whether the ludicrous or the horrible more prevailed. It is hard, indeed, to believe that Brother Prince was merely a religious fanatic. He instructed his wretched dupes that the judgment had arrived, and that the day of prayer and supplication was over; self-humiliation and self-denial had lost their virtue, and nothing remained but the necessity for pure enjoyment. The sensual enjoyments of the Agapemone were matters of suspicion only, for not the royal inhabitants of the Happy Valley were more carefully secluded from the ken of man than the indwellers of this blissful abode. The only little that was known was, that their material exercises were not of the most refined description; for some curious natives, having scaled the outer walls, discovered the male and female disciples engaged in a joyous game at hockey. As already stated, when Mr. Prince erected his tabernacle at Brighton, Louisa Jane, Harriet, Clara, and Agnes Nottidge joined him from Stoke. Brighton was probably too public a place for the unchallenged practice of the new mysteries; and perhaps the spiritual leader had gained so great an insight into the credulous nature of his dupes, that he now framed a more extended plan. For this purpose, he proposed to leave Brighton with his followers, with the avowed purpose of founding a chapel at Charlwick, in Somersetshire, the parish wherein he had been first admitted to spiritual duties, and where he had probably raised an early crop of worshippers. To this place he returned, in 1845, by way of Taunton, the Misses Nottidge being of his party, and

defraying all the expenses of the journey. At Taunton, Mr. and Mrs. Prince (for he was a married man) and a female disciple, lodged at one inn, the Misses Nottidge at another. Here, one morning, Prince sent for Miss Harriet Nottidge, and informed her that she would be "giving great glory to God" by marrying his friend, Mr. Lewis Price. Her consent was obtained. Miss Agnes Nottidge was next summoned, and informed that the Spirit had in store for her a great blessing—she was to be married in a few days to Brother Thomas. The wretched lady talked about a settlement in favour of any children she might have by this marriage. She was told, "There will be no occasion for anything of the sort. You will have no family. Your marriage will be purely spiritual to carry out the purposes of God;" and the letter written to her by Brother Thomas on the subject, who signed himself "hers affectionately in the everlasting covenant," may stand as one of the most remarkable documents, for its unblushing impudence, ever known even in the annals of religious imposture. Two days afterwards, Prince extorted from the third sister, Miss Clara Nottidge, a promise to marry his follower, one William Cobbe. Thomas and Price were in indigent circumstances at the time, and Cobbe was entitled to a sum of money of his own of about 1000*l*. No settlement was made of the property of any of the three sisters. It was revealed to Prince that the marriages were to take place on the same day, at Swansea; and, what will, no doubt, prove truly appalling to any lady who may read this story, the three brides were to be dressed in black. In

July, 1845, the marriages were solemnized at Swansea. Poor Mrs. Thomas seems to have had even at that period some suspicion of the Prophet's true character. She endeavoured to dissuade her husband from obeying a summons which he received from him at Ilfracombe, and which ran thus:—"Brother Thomas, I command you to arise and come to Weymouth. Amen!" Thomas, at the instigation of his wife, delayed to obey this mandate; but Prince sent one of his emissaries to bring the husband and wife before him; and they having obeyed, Prince assailed the wife with priestly objurgation, saying she had "sinned against God's holy spirit;" and for some time prevented cohabitation. In February, 1846, Prince became aware that Mrs. Thomas was pregnant. He expressed great indignation; and Thomas, who was then with Prince, at Weymouth, wrote a letter to her, in which he said "'The Servant of the Lord' told me that you would not be in your present state unless you had rebelled months ago." Mrs. Thomas was then directed to leave Weymouth, and being forbidden to join her husband at Weymouth, went to reside with her relatives. A child was born to her in June, 1846; in 1850, an attempt was made by Thomas to take the child from her; but this was resisted by the lady and her friends, who made an application to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who appointed Mrs. Thomas and her mother guardians of the child. [See the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, 1850.]

In the meanwhile, Prince had got the eldest sister also, Louisa Jane, into his toils. In December, 1845, this lady, who was then 41

VOL. CII.

years of age, went to reside at Weymouth, in order to be near Prince, under whose influence she placed herself. With some difficulty, her brother and brother-in-law succeeded in withdrawing her from this fearful position, and removed her to her mother's house. She appeared to her friends to betray symptoms of insanity; and in November, 1846, she was, upon the usual medical certificates, placed in confinement. She remained in confinement until the 15th of May, 1848, when she was released by order of the Lunacy Commissioners, those gentlemen being of opinion that, although she laboured under extraordinary and irrational notions on the subject of religion, she had exhibited no other indications of insanity, and that her bodily health would suffer by her confinement being prolonged. In the mean time—viz., in 1847, Prince and his followers had taken up their abode at the Agapemone, at Spaxton, near Bridgewater. The impostor and his agents were lying in wait, and on the very day of her release she was met by Brother Thomas, who took her on the same or the following day to Prince's broker, with a view of making a transfer to Prince of the stock then standing in her name, about 5,728*l.* Three per Cent. Annuities. Not knowing the amount of stock standing in her name, she was then unable to make the proposed transfer, and went with Thomas to the Agapemone on the 16th or 17th of May, 1848. About a fortnight later she made the transfer of the above amount to Prince, having in the mean time ascertained the amount of stock to which she was entitled. Afterwards she brought an action against her relatives for false im-

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prisonment, and recovered damages [ANNUAL REGISTER, 1849]. In July, 1858, she died intestate, and a bill in Chancery was immediately filed by her brother for the purpose of forcing Prince to disgorge his unholy spoils.

In the hearing of the case, which occupied several days, disclosures were made of imposture and credulity revolting to every moral sense. The unfortunate dupe believed that Prince was the "Tabernacle of God on earth, and that God's spirit dwelt therein, Prince's original spirit being extinct." In his answer, Prince had the revolting impudence to assert that the members of the Agapemone professed certain religious tenets, "being those of the Church of England!" with certain further opinions, which are there set forth in the mystical phraseology appropriated to religious imposture; the conclusion being that God "has introduced the day or dispensation of judgment and the first resurrection through Brother Prince as his witness, in whom he had by his spirit fulfilled the dispensation of the Gospel, and so closed it."

Prince's defence was ingenious, and, but for the overruling wickedness of the whole transaction, sufficient. He said that Miss Nottidge had repeatedly, before her abduction, offered to transfer her property to him, and that he had as often refused it, and that she had made this transfer without his solicitation and without his knowledge; that a divergence from the ordinary forms of belief was no evidence of insanity, and that in this instance the Lunacy Commissioners, a competent tribunal for adjudicating the question, had decided that Miss Nottidge was not

insane; that, as to the transfer after her release, she had every reason to disinherit her relations, who had locked her up on a false pretence, and in bestowing her property on Prince, who was to her not only the object of her religious reverence, but who undertook to provide, and who to her death had actually provided, her with all the comforts and luxuries of life; moreover, subsequent to the transfer, she had brought her case under the cognizance of the superior Judges of the land, by her action for false imprisonment, and her wrong and her sanity had been affirmed by the Judges and by a jury of the people. The transfer had moreover been acquiesced in by the lady's family for eleven years. He said that other persons, against whom there was no imputation of insanity, had given him large sums of money for the common purposes of the Agapemone; beside the three sisters of Louisa Jane, who were each married, the Rev. Mr. Starkie, beside resigning a living worth 500*l.* a year, and the expectation of another of 800*l.*, had given him 1000*l.* Mrs. Starkie had assigned a yearly income of 80*l.*, from a Mr. Mabey and his four sisters he had received 10,000*l.*, and from others of the inmates sums of money according to their possessions; the amount of the worldly means of the candidates having no effect upon their admission to the brotherhood.

The judgment of Vice-Chancellor Stuart took a breadth of view which satisfied the practical good-sense of the public. He said that the bill alleged that the gift had been obtained by misrepresentation and deception, and was made under the influence of a gross delusion, inculcated and en-

couraged by the defendant for his own purposes. A gift made under the influence of delusion or deception, whether relating to matters spiritual or matters temporal, cannot be valid. Of the undue dominion of the defendant over the mind of Miss Nottidge there was ample evidence—instancing that this man, by falsely and blasphemously pretending that he had a direct Divine mission, had imposed on these weak women, and obtained a gift of the whole of their fortunes. As to Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge, the case was very clear; she had fortunately escaped the degradation of such a marriage as had been made the means of conveying all the money of her sisters into the pocket of the defendant; but the defendant's own statements showed that he had obtained this gift of all her property by imposing a belief upon her weak mind that he sustained a supernatural character. This successful imposture was the influencing motive for the gift, and therefore vitiated it entirely. The Vice-Chancellor concluded by decreeing that the transfer had been improperly obtained, and must be set aside, and the money restored to the plaintiff as the legal personal representative of the deceased; and that the defendant should pay all costs of the suit.

30. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT SHADWELL.—Two fires, by which a large amount of property was destroyed, have occurred at Shadwell.

On 30th July an extensive fire broke out in the rope-manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co., Government contractors. Although numerous engines quickly arrived, and the great steam-floating en-

gine was brought up from Rotherhithe, the flames spread from the rope factory to the spinning factory, and thence to the engine-house and rigging lofts; all of which were destroyed. Some small houses on the opposite side of the street caught fire and were much burnt, and the furniture of the indwellers greatly damaged.

On the 7th September a much more destructive conflagration destroyed the immense rope, line, and twine factory of Messrs. Frost Brothers. The premises, which covered nearly a quarter of a mile of ground, consisted principally of a rope-walk, built of wood, having three floors, with contiguous offices, passing through one of the arches of the Blackwall Railway, and extending in a continuous line a quarter of a mile in length from King David-lane, in Shadwell, to the Commercial-road. In a depôt at the Shadwell end there were upwards of 200 tons of St. Petersburg and Riga hemp, more than 100 tons of manufactured ropes, some 30 tons of the most costly shipping and fishing twines, and large quantities of white yarn to be twisted into rope; while at the opposite extremity of the premises 300 bales of Manilla hemp were housed. The aggregate value of these materials would be about 15,000*l*. The whole of this valuable stock in trade was burnt, together with the buildings in which it was stored. The spinning machinery, which was of great value, was housed at the Commercial-road end of the premises, as were also two steam-engines—one of great power—by which it was all set in motion. The whole of this costly machinery, except the engines which propelled it, was consumed; and the various edifices

in which it played shared the same fate. By something little short of a miracle 800 barrels of tar, stored beneath an arch of the Blackwall Railway, escaped the conflagration, which raged for two hours in fearful proximity to it. Had this caught fire, the railway communication would have been interrupted. The fire broke out in the rope-walk, and being fanned by a strong wind sweeping thorough the long narrow buildings, speedily caught the masses of combustible materials, and reduced property estimated at the value of 50,000*l.* to ashes.

There are unfortunately strong grounds for suspecting that this destructive fire was caused by an incendiary.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—Notwithstanding the ungenial coldness and incessant wetness of the season, there have been severe and fatal thunder-storms.

On the 28th June, during a thunderstorm, which passed over Newmarket, and which did considerable damage to trees and plantations, a blinding flash struck and set fire to a large barn, which, with its contents, was instantly in a blaze from end to end; nor were the flames subdued until the barn, chaff-houses, stable, piggeries, a straw stack, and a valuable thrashing-machine and other farm implements were destroyed.

On the 19th July, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, a labourer working with a pick-axe was killed, and the arm of another was paralyzed by an electric flash.

On the 28th July a very severe storm passed over Windsor, which, with a very heavy rain that poured down throughout the day, did

great damage to the corn over an extensive area. About 2 P.M. a labourer and his team of three horses, at work on Baylis' farm, were struck by lightning, and all killed instantaneously. The roof of the infantry barracks in Sheet-street was injured; and the wires of the electric telegraph of the railway, near Slough, were bent and twisted in an extraordinary manner, and all communication interrupted.

AUGUST.

2. THE EMBLETON MURDER.—

At the Carlisle assizes George Cass was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Sewell, at Embleton, on the 25th of March last.

The prisoner was a farm labourer, in the employment of Mr. Fearon, a farmer at Embleton, and slept in the house. The deceased was a servant in the same house. The prisoner and the deceased were not on very friendly terms, occasionally quarrelling. On the morning of the 26th March, the labouring men employed on the farm dined in the house, and then went to their work, Cass staying behind. Later in the afternoon Cass also was seen at work; but being asked by a neighbour where to get some hurdles, he seemed unnerved and frightened. About 5 o'clock, Mrs. Fearon trying to enter the house, the doors were found to be fastened, and a man having got through a window found the servant, Ann Sewell, lying dead in the lobby with her throat cut. She held in the left-hand a table-knife. This

circumstance suggested suicide, however improbable. When, however, the surgeon examined the body, he at once pronounced that deceased could not have died by her own hand. The gash in the throat had been effected by three efforts, one of which had severed the carotid artery and the jugular vein, and another had severed the spinal chord—either gash would have effectually prevented the same hand from inflicting the other. There was also a small wound in the neck, such as might have been made by a knife thrown with force. It was clear therefore, that the poor girl had been murdered, and suspicion immediately pointed to her fellow-servant as the murderer. He was therefore taken into custody. Many strange expressions indicative of an attempt to do injury to the deceased woman were proved against him; but from what cause they originated did not appear:—though he perpetually quarrelled with the deceased, he seems in truth to have had a concealed admiration for her. Indeed, when the circumstances are taken into consideration with the strange statement or confession which he subsequently made, it would appear that he must have been weak-minded. The necessity for proving the case against him was removed by a statement he made to the police on his apprehension. He said that, the deceased asked him to mend her clog; that on his refusal she threw a knife at him; that he threw it back to her, and that it stuck in her throat; that she then requested him “to put her away altogether,” and that he had thereon inflicted a second wound; whereon, she said, it did not seem to go far enough, and said “Give us another;” he gave

her a third gash, and then she stood a little bit, and then dropped.

The jury, of course, found him *Guilty* of wilful murder, and he was executed. Before his death he retracted his former statement, and said that a quarrel had arisen between them with respect to a half-crown which he had lent her; that he had rushed upon her in a passion, and after a long struggle, during which she had dragged him from the kitchen and down a passage, he overpowered and murdered her.

4. MURDER THROUGH JEALOUSY.

—At the Birmingham Assizes, Francis Price was charged with the murder of Sarah Platt on the 18th April. The prisoner was a shoemaker, and had been working at his trade in Birmingham some four or five months. He had very soon after his arrival become acquainted with the deceased at an harmonic meeting; he courted her, and, until within a short period before her death, she had been attached to him. Some differences arose between them previously to the 16th of April, partly from there having been reports respecting a woman whose acquaintance the prisoner was anxious she should discontinue. At 7 in the morning of the 16th he went to the Swan-with-two-Necks, in Birmingham, where the deceased had been living as servant some months, and in the presence of her fellow-servant, Ellen Cain, endeavoured to persuade her to make up her difference with him. This for some time she refused to do; but ultimately the quarrel was partly made up. On the 18th of April Henry Evans, a police-constable of Birmingham, who had known the prisoner three or four months, met him, and while walking with him the prisoner said

he wished he could see Sarah, meaning the deceased, and that he would give anybody 5s. who would fetch her. By advice of Evans, an old woman, Agnes Hone, was instructed by the prisoner, and conveyed a message to the deceased that her sister wanted to see her. The prisoner awaited her at Hone's house. He then by Hone's permission, went into her house. She delivered the message to the deceased, who followed her back to where the prisoner was. Upon opening the door and seeing him, she exclaimed, "Oh, it's you, is it?" and went in. The woman, Hone, went into the yard, but was directly alarmed by peculiar barking of a little dog as if in pain or terror. She ran and opened the door, and there saw the young woman lying across on the floor bleeding, and evidently dead, as her arm fell powerless as the door moved. The woman cried, "murder!" The prisoner fled. He was pursued by John Powell who was passing the house, and who, with the assistance of another, captured him and took him to the station-house. On his way there the prisoner exclaimed, "she should not have listened to tales. I loved her as I loved my life!" A surgeon afterwards reported the woman's death in the prisoner's presence. Hobbes, the inspector, thereupon asked the prisoner whether he was aware that the young woman was dead? He said, "Is she dead? It is Mrs. — and Mrs. —, and them women that are the cause of it. I shall not tell you a lie about it. I loved her as I loved my life. I know my fate; my days are numbered." Across the deceased's throat the surgeon found a large wound dividing the large veins, the trachea,

and half severing the carotid artery; it was a wound which would cause immediate death; and by her neck lay a shoemaker's knife, which, encrusted with rust, was produced in court, and had belonged to the prisoner. At the inquest the prisoner was examined at his own solicitation, and having been solemnly warned, proceeded to admit his guilt, and to state the motives of his crime, which he ascribed to his desire to break off an acquaintance of the deceased with a woman to whose character he objected, and to the tales which had been told to induce the girl to break off her acquaintance with him. The jury, of course, immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and sentence of death was passed, which was carried into effect on the 20th August.

6. AUTUMNAL RESIDENCE OF THE COURT IN SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the younger members of the Royal Family, left Buckingham Palace for their Scottish residence at Balmoral. On the following day Her Majesty reviewed the Volunteers of Scotland in the Queen's Park at Edinburgh. The quiet sojourn of the Court at Balmoral was not interrupted by any circumstance proper for record. The Court left Balmoral on the 15th and returned to Osborne; which beautiful marine abode was left a few days afterwards for a visit to Germany.

7. REVIEW OF THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH.—The review of the Rifle Volunteers in Hyde Park was purely English. Her Majesty has now reviewed another portion of the popular array purely Scotch.

The superior gentility of the profession of arms over all other professions, and still more over

commercial occupations, is an hereditary feeling in Scotland; and hence the number and excellence of the officers and men whom Scotland, and especially the Highlands, contribute to the Royal armies; and although the Saxon descent of the Lowlanders has inclined them to the adoption of the more gainful occupations of commerce, the small and the great, their early history and national traditions still leaven the spirit and animate the feelings of the townsmen. The Rifle Volunteer movement, therefore, took early and deep root in all the races north of the Tweed; and before the middle of the year some 30,000 men were enrolled and had acquired a considerable—some corps a very considerable—degree of military discipline. The fame of the English Riflemen in Hyde Park raised a strong desire in the breasts of their Scottish brethren-in-arms to be permitted to show their Sovereign what they also could do; and Her Majesty graciously intimated her desire to review the Scottish Riflemen when she should next journey northward to Balmoral. The effect of the intelligence was electrical. The remotest and most sparsely inhabited districts prepared to send their musters, and it is not a little creditable to the zeal which animated all, that of 30,000 men, many dwelling in lands beyond railways, at least 18,000 appeared in battle array before the Queen at Edinburgh.

The ground chosen for the review was singularly adapted for a military display. The line taken up by the corps extended from the wall of Holyrood Palace to the rising ground at the eastern extremity of the park. On the

northern side, directly facing Arthur's Seat, was a spacious gallery, which was filled by the most distinguished personages, including of course, the highest of the Scottish nobility. The great mass of spectators, reckoned at hundreds of thousands, occupied the vast natural slopes of the mountain, rising slope above slope to the peaked summit, and broken by the picturesque cliffs and crags of that most picturesque of hills; while lower down an immense multitude were ranged on the vast expanse of hill-ground sloping down in front of Salisbury Crag. The view presented to all these spectators was in the highest degree romantic. In the grassy hollow below was the long line of the Volunteers, massed in battalions, their ranks flanked by the quaint towers of Holyrood; while still further to the west rose, pile above pile, the antique buildings of the ancient capital, terminated by the fortress-rock. Behind rose the Calton-hill, and far beyond that the blue Frith, and the distant hills.

The force assembled was ranged in two divisions; the first of which consisted of Mounted Rifles 84, Artillery (two brigades) 3451, Engineers 211, Rifles (three brigades) 8501; total 12,247. The second division, Rifles (four brigades) 8257; total on the ground 20,522. Of these, about 18,000 were Scottish corps, the number being made up of corps from the southern side of the border. The uniforms of the several corps were very similar, in colour and design, to those of the English Riflemen; and it was especially remarked that the Highland costume, which affords such opportunity for gorgeous display, was not generally adopted even by the Highland companies.

Her Majesty came upon the ground accompanied by the venerable Duchess of Kent, the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa. The Prince Consort was on horseback, surrounded by a noble group of the Queen's suite and aides-de-camp, of the Scottish nobility, and Lords Lieutenant. The Royal standard was guarded by the ancient body-guard of the sovereigns of the northern kingdom, the Scottish Archers, in their quaint costume, composed entirely of Scottish gentlemen, and commanded by the Duke of Buccleugh. The review was similar in *programme* to that in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and all her *suite* first rode slowly from end to end of the line; and being returned to her position, the corps marched in battalions past her. When the last brigade had returned to its original ground, the line was reformed, and the whole force advancing, presented arms and saluted. This having been graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty, the men burst into enthusiastic cheers, which being taken up by the multitudes assembled on the hills in front, a sound arose the like of which the high places of "Auld Reekie" had never before echoed.

9. FATAL ACCIDENT AT DOVER TO ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The town of Dover has fully partaken in the patriotic enthusiasm of the times, and has contributed a large number of spirited men to the Volunteer army. As Kent is not only eminently a maritime county, but is that corner of England most immediately exposed to danger from France, should the ancient rivalry of the two countries unhappily revive, the formation of Volun-

teer corps of artillery has been specially recommended to its inhabitants; and, therefore, besides sending a large quota to the county rifle corps, each of the cinque ports, and large places along the coast, have raised a company of artillery. The men of these corps, like the members of every other body in the kingdom, have worked at their drill with indefatigable industry and intelligence, and have attained a high degree of expertness in their science. Dover, having a vast extent of fortifications, to man which would seriously weaken the regular army in case of invasion, has been very diligent in providing Volunteers capable of working the numerous guns of the fortresses above them; and as Dover is a large place, the artillery corps is both strong and efficient. Archcliff Fort, part of the fortifications to the westward of the town, and placed on the cliffs near Shakespeare's Cliff, was assigned to them for the purposes of gun-drill. This fort is bounded on three sides by a broad parapet overlooking and commanding the sea and the base of the cliffs; on the fourth side, that towards the land, the parapet overlooks a deep ditch which cuts off access from the country. Three guns, the ordinary fortification 32-pounders, were mounted and in use for drill. On the evening of the 9th, members of the corps were going through the usual training. There were present, Captain Wollaston, the commander of the corps, Captain Astley, Lieutenant Thompson, a solicitor of the town, who held the office of coroner and other municipal offices, Serjeant Monger, a respectable tobacconist, and privates, with Serjeant Matthews of the Royal Artillery, the

instructor of the corps. The corps were engaged in target-practice, and had made some excellent shots from each gun. Ten rounds had been fired, when simultaneously with the explosion of the eleventh round, a cry was heard, the men in the battery were covered with dirt and stones; and then it was said that some men had been injured. On looking round the officers found that the middle gun (No. 2) had burst into fragments, that the gunner who fired the piece had been wounded in the head, and that another had his arm broken and was otherwise injured. Serjeant Matthews, who had got upon the parapet and was looking down into the ditch, exclaimed, "There are some people hurt in the ditch, sir!" And it was then discovered that six persons were lying moaning at the bottom. It appears that when the guns have been loaded and are laid at the target, all the gunners except those who are to fire them draw aside, and that on this occasion a part of the men present had withdrawn to the parapet. What occurred is forcibly described by a witness. "On No. 2 gun being fired for the fourth time, I saw from fifty to sixty pieces blown upwards from the gun, and in the midst of them a huge fragment, which ascended higher than all the rest. It rose at least fifty feet into the air. At the same instant I saw four persons swept off the parapet, the nearest to me, whom I have since ascertained to be Mr. Thompson, turning several summersaults in the air before falling. I saw, also, two falling together, and a fourth descending singly." Six persons had, in fact, been blown over—Lieutenant Thompson, who appeared to be injured in

the back, and who died in half an hour; Serjeant Monger, who received mortal injury by the concussion; Mr. Harris, a young gentleman, nephew of Captain Wollaston, the captain of the company, who was present as a spectator, and who received so severe a concussion of the brain that he was taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition; gunner Boulding, who was hurt, but not very seriously; and two others, who received no injury.

On examining the gun, it was found to have burst near the trunnions, the muzzle dropping to the ground, and the breach being blown thirty yards to the rear. The middle portion was blown into fragments, the largest of which, a piece three feet long, fell into the trench beside the injured persons, but apparently without striking them; two other fragments were blown into the goods station of the South Eastern Railway.

An inquiry into the history of the gun brought out some curious details. It was no less than 55 years old, having been cast in 1805. It was immediately put on service in the *Edgar*, and afterwards in the *Barham* and the *Asia*. It was returned to Woolwich in 1845, and was then searched (examined) for the last time. It was sentenced to be revented; and having been thus repaired, was issued to the works at Dover, in 1850, where it was placed in Archcliff fort, apparently without being tested. Since that time the gun had been fired about 180 times. The artillery officers stated that 1000 rounds may be taken as the "life" of a gun—the bursting of all cast-iron guns is only a matter of time, and upon examination they can, within a

few rounds, say what a gun can bear. This gun appeared to be of average, but not very suitable quality, and had probably been fired between 600 and 800 times. On examining the fragments, there were found *indicia* of unsoundness, which had the gun been scientifically examined, would have led to its immediate condemnation; but it did not appear that there were any special flaws or other defects which occasioned the present accident.

At the particular request of the family of Mr. Thompson, his funeral was strictly private; but that of Serjeant Monger was attended by the municipal authorities, and by the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps of the county of Kent, headed by a firing party of the Royal Artillery.

13. FALL OF A ROPEY AT PENDLETON.—An accident which occasioned the loss of three lives, and injuries to many others, took place at the rope manufactory of Mr. John Parry, Brindle Heath, Pendleton, immediately behind some stables. One side of the ropewalk was covered with a low wooden shed, and the other—that immediately at the back of the stables—had upon it a two-storey brick building. This building ran the whole length of the walk, which is only 100 yards; the walk on the ground floor on the east side was open to the sun, and a series of brick-pillar arches supported the wall of the room on the second floor, which was lighted by means of windows. A portion of this—a length of about thirty yards—was erected two years ago, and the remaining seventy yards was only put up twelve months since. The whole of the latter portion has fallen. Between the west wall of

the building and the stables runs a very narrow ditch, and it was suggested that the water constantly running down had undermined the foundations. It is averred that the west wall had been out of the perpendicular for several days, and that many persons had stated it would soon fall. In the building there were about twenty men, women, and children, at the time of the fall. At a quarter past 2 o'clock, one of those engaged in the second storey heard cries of, "It's coming, it's coming." Several shrieks followed, and she was immediately buried amongst the *débris* of the building. The noise of the fall attracted the attention of the neighbourhood; and the most active efforts were made to rescue those who lay under the building. It was found a labour of great difficulty to remove these unfortunate persons, for the whole floor, almost unbroken, lay over them, and pressed them down. When this had been cut through and removed, three persons were found dead; four with fractured arms or limbs, and five others less seriously injured.

16. WIFE MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool assizes, Thomas Gallagher, 40 years of age, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, on the 8th of June last. The prisoner was a shoemaker, who formerly lived in Summer-street, in Liverpool, with his wife and family, but had recently separated from his wife, and gone to live over at Birkenhead, in Cheshire. On the 8th of June, he came over to Liverpool, and at an early hour in the morning he called at a house in Silver-street, Copperas-hill, where his daughter by a former wife lived. At that time the prisoner was in

drink. Later in the day, he by accident met his wife, and they were seen walking together towards the girl's house, and when at the door, the prisoner was heard by a witness (Miss Deitrichen) to invite her in, but she repeatedly refused, but at last he caught hold of her shawl and pulled her up the steps into the lobby, and they then went into the parlour, where his daughter, who was in bad health, was lying in bed. Soon after, some noise was heard in the parlour, the prisoner being very excited, and the daughter (who has since died from the effects of the fright and previous ill-health) exclaimed, "Be quiet; don't make such a noise here;" when he said to the deceased, "You will see what I will do for you." Soon after, the daughter called out, "Oh, murder! murder! he has stabbed her;" and upon the witness going into the room, the prisoner was found standing over the deceased with a large knife in his hand, stabbing the deceased in the breast and shoulders. The prisoner was secured; and the deceased was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where she lingered until the 6th instant, when she expired.

The evidence being conclusive, the jury speedily returned a verdict of *Guilty* of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to death. This sentence was carried out on the 8th September.

A HIGH SHERIFF FINED 500*l.*
—A very extraordinary and painful scene was witnessed at the Assize Court of Guildford. The "Judges of the land" are among the few institutions which have preserved, amid the disenchanting innovations of time, the superstitious reverence of the people. "There is a divinity doth edge a judge" which all

classes are agreed not to inquire into too closely. The office of High Sheriff is also one of our time-honoured institutions, which, though shorn of much of its actual importance, is still an object of honourable and honoured ambition to our gentry. Yet at the Guildford Assizes a high sheriff rudely rent the veil of majesty that shrouded Sir Colin Blackburn, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Queen's Bench; and Sir Colin, with much indignation, fined the high sheriff 500*l.* for the sacrilege.

Mr. Evelyn, of The Rookery, near Guildford, the offender, is a gentleman of an historical county, family, long seated at Wootton in Surrey, and personally is one of the most popular of country gentlemen. Being such, his nomination to the office of high sheriff of his county was hailed with great satisfaction by his neighbours, and as the county assize is the great occasion on which this ancient officer personally executes his office, his friends delighted to assemble round him in more than usual numbers, horse and foot; and therefore magistrates and grand jurymen came in from all quarters in numbers far greater than were required for the duties. The high sheriff, consequently, with his usual kindliness, suggested to the judge sitting in the Crown Court that when the grand jury should bring in their last presentment, and his lordship should thank them, as is the custom, for their attendance, he should add a word of thanks for those who had come, though they had not been called. This suggestion was perhaps ill taken by the judge—perhaps he looked upon the proceeding as an ill-judged innovation, or possibly he looked upon the grand

jury system as obsolete and the jurymen as nuisances. At any rate, he thanked the grand jury in the usual curt formula, and added nothing.

"And I also, my lord and gentlemen," suddenly interposed the high sheriff, when his lordship's voice stopped without uttering the suggested courtesy; and to the astonishment of the tipstiffs and the judge, the high sheriff actually began to supply the omission which he believed to have been made by Sir Colin. The judge loudly ordered him to sit down, and not to interrupt the proceedings of the court. But the high sheriff would not sit down. Again and again the command went forth, but the sheriff, grateful to his country neighbours, still endeavoured to utter his thanks. Then did the judge exercise a power which they rarely in these days exercise, and never wisely: he told the high sheriff that if he did not sit down he should fine him 500*l.*; and, as the high sheriff did not sit down, he did fine him 500*l.* Even this did not stop the persistent gratitude of the high sheriff; so now the judge placed his hand upon his shoulder, and ordered him into his own custody. Upon this the high sheriff was fined 500*l.*, and committed to a sort of embarrassing kind of metaphysical imprisonment, all because he had a too-courteous idea that some one ought to thank gentlemen for coming a long way to perform an onerous and unremunerated duty.

On reflection, both parties perceived that they had acted injudiciously: the judge that he had acted rather intemperately with a well-meaning gentleman, the high sheriff that he had gone beyond his office, and trespassed on the

duty of the judge. The interposition of friends brought about a *rapprochement* between two estimable men, the sheriff made the *amende*, and the judge remitted the fine.

Unfortunately the high sheriff, who, in this dispute had the sympathy of his friends, was so injudicious as to commit himself to another controversy with the same judge. The assize courts at Guildford are discreditable to the county. They are little better than sheds, with open gratings at the ends, so that the judges of assize are open to public inspection like wild beasts; and in return have the privilege of gazing from the bench on the traffic passing through a busy market-place:—the courts are further open to the objection that the noises of the low crowds that assemble round a criminal court readily permeate these justice-sheds, and drown the voices of counsel and confound the wisdom of the judge. On one occasion, Mr. Justice Blackburn ordered the lower end of the court to be cleared. This struck the excited mind of the high sheriff as an invasion of the rights of the people, misunderstanding the doctrine that an English court of justice is open to all. Mr. Evelyn very ill-advisedly caused placards to be posted against the doors of the court, protesting against the unlawful exclusion of the public, and directing his subordinate officers to disobey for the future any orders of the judges to the same effect. Mr. Evelyn was now hopelessly in the wrong, and had, indeed, offered a great indignity to the representatives of the Queen. The Lord Chief Justice thought it necessary to take some action in the matter, and having consulted with the Lord

Chancellor and other judges, summoned the high sheriff to appear before him. Mr. Evelyn was still so ill-advised as to defend the propriety of his proceedings. The Lord Chief Justice, with great temper and good feeling, endeavoured to recall him to a true sense of his position and the sober certainty of facts, but with the inevitable conclusion of inflicting a fine of 500*l*.

15. FATAL ACCIDENTS TO ENGLISH TOURISTS IN THE ALPS.—The spirit of enterprise which compels Englishmen to scale every mountain, trace every river to its source, cross every desert, and traverse every sea—to drink tea in China, eat it in Tartary, to dine off buffalo humps in the prairies, or snakes in Australia—and all for the fun of the thing—however much it may tend to maintain the national energy, nevertheless must submit to reverses. Fortune must be propitiated by victims. Such a sacrifice has been needlessly offered in the persons of three English tourists, among the well-known and oft-traversed passes of Mont Blanc.

“On Wednesday, the 15th of August, three English travellers—viz., Mr. J. M. Rochester and Mr. F. Vavasour, both of Cardiff, and Mr. B. Fuller, of London, left the Montanvert, near Chamouny, at 5 o'clock in the morning, with the intention of crossing the Col du Géant for Cormayeur, attended by three guides, of whom Frederic Tairraz, the brother of the well-known Jean Tairraz, who keeps the Hotel de Mont Blanc at Aosta, was the chief; a porter carrying their knapsacks. The weather seemed favourable. Some time, however, before they reached the summit, a thick fog came on, ac-

companied by a storm of hail and rain.

“The travellers were extremely fatigued by the long ascent, rendered more difficult by a recent fall of snow, into which they sank up to their knees. This, and the state of the weather, caused the guides to urge them to turn back. They, however, refused to comply with this advice, alleging that they were too tired to return, and preferred proceeding. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they reached the summit. The travellers had been tied together by a new rope, of sufficient strength, at intervals of ten feet; two guides held the ends of the rope twisted round their hands, one preceding the party, the other following, while Tairraz walked with the travellers, grasping the rope from time to time. In this manner they descended for a considerable distance without any accident, the guides continually urging the travellers to plant their heels firmly in the snow, and to walk as steadily as they were able. About 6 o'clock they reached a place where it is necessary to traverse a steep projecting ridge by a muddy and slippery path, the descent of which was, however, gradual. This path was then covered by fresh and sloppy snow to the depth of about a foot. The tired travellers were advancing on this path with unsteady steps, when all at once, at the very angle of the ridge, one of them slipped, fell, and dragged with him his two companions, with the three guides, over a steep and long slope of snow. The two guides at the ends of the rope made every effort in their power to arrest their progress, but in vain; and seeing that they were all upon the point of being launched

over the precipice, they let go the rope, forced their hands and feet into the snow, and stopped themselves, as by miracle, at the very verge of an abyss, into which their unfortunate companions were immediately plunged. They made their way to the foot of the precipice, where they found three bodies in such a sad condition as to leave no doubt of the fate of the fourth (Tairraz), and then hastened down to Cormayeur, where they arrived soon after 8 o'clock." Such was the narrative of the surviving guides to the *pasteur* of Cormayeur.

On the following morning, the mayor of Cormayeur, with competent assistants, ascended the mountain, for the purpose of recovering the bodies. They were found on the lower precipice, dreadfully shattered, and conveyed into the village. The bodies of the unfortunate Englishmen were interred in the Protestant cemetery, in one grave, that of the guide Tairraz in the Catholic ground.

This unfortunate accident gave rise to considerable controversy. Professor Tyndal, who was then in the district, and who is an experienced Alpine traveller, having heard of the disaster, ascended the mountain, and carefully explored the spot. He found terrible traces of the destruction of the unfortunate travellers. It appeared, that instead of taking an *arête* of rocks, which would have afforded a secure but very laborious path, the guides had attempted to pass over a snow-slope, which appeared secure, and offered a smoother passage. While traversing this slope, either one of the party slipped and fell, dragging his companions with him, the snow following like an avalanche—or,

more probably, the fall of the party caused the whole covering of snow to glide downwards over the rocks (which the Professor illustrates by the case of an oil-cloth table-cover, whereon books have been placed, gliding over an inclined mahogany table), the unfortunate persons being hurried with it. The body of Mr. Fuller was found at the bottom of a lower precipice; that of Mr. Rochester on the edge of a ledge running out from the base of this; the rope was still round his body, and held suspended the corpse of Mr. Vavasour quite overhanging the ledge. The guide Tairraz had been precipitated much further, and his body was greatly mutilated. Along the course of the *glissade* many relics were found scattered, showing the great pressure and concussion the poor fellows had suffered.

As this was one of those accidents that are manifestly preventible, many suggestions were made to guard against a similar occurrence. Some are sufficiently obvious. It is evidently absurd for men just risen from the book or the desk to attempt the difficulties of Alpine travelling; a sufficiency of experienced guides is also a self-evident precaution. The peculiar neglect on this occasion seems to have been chargeable on the guides. It is the universal rule that the travellers should be secured to the guides by ropes passed round *the bodies* of the latter; by so doing the united powers of all are exerted against the accidental failure of each, and both hands being at liberty, can be actively employed in arresting disaster; the faculties of the guides are moreover called into the utmost exercise, since their

fate is bound up with that of their charge. Here, however, the rope which held the Englishmen was merely twisted round the hand of two of the guides; and the consequence was, that these men first of all dropped the staves they held in the other (on which the very salvation of a snow party is known to depend in many cases), in order to grasp the rope with both hands; and then seeing that their efforts were insufficient to stop the downward course, they untwisted and let go the rope, and, secure themselves, witnessed the destruction they should have prevented—and might have prevented, for it is clear that the *glissade* of the snow had left them a firm foot-hold. Had Tairraz also been fastened to the rope, he also *might* have done something to avert the disaster; but he seems to have been swept away by the same force that hurried his employers to destruction.

Another accident of a similar character occurred in the Tyrolese Alps, by which the Rev. W. G. Watson, chaplain of Gray's Inn, and grandson of the celebrated Bishop of Llandaff, lost his life.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 31st August, the unfortunate gentleman, with his friend, Mr. Cook, barrister, started from the chalets of the Mutterberg Alp, at the head of the Stubbayer Thal, for the purpose of crossing the glacier pass, which leads thence to Sölden in the Otzthal. They were accompanied by Jakob Müller, a guide from Kressbach, in the Stubbayer Thal, who had been highly recommended to them by the *curé* of Neustift, the last village in the valley. They proceeded in perfect safety to the summit of the pass, having in their way up encountered no further difficulty than was pre-

sented by the state of the snow, which in parts of the steep slopes by which they ascended was knee-deep. The route down from the Col into the Windacher Thal, a small lateral valley which runs into the Otzthal within a short distance of Sölden, lay over the steep snow slopes of the Windacher ferner or glacier (in the Tyrol, "ferner" is the name by which glaciers are known), which in parts were intersected by ridges of rock, along which it was possible to pass. Upon reaching the second of these ridges Mr. Watson, who had complained of the excessive roughness and difficulty of the first, suggested to the guide to cross over the snow in preference. The guide yielding a ready assent, the party proceeded to "*glissade*" down two of the snow slopes in succession. Upon reaching the end of the second a third presented itself, hemmed in on one side by a wall of rock, and on the other descending gradually to a lower elevation, where, as it was afterwards discovered, it terminated in a glacier stream. Here, as before, the guide, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Watson whether they might cross by the snow, replied, "By all means." Accordingly the three proceeded abreast, Mr. Cook being on the extreme right, Mr. Watson to his left, at a distance of about two feet, and the guide to the left of Mr. Watson, at about the same distance. They had gone about half way down, when Mr. Cook suddenly felt his left leg sinking under him, and in an instant it went through the snow up to the hip. He threw himself forward on to the knee of his other leg, and drew the left leg after him, and so upon the firm snow beyond. He was in the act of rising and of

remarking to his friend, "That was a nasty place," when, on looking towards Mr. Watson, he heard the poor gentleman exclaim, "Hallo!" and saw him disappear downwards perpendicularly as if through a trap-door. A loud rumbling noise occasioned by his fall succeeded, at the end of which there was a momentary silence, broken by a faint moan, which lasted for a few seconds, when all was still. It was now twenty-five minutes past 6 A.M. Mr. Cook and the guide lay down upon the snow, and looked down the cavity which Mr. Watson had made, but they could discern nothing but an apparently fathomless abyss of ice. After waiting ten minutes in vain for a response to their urgent entreaties to poor Mr. Watson to speak to them and let them know his position and the injuries which he had sustained, and after letting down a rope, *which the guide for the first time in the day produced*, Mr. Cook despatched the guide for assistance, he meanwhile remaining by the side of the fatal hole. After an absence of three hours and a quarter, three men arrived from some chalets in the Windacher Thal with a rope, by which they let down one of their number. Mr. Cook had employed the intervening time in throwing down the small stock of provisions that was left, in letting down the guide's rope, lengthened by Mr. Watson's plaid, which he cut in half and attached to it, and imploring his friend to speak to him, and fasten himself, but all in vain. The man who descended reported that all was dark below him, and he could see nothing. It was then reluctantly determined to leave the spot and proceed with all speed to Sölden for a longer rope and more

hands. Mr. Cook and the guide accordingly descended to Sölden where, with the aid of the kind-hearted *cure*, ropes and men were procured, with whom Mr. Cook returned at once. It was past 2 o'clock when they left Sölden, and it was not till about half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon that they reached the scene of the disaster. Here a young man named Joseph Carlinger, of Kayser, near Sölden, whose heroism cannot be too highly commended, was lowered into the abyss, and after he had descended, at the imminent danger of his life, to a depth of about ninety feet English, he discovered the body of the unfortunate gentleman in a recumbent position, so far as he could judge by touching it with his hands, for the darkness was so great that he could see nothing. A cord was then let down, by which the unfortunate gentleman's corpse was drawn up. With the exception of the head, on which were visible severe wounds and contusions in rude contrast with the peaceful expression of the face, it was uninjured, but perfectly cold, and it was evident that life had long been extinct. *Apost mortem* examination showed that most extensive extravasation of blood upon the brain had taken place in consequence of the violence of the shock, and there is no doubt that death must have been instantaneous. An official inquiry resulted in showing that the guide was solely and grievously responsible for the fatal occurrence. He was either ignorant of the passage or stolidly indifferent to its dangers, and had taken none of the precautions known to be indispensable in crossing these passes. He seems to have been a coward as well, for, upon his re-appearance

with the men from the chalets, he abstained from recrossing the snow to join Mr. Cook, but remained in safety upon the rocks at some distance. He is to be put upon his trial for his conduct.

17. DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST KENT WHARF.—Within the last two years enormous warehouses have been erected on the Southwark side of London Bridge, at one angle of a creek that runs in the direction of St. Saviour's Church. These buildings were of great extent; one block seven stories high, another nine, exclusive of very extensive cellarage. These warehouses were leased to Messrs. Hartley, well known for their extensive carrying business. In the ordinary course of their trade as wharfingers, their warehouses were filled from top to bottom with valuable commodities—grain, hops, bacon, cheese, oil, butter, lard; on one floor were 15,000 quarters of corn and 12,000 quarters of oats; besides seeds, feathers, jute, wool, and other stores. In the buildings thus stocked with articles of a most combustible character, a fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, which wrapped the whole in flames in a very short time, though the destruction was extended over a considerable period. From the land side, nearly all the engines of the fire-brigade poured continuous streams on selected parts of the buildings, while, from the water's edge, both the powerful floating engines threw enormous volumes of water on the burning masses. All these great appliances produced no effect upon a conflagration fed by such inflammable materials. The flames rose high above the roofs, illuminated the broad river, and threw a

ghastly light over the bridges, St. Paul's, the Monument, the Tower, and the London churches. There was no difficulty in reading small print at a considerable distance. Towards the morning the violence of the conflagration appeared to abate, but the fire continued its active destructive force for two entire days; and when, a full fortnight after, the labourers were engaged in rescuing salvage from the ruins, the smouldering masses broke forth into flames. The destruction of property by this catastrophe is larger than has occurred for many years; the stock and buildings totally destroyed or rendered almost valueless are estimated at not less than 200,000*l*. It proved, indeed, that a very considerable amount of the valuable goods in the buildings had not been actually consumed, but was capable of being converted to some use. The origin of the misfortune was in this case clearly ascertained. A clerk who had neglected to ship certain goods as ordered, anxious to retrieve his negligence, went into one of the rooms, and lighted a jet of gas; a kind of explosion set fire to some bales of jute, and, though the man gave an immediate alarm, he and his assistants could not prevent the spread of the fire.

18. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. — In Phoenix-place, Ratcliff-cross, stood on Saturday night a large range of manufacturing premises, termed the Ratcliff-cross Wharf, situate in Narrow-street, but extending into Phoenix-place, which was formerly known as Ratcliff-high-way. The premises were in the occupation of Messrs. Parkinson and Salmon, wholesale biscuit bakers to the army and navy, and were termed the Phoenix Mills. They stretched in one direction

about 150 feet, and in another nearly 100 feet, and comprised steam boilers, engines, and other descriptions of valuable machinery, while the stock of flour and other articles used in the manufacture of biscuits was immense. At the end of the mills stood two houses, which communicated with the principal portion of the factory, three stories high, and used as stores. Every floor in these houses, it is stated, was filled with goods ready for shipment for the expedition to China. The next premises on the eastern side belonged to Messrs. H. Kempton and Co., leather merchants and curriers. They formed two houses, numbered 3 and 4, and the workshops and drying-houses covered a great space of ground. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a police-constable named Cole, of the K division, saw fire in the warehouses nearest the steam engine and boiler-houses. He at once gave an alarm. Several engines of the brigade were speedily at the spot, and as the flames rose higher, and gave notice of the extent of the fire, many others arrived. Despite their exertions, the flames extended from floor to floor, and in less than an hour the roof fell in, carrying with it all the floors. The flames also extended across the road and much damaged the Phoenix Tavern, and the premises of Messrs. Kempton, and some houses. The value of the property destroyed was very great.

19. MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH.—The body of a girl has been found near a row of trees which fringe the military parade-ground in the Queen's Park, Holyrood. The face was blackened and disfigured, the nose was broken, and there were marks of strangu-

lation on the throat. It was recognized as the corpse of a very young woman, of respectable connections, who had left her home on the previous afternoon, unknown to her friends, carrying with her a bundle of clothes. She was seen that night in the High-street of Edinburgh with a soldier of the 13th Light Dragoons; again, at midnight, in the company of two dragoons; and again, at 2 o'clock in the morning, by the sentries on duty in the front of the palace, wandering about; and lastly, in the park behind the palace, with three soldiers. One of these was seen to strike her with a switch. She left the party crying; but suddenly turned round and rejoined them, and went away with them. At 4 o'clock, her corpse was discovered, as before mentioned. In the afternoon, a boy discovered some clothes, slightly stained with blood, thrust into the materials of the old Trinity Church, lying in an enclosed piece of ground between the Abbey-hill and Regent-road, which were identified as having belonged to the deceased, and probably formed part of the contents of her bundle. As suspicion necessarily rested upon the soldiers in whose company she was last seen, the regiments quartered at Edinburgh were paraded, and those men who had been reported absent from quarters that night were ordered to fall out. One of them was recognized as one of the dragoons seen in the deceased's company, and was committed for trial. But nothing has yet been discovered calculated to bring the deed home to any one person. It is remarkable that no cry of distress had been heard, although the spot where the murder was committed was near to numerous

sentries, who should have heard any remarkable noise during the stillness of the night.

26. GREAT FIRE IN LONG-ACRE.—DESTRUCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the coach-factory of Messrs. Kesterton, at the corner of Long-Acre and Endell-street. The materials used in this business are of the most inflammable character—dry and seasoned wood, spirits of wine, and varnish. The premises also are singularly constructed, the main apartment consisting of a large hall, open to the roof, round which wound a kind of spiral balcony, on which were placed the carriages in process of building, the finished carriages being on the ground area. The rest of the building consisted of workshops, in which the different processes were carried on. It is no wonder, therefore, that when materials so combustible once took fire in a building so well adapted to promote combustion, the flames should spread over the whole with great rapidity. Such was the case; and all the exertions of the brigade engines, and the powerful efforts of the new steam fire-engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, could do nothing to abate their fury. From the peculiar formation of the building the whole interior was presented to the eye, and as ceiling after ceiling fell in with tremendous crashes, and the massive beams and girders, charred and burning, broke down, tearing and rending everything in their passage, the whole building became one tremendous blazing furnace, throwing up showers of burning fragments, which, in descending, looked like myriads of stars; and, although large masses of smoke

were continually surging up, they could rarely for a moment obscure the intense glare, rendering it only more lurid.

The flames had now spread to the roof of St. Martin's Hall, and it gradually became apparent that there was little chance of preventing the noble concert-room from sharing the fate of the other edifice. The fire gradually gained entire possession of the concert-room, completely destroying it, and of the fine organ by which it was adorned not a vestige remains. A lamentable accident occurred to a fireman, who was engaged directing the hose. Some melted lead poured down upon his face and neck; he was quickly conveyed to King's College Hospital.

The first stone of St. Martin's Hall was laid by Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) on the 21st of June, 1847. It was built by Alderman Cubitt, from the design of Mr. R. Westmacott, on a site which it is understood was presented to Mr. Hullah by one of the great civic companies. The style of architecture was Elizabethan, with iron arched and panelled roof of immense span, and the hall would comfortably accommodate 3000 persons. It was first opened on the 11th of February, 1850.

27. THE DUNGANNON TRAGEDY.—In the CHRONICLE of the last volume, p. 181, is given an account of a remarkable series of crimes (generally known as "the Dungannon Tragedy") committed by a disgraced police-constable, Holden. He assassinated, under very extraordinary circumstances, his serjeant, McClelland, and that his sub-inspector, Matthews, recovered from his wounds was owing to no want of ferocity on

the part of his assailant.* Holden was tried at the recent Tyrone assizes, and, of course, found guilty. He exhibited throughout extreme resolution; but on the sentence of death by hanging being passed upon him, he interrupted the judge, and requested to be allowed to be shot instead; saying that he had a few personal friends in the force whom he would select for the duty. He seemed also to be still possessed with that morbid conviction of treachery and injury which actuated him to the commission of his dreadful deed. It was, probably, from a perception of this overwhelming conviction that the jury unanimously recommended the unfortunate man to mercy. It was an appeal to which the Executive could not possibly listen, and Holden was executed on the 27th August.

27. GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.—A conflagration has occurred at Smyrna, by which 700 houses were destroyed.

"For more than a month the heat here had been suffocating, varying from 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This Senegalian atmosphere had dried the wood beyond measure, and rendered it more easily inflammable. At the same time a north wind of extraordinary violence had never ceased to blow except at rare intervals.

"About half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th pistol-shots announced that a fire had broken out somewhere. It was at St. Dimitri, a sort of faubourg of the town, commencing at the extremity of the Rue des Roses, bordered

on the right by the Armenian quarter, on the left by that of St. Catherine, and extending eastward to the new hospital of St. Roch, where the gardens commence. All this space is filled with very old houses, built exclusively of wood, and inhabited principally by Greeks.

"Owing to the strength of the wind the flames for seven hours did their work of destruction. At 2 P.M. the fire reached the extreme end of the Rue des Roses. In this street the fifth house on each side is of stone; on the right side the great establishment of the Deaconesses, recently increased by the adjunction of the ancient Papasian house; on the left the house of Roboly. Every effort was made here to arrest the progress of the flames, but without much success; and had it not been that the wind providentially lulled, the whole quarter would have been destroyed.

"The public establishments were thrown open to receive the sufferers from this disaster. In one day 130,000 piastres had already been subscribed."

It is supposed that the fire was caused by a woman who had lit a candle in honour of the Virgin. Hamed Bey, the chief of the police, the soldiers of the garrison, and the crew of the *Giay-Ferah* worked with zeal. An English detachment, under the Captain of the *Terrible*, worked well and effectively; and the crews of all the vessels in the port gave valuable aid.

27. ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.—One of the ordinary goods trains, which left Shrewsbury at an early hour, broke down near Woofferton, a short distance from Ludlow; an

* It is stated, in the *Chronicle*, that Matthews died of his injuries. This is an error; he recovered and gave evidence on the trial. It is extremely difficult to trace local news to the results.

event which, the line being a single one, interrupted the progress of the other trains at the appointed times, and made it necessary to announce by telegraph to certain of the stations the alterations which had been determined on as to the places at which trains should pass each other; the object of such alterations being to enable the traffic to be carried on with as little delay as possible. The 12.40 P.M. passenger train left Shrewsbury about half an hour late and proceeded to Church Stretton, where it should have awaited the arrival of a local goods train. In consequence, however, of some misconstruction of the telegraph message which had been forwarded there, the passenger train was allowed to proceed under the impression that it was to pass the goods train at Onibury. Thus going on, and proceeding at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, down an incline of about 1 in 100, near Wistanston, the driver of the passenger train, immediately he had passed round a sharp curve, saw the goods train, which he had expected to meet at Onibury, approaching within a distance of 300 yards. He immediately shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and applied the break; but such was the impetus of the train going down a descending gradient that its speed was but slightly arrested, and it ran with fearful force into the goods train, which was ascending the incline at a speed of about eight miles an hour. The carriages were, of course, much crushed; three passengers were very severely injured, and seven or eight others less dangerously. One of the wounded, Mr. Jobson, an eminent corn-merchant of

Shrewsbury, died of the injuries he had received.

31. FIRE AT BLACKWALL. — About midnight a fire broke out in the extensive premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, which in a few hours destroyed property of the aggregate value of about 10,000*l.*, and the effect of which, beyond the immediate loss, will be seriously to retard the completion of the new armour-clad frigate *Warrior*. The works of the Company are located on both sides of Bow-creek, Victoria Docks. Many huge specimens of naval architecture have been built here from time to time. Large subsidiary ironworks are carried on; the ground on the opposite side was, until the fire, occupied by sawing, moulding, planing-mills, and smithies, replete with elaborate and costly machinery, driven by a steam-engine of 60-horse power. Of this machinery, some of which was new, the various buildings in which it was housed, and the steam-engine itself, only ruins remain; and a large quantity of valuable timber, principally teak, mahogany, and Dantzic oak, which was being fashioned and adapted for use, served to make a huge bonfire in the dead of night, visible for eight or ten miles round. The fire was discovered by a watchman; he gave an alarm; work-people residing near rendered aid; by degrees, fire-engines and firemen, in great numbers, arrived at the spot. The quantity of water on the land side was small. The fire continued to burn until 5 in the morning. From the adjacent creek the large floating engine, which had come from its mooring-place at Southwark-bridge, played for some hours with

considerable effect on the burning mass, and prevented it extending to a long range of joiners' shops and stacks of valuable seasoned timber. The fire was, therefore, confined to a limited area, and not more than 100 workmen of the 2000 or 3000 employed by the Company were thrown out of employment. The most serious part of the loss consisted in the destruction of the interior wood-work of the *Warrior*, all of which was in process of formation by the valuable machinery within the premises destroyed.

SEPTEMBER.

1. VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY.—The review of the Volunteer Rifles in Hyde Park and that at Edinburgh by the Queen in person, may be considered to have stamped the armed muster of the citizens of England and Scotland with official approbation. But these two inspections necessarily included those only of the provincial corps who could afford the expense and time of the journey: every division of the kingdom burned with the desire to have its local force collected on one field, in order that they too might show what they could do. There was another and most gratifying ground for desiring new opportunities of exhibiting the patriotic ardour of the population, in the extraordinary addition that the few months since the Hyde Park review had made to the numbers, and still more to the efficiency, of the Volunteer Army. Lancashire

has always considered itself not a fraction, but an integral part of the Queen's dominions, being a county palatine, and subject to a peculiar jurisdiction of the Queen in the right of her Duchy of Lancaster. The Duchy of Lancaster resolved to have its own review; and the Earl of Derby, the territorial magnate of the county, offered the use of his baronial park at Knowsley. Preparations were made for a *fête* upon a grand scale. Stands were erected to receive all the rank and beauty of Lancashire. Thither, accordingly, Liverpool, Manchester, and all the other towns of this densely-peopled district poured forth their thousands, until the noble demesne was occupied by a force of interested holiday-makers, computed at the wide range of between 150,000 and 200,000. The Volunteers were admitted into the park as they arrived, but took up their ground by signal; when they presented an imposing array, for there were there present 11,000 men, composed of a small force of cavalry, admirably equipped and mounted, upwards of 2000 artillery, and four brigades of Rifles. Sir G. Wetherall, the inspecting officer of the district, with his staff, came upon the ground, accompanied by the Earl of Derby, his son, Lord Stanley, Sir James Scarlett, and a cavalcade of the nobility and gentry of the county. The review or inspection consisted of simple field movements and a marching past, which it is of no interest to describe; but the spectacle gave infinite satisfaction to the visitors, who loudly cheered their respective local corps as they strode by, nor less perhaps to those who looked on with a larger interest, for unquestionably the different corps

had attained a most praiseworthy degree of efficiency.

But the magnate of Lancashire, in inviting the Volunteers to his demesnes, entertained ideas of hospitality on a princely scale. It is "well known" that an Englishman cannot fight if he is "out of beef." Lord Derby had resolved to test the Volunteers' stomach for eating as well as for fighting, and had provided a commissariat upon a scale and with an excellence of arrangement which seems unattainable by professional soldiers. Baskets, each containing sixty meat-pies and rolls (a company being taken at sixty men), were stowed away in ten large tents, two for each brigade, each tent in two compartments, appropriated to twenty battalions. These were drawn up on ground immediately behind the position; and, therefore, when the review was over and the men piled arms, the officers had no difficulty whatever in supplying to every company its basket of provisions, and a beer-can. of three gallons of famous Knowsley ale. The statistics of this abundant catering will be viewed with a sigh by the soldier of the Crimean camp. The number of pies provided was 11,340, weighing between five and six tons, several thousand rolls, and twenty-five hogsheads of ale. The general public were amply catered for by the same able head that provisioned the army, Mr. Morrish, of Liverpool:—3000 Melton-Mowbray pies, 1000 *dozen* large veal and ham pies, 500 *dozen* small, 500 lbs. of Cheshire cheese, and some 5000 lbs. of ham, tongue and beef, cut into sandwiches, with a due proportion of bread, and an indescribable mass of buns and pastry, formed the eatables; and

to wash them down, tens of thousands of bottles of ale and porter, soda-water, lemonade, sixty barrels mild ale, fifty barrels Allsopp, and lastly, but not least considerable, twenty water-carts of spring water.

The other "inspections" of the Volunteer force which have gathered together large masses of that array to exhibit their zeal and efficiency, were those of the Volunteers of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, held on Knavesmire, near the ancient city of York, the metropolis of the North of England; where Sir George Wetherall reviewed 5000 men, whom he declared to be equal in appearance to the finest troops he had ever seen, and who had performed the evolutions of a field-day to admiration; and another on a larger scale at Gloucester, where about 7000 men of the Westland shires underwent a satisfactory inspection, under unfavourable circumstances of sky and soil.

The metropolitan corps were so well satisfied with their appearance in Hyde Park, that they were seized with the desire to burn powder, and to make one step further towards the actual horrors of war—in short, to have a "sham fight." This came off in the presence of thousands of spectators on the 14th July, in the grounds of Camden Park, near Chiselmurst. The field of battle consisted of one of those dells which are common among the Surrey hills, affording on one slope a good defensible position, and on the other a good cover under which the assailants may advance; with a small stream and broken ground at the bottom which would test their solidity and steadiness in marching. The Volunteers were divided into two

very unequal armies. The defending force was merely nominal, though sufficient to keep up an animated show of resistance—it amounted to 1000 men; while the attack was committed to a *corps d'armée* 4344 strong. The plan was well conceived, and the execution afforded a pretty spectacle. The defence, supposing that they are merely reconnoitred by a small force, leave their position on the hill and descend to drive back the foe; these, who are in fact an advance in loose order, are too strong for them, and drive them back to their position; at which moment the enemy suddenly emerge from cover and rush impetuously forward to complete the discomfiture. But the retirement of the defence on their position has concentrated their force, and they repel the attack and pursue the enemy across the stream; but the superior numbers of the latter enable them to outflank the gallant foe, who are driven back with great rapidity, and their position finally carried by a general attack.

The chief advantage derivable from this “sham fight” was not exactly what its projectors expected. The arrangements were in every respect bad. The different corps arrived on the ground at very distant intervals; the operations did not commence till twilight; no arrangements had been made for provisioning the force, nor for conveying them back to their homes. Some corps did not reach home before daylight. The lesson taught is, that Volunteers, however enthusiastic and well drilled, are dependent for their utility upon a competent army-staff, without which they can neither be moved, provisioned, nor—what has never been taken into consideration—provided

with hospitals for the sick and wounded.

4. FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY DISASTER AT HELMSHORE.—A terrible accident, occasioning the loss of many lives and many fractured limbs, occurred about eighteen miles north of Manchester, near the Helmsore station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

A fête had been announced to take place at the Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, on the 3rd instant, which proved so acceptable to the district about that many thousands of visitors were attracted thither from all the towns and villages about. Between 2000 and 3000 of these pleasure-seekers came from Colne, Burnley, Accrington, and other places situated along the line of the East Lancashire Railway. As they probably came into Manchester at different times in the day, no inconvenience occurred. But as they were all certain to wish to return at the same time—namely, at the conclusion of the fête—a large number of engines and carriages were accumulated at the station. In these some 2,500 persons embarked; and as such a train of carriages would have formed a train beyond all management, they were divided into three. The first of these trains consisted of fourteen carriages, the second of thirty-one, and the third of twenty-four. These were started from Manchester about eleven o'clock *at night* in succession, the interval between each being no longer than *ten minutes*! The first train, not being unduly weighted, accomplished its journey in safety. The second was drawn by two engines, with two break-vans and two guards, both men of experience and capacity. The station at

Helmshore is situated at the top of a steep incline. The train arrived at the station, and was brought to a stand-still in the usual manner by the application of the breaks, and the guards alighted to assist the passengers. The breaks were released in readiness for the next start, and at that moment a snap, as of fractured iron, was heard, and the guards, looking back, saw the latter portion of their train, consisting of seventeen carriages and a break-van, detached from the rest, and in motion slowly descending the incline. One of the guards rushed forward, caught his break-van and applied the break. But it was too late—the accumulated velocity of the train overcame the power of the break, and the carriages with their living freight continued to descend with momentarily increasing speed. The third train was now so close behind as to be about to ascend the incline. The engine-driver, on turning a curve in the line, saw the descending carriages, and reversed his engine; but before he could stop his train, the other was upon it. Although the returning carriages had not acquired a great velocity, and the advancing train had been considerably retarded, the collision of two bodies of such great *momentum* was frightful. The two rearmost of the runaway carriages were crushed to pieces, and their passengers scattered over the line killed or maimed; the other carriages were dashed one upon another with a great shock, and the closely-packed excursionists within crushed upon each other with great force. The advancing train received the blow upon its engine, and the passengers received little injury beyond the inconveniences

of a sudden concussion. The scene which followed was very frightful. The people in the last train threw themselves frantically from the carriages, and scattered about the line in terror and confusion; the people at the station learnt the catastrophe in a moment, and rushed down wildly to search for their friends amid shrieks and cries; the railway officials hurried down with lights, and, impeded by the terror and clamours of the excited crowd, endeavoured to remedy the disaster and rescue the sufferers. When all had been drawn forth from the ruins, it was found that ten persons had been slain (one of whom had died of suffocation), twenty-two had arms or legs (sometimes both) fractured and other bones broken, while very many others had received contusions of a most serious character. Some of the wounded subsequently died; and in the end no fewer than eleven persons lost their lives by this terrible disaster; and seventy-seven were injured.

The coroner's inquiry, assisted by the science of the distinguished officers of the Board of Trade, threw very little light on the cause of this catastrophe. One thing only appeared certain—that the coupling which had given way, though it had done duty for a long while without showing any symptom of fracture, was formed of bad iron; and the most plausible conjecture seems to be that the sudden release of the breaks had caused a kind of jerk along the line of carriages by which the faulty iron, now exposed to a strain which was beyond its strength, was disrupted.

So far as the ordinary duty of the railway officers is concerned, these trains seem to have been especially well attended to; since

the manager and inspector of the passenger traffic of this line, when they ascertained how great an accumulation of passengers at Manchester had to be provided for, themselves went to that station for the purpose of personally superintending the arrangements and then conducting the trains. The superintendent himself took charge over the ordinary guards of the second train. When he saw what had occurred, he took the prompt step of detaching an engine on the other line of rails to overtake and stop the fugitive carriages, or if that could not be done, to run on and turn back the third train; but of course the catastrophe had taken place before this could be done. It has been frequently remarked that the jollity of a body of excursionists is sometimes extended to the guards and officers, whereby these persons, who should be more than usually alert and steady when a large human freight is committed to their trust, too frequently become excited and restless; and some bad accidents partly due to this cause are recorded in these volumes. But this did not appear to have been the case on this occasion. The guards were experienced men, specially selected for their skill in managing excursion trains, and were under the extra supervision of superiors fully impressed with the importance of their duties.

The fracture of the coupling-iron may have been due to pure accident; but to fill three trains each with such a number of human beings, and then to despatch them at midnight to follow each other at ten minutes' intervals, whereby in case of accident, a frightful catastrophe is insured, is surely an arrangement not justifiable, though

it should be enforced by the most urgent demand of the probable victims themselves.

8. DREADFUL CATASTROPHE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The American mail-steamer has brought intelligence of a terrible disaster which occurred early in the morning of the 8th September on Lake Michigan, by which nearly 300 persons, most of highly respectable condition, were almost instantaneously hurried into eternity. The natural feeling of dismay at so great a calamity was brought home to the feelings of Englishmen, by the circumstance that a well-known Englishman and his son were among the victims.

The *Lady Elgin* was a fine steamer—at least, she was 300 feet in length and of 1000 tons' burden—but whether solidity as well as speed had been considered in her construction is more than we can learn from the description she receives. She had plied for some eight or nine years on Lakes Michigan and Superior in the regular way of trade, carrying indiscriminately mails, passengers, and freight. Two or three times in each year she made an excursion trip, and it was on one of these expeditions that she was lost. The advertisements of the excursion had drawn together a party of 300 persons, and it is calculated that the regular passengers and crew added about eighty-five more to the total number on board. With this freight she started from Chicago between 11 and 12 P.M. on Friday, the 7th instant, the weather being somewhat unfavourable. It rained hard, as it has done everywhere this summer; there was a strong north-east wind blowing, and a heavy sea on. Nevertheless, the company, bent on

festivity and enjoyment, made merry in spite of the skies, and at 2 o'clock in the morning the dance was still kept up in the saloon. It wanted, then, but an hour of dawn, when suddenly a crash was heard, and it was found that a schooner had run into the *Lady Elgin*, just abaft the paddle-box on the port side. This was the accident; but the consequences at first seemed by no means alarming. It was not like the impact of an iceberg or the shock of striking upon a reef. The music was, indeed, stopped, and the dance suspended, but the ladies were not terrified, nor did even the ship's officers suspect the fatal truth. The captain called out to one of the porters to fetch a light, so that they might look over the side of the vessel and see what harm had been done, but the survey did not reveal any serious mischief. It was not supposed that the leak was dangerous, and, moreover, they were but ten miles from shore. Presently, however, it was discovered that the water was rushing into the fire-hole, and that it could not be stopped by such expedients as the emergency suggested. Orders were then given for lowering a boat, but not, as it appears, with the view of taking anybody from the vessel. What the captain desired was that two or three hands should go round in the boat to the side where the steamer had been struck, and see if the leak could not be stopped from without. The boat, however, had only one oar, and she could not be got round, while every minute now was precipitating the catastrophe. The water poured into the steamer, the boat was driven off by the gale, and in the space, as is reckoned, of about a quarter of an hour the engine of the ill-fated vessel fell

through her bottom, and her hull went down, leaving nothing but her hurricane deck, two boats, and some fragments, afloat upon the waves.

The greater part of the unfortunate travellers must have perished in a mass in the cabins, or clustered together upon the deck. Thirteen persons escaped in one boat, and in the other eight. About seventy despairing wretches floated upon the hurricane deck, watching with wistful eyes the shore as the wind and current drove their frail embarkation along—uncertain how long this precarious refuge would hold together. The dreaded disruption actually occurred, for the floating wreck broke up into four pieces, each bearing away a portion of the terrified refugees. It seems, also, by the account of the people in the boats, that others of the passengers clung to other floating wreck and spars; and that the wind drifted the whole—the boats, the wrecks, the spars, and the bodies of the drowned—up the lake, until they were driven ashore under high cliffs and far from any habitations. Here the miserable survivors were about to perish by another danger. There was a high surf rolling upon the beach under the steep bluffs, and the country is so sparsely settled that there was but little assistance from the shore. The waves caught the pieces of wreck as they approached the beach, and rolled them over, washing off numerous unhappy persons—others were crushed on the beach, and many were killed by blows from the agitated wreck—both the boats were upset on landing. Of the 385 persons supposed to be on board the *Lady Elgin*, about 100 were saved.

It may be asked what assistance

the schooner (the *Augusta*) rendered to the vessel whose destruction she had caused? It seems incredible; but the first idea is stated to have been that it was the *Augusta* that had received all the damage—that the steamer actually hailed her after the collision, and told her to send her crew on board, thinking she must sink; and on the other hand, the captain and crew of the schooner, under the same impression, thought it his duty to run for the land as quickly as possible, and therefore filled and stood away. Had there been the most ordinary prudence in the equipment of the steam-boat, many lives might have been saved by the boats, which, if they could not carry many persons, might have saved many from the wreck, when driven near the beach. But the provision made for the safety of 400 persons consisted merely of three small boats, and these so badly kept, that when afloat there were no oars available; these, therefore, which should have been the means of safety to so many, were of no more avail than spars or planks.

Among the persons who perished by this shocking disaster were Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston; and well known as the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, and his son.

10. POWDER-WORKS BLOWN UP.—A fearful explosion, attended with loss of life, occurred at Mel-ford Gunpowder Works. The works are situated about half-way between Oban and Lochgilphead, Argyleshire, the site being well adapted for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its isolated and sequestered nature, and other natural advantages. The gunpowder in the house called the

“corning-house,” containing about three tons, and in which six men were working, suddenly exploded, and the whole of the unfortunate men were blown to atoms. Fragments of their bodies, black and burned to such a degree as in some cases to preclude identification, were found scattered about at 200 yards’ distance. Another building, distant about eighty yards, exploded simultaneously with the “corning-house,” but fortunately no person happened to be in it at the time. The cause of this most melancholy accident is not known, and must remain a mystery, as no one who probably could have thrown light on it survived to tell the tale. The roar of the explosion is said to have been heard even at In-verary, thirty miles distant.

11. WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The 137th meeting of “the Three Choirs” of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, was this year held at the former city. The principal works selected for performance were Mendelssohn’s *St. Paul* and *Elijah*, Spohr’s *Last Judgment*, and *The Messiah*; for the evening concerts, Bennett’s *May Queen*, and Wallace’s *Lurline*. It is a strong example of the increase of musical taste in this country that these Festivals have made a continuous progress in public favour. As is well known, the expenses of the Festival are guaranteed by the stewards, the receipts being derived from the sale of tickets, &c. This stewardship has hitherto been a burdensome office. In 1840, the stewards had to meet a deficit of 1500*l.*; in 1859, the deficit was no more than 106*l.* The accounts of this year for the Worcester Festival presented the unexampled result of a balance of 66*l.* over the expenditure. This

account of the expenses of the Festivals is quite unconnected with the contributions received at the doors, which are applied, without diminution, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. These voluntary oblations at Worcester reached the largest amount yet received—namely, 1241*l*. At the Hereford festival, in 1858, the amount collected was 1064*l*.: at Gloucester, in 1859, 1143*l*.

11. DONCASTER RACES.—The Great Northern meeting, notwithstanding that the continued wet weather had greatly diminished the enjoyment of out-of-door amusement, was extremely well attended. The interest taken in the St. Leger was very great. The old rivalry between the north and the south ran high, excited by the successes of the Yorkshire stables at the meeting of 1859. The Champagne Stakes were won by the Earl of Stamford's Walloon; the Great Yorkshire Handicap by Mr. Osborne's Moorhen. For the great event of the meeting, the St. Leger Stakes, Thormanby, the winner of the Derby, was first favourite, at 5 to 2; Sabreur, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, second, at 100 to 30. After a very exciting race, the prize was won by Lord Ailesbury's St. Alban's, who stood fourth in the betting at 8 to 1. The second horse was Mr. Jaques' High Treason, who stood at 1000 to 30. The favourite, Thormanby, was fifth; Sabreur was beaten at half the distance; Wizard, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and second for the Derby, was third; Sweetsauce, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, Wallace, the winner of the Goodwood Stakes, were not even placed. 168 sub-

scribers—fifteen started. On Friday, Sabreur, who made so conspicuous a failure in the St. Leger, won the Doncaster Cup, beating Thormanby, and the favourite, White Rose.

13. EXECUTION OF A MARINE.—The correspondence from the fleet in China relates a very unusual occurrence—the execution of a Marine, for attempting to murder two of his officers. The man, John Dalliger, fully deserved his fate, for his crime was attended with most aggravating circumstances. He joined the *Leven* about five months ago, from the Marine Battalion, with a bad character, the corner of his certificate being cut off. Lieutenant Hudson, in the hope of enabling him to re-establish his character, took him as his own servant. On the 8th inst., Lieutenant Hudson missed some brandy and wine from his cabin, charged Dalliger with the theft, and told him he should be punished. Next morning, as he lay on the sofa after breakfast, Dalliger stole round and shot him in the back of the neck, after which he shot the second master. Before being executed he made a statement confessing his crime, for which he was heartily sorry, regarding his death as only too little punishment, and “begging pardon of those two whom he had so nearly destroyed in his anger.”

“Punctually at the hour ordered, a boat from every vessel in the fleet assembled about the flag-ship, the *Leven* being moored just astern. A large open space was kept, and at a signal from the Admiral the boats approached the *Leven* in two equal divisions. A rope was extended on either side, to which the boats were strung after all the bowmen had gone on

board. The rigging of every ship was then manned by all hands to witness the execution. Punctually at half-past 1 the prisoner was brought out, stripped of his uniform. He was deadly pale, but his step was firm, and he walked without support. A rope was passed round his neck, the signal given, and in two seconds the bowmen had run him up to the fore-yardarm. There a loop was loosed, and the body fell with a tremendous jerk, at least six feet. A couple of struggles and all was over."

15. LAUNCH OF H.M. SHIP "ANSON," 91 GUNS.—The steam screw line-of-battle ship *Anson*, of 91 guns, was launched from the dock-yard of Woolwich, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. Her armament is to consist of thirty-four 8-inch guns, 65 cwt. each; thirty-four 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. in length; twenty-two 32-pounders, 45 cwt., 8 ft. 6 in. in length; and one 68-pounder pivot-gun.

On the 30th October, one of the new class of heavy steam frigates was launched at Devonport. These powerful vessels are of 2600 tons' measurement, and their armament is to consist of 51 guns—namely, thirty 8-inch guns, twenty 32-pounders, and one long and heavy pivot-gun.

18. AQUATICS.—THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—In the last *Chronicle* it is recorded how Chambers, the Champion of the Tyne, challenged Kelly, the Champion of the Thames, and defeated him easily, and became thereby Champion absolute. Of course all the London watermen were indignant that "the blue riband" of aquatics should remain with the stranger, and the Champion was

challenged by White, of Bermondsey, whom he had defeated last year on the Tyne. The race was rowed on the water between Putney bridge and Mortlake, about four-and-a-half miles. At the start the men were even—perhaps White drew slightly in advance; but Chambers' steady and scientific rowing speedily sent him a-head, and he won the match without much difficulty.

19. NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

—The Festivals at Norwich have obtained a high rank, not only from the excellence of the performances, but from the many new compositions which have been there introduced to notice—works upon which so excellent a judgment had been exercised, that many have become classics of the highest order, and most have received the applause of severe judges. This year's Festival has produced a work of great excellence—Herr Molique's sacred oratorio *Abraham*. The first performance was highly successful, the second created a great enthusiasm. De la Motte-Fouque's beautiful tale of *Undine* also furnished to Mr. Oxenford the materials of a charming little dramatic poem, which Mr. Benedict has clothed in music, combining in the happiest manner the fantastic wildness and deep pathos of the subject. This was also now performed at Norwich for the first time, and obtained great applause. This Festival, moreover, introduced to the English public, by selection, Glück's *Armida*. The other principal pieces selected for representation were Spohr's *Last Judgment*, Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*, Haydn's *Creation*, and *The Messiah*. Now-a-days good music succeeds in every sense, and with such a noble programme, no wonder

that this Festival produced a larger sum for the charitable purposes to which the surplus is devoted.

22. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO COBOURG.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have paid a visit to the ancestral states of the Saxe-Cobourg Gothas. The Royal pair, with their daughter, the Princess Alice, embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, at Gravesend, on the 22nd, and reached Antwerp the following evening. The next day the King of the Belgians, Her Majesty's uncle, came on board, and escorted the travellers through his dominions. At Aix-la-Chapelle, the Prince Regent of Prussia joined Her Majesty, and accompanied the party for a part of the route to Frankfort. At Frankfort the Princess of Prussia and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden were awaiting to welcome them. Cobourg was reached on the 25th, and here they were received by their hosts, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and had the satisfaction of finding the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia awaiting their arrival.

The festivities which were intended to enliven the visit of the illustrious guests were prevented by a melancholy incident, the death of the Dowager Duchess of Cobourg, the mother of the Prince Consort. The Royal travellers left Cobourg on the 10th October, and passed through Mayence to Coblenz and Aix-la-Chapelle, accompanied by their daughter and her husband; arrived at Brussels on Saturday, and, Her Majesty having caught cold, abided there the guests of the King until Tuesday: on that evening arrived at Antwerp, embarked in the yacht, and arrived at Gravesend on the

17th. During the sojourn at Cobourg, the Prince Consort and party drove the woods of Woldpare for boar, and killed four of those beasts of chase. On returning from an excursion, his Royal Highness met with what might have been a serious accident. His horses ran away, and the Prince, leaping out of the carriage, received some injuries about the head and face. Lord John Russell was the Secretary of State in attendance.

26. FATAL PANIC AT STOCKPORT.—*Six Lives lost.*—Six lives have been sacrificed in a narrow street at Stockport. There was a great display of fireworks on the anniversary of the opening of the People's Park. A vast mass collected on the high ground about the market-place to witness the spectacle. When it was over, the mob retired through a steep narrow street. A drunken woman fell in the van, others stumbled over her, the crowd pressed on, trampling those beneath; and in this way six were killed, three of them children, and several were wounded, some mortally.

NIAGARA ILLUMINATED.—*The Times'* Correspondent, who is permitted to travel in the train of the Prince of Wales, gives a most picturesque account of His Royal Highness' visit to the Falls of Niagara, when that mighty phenomenon of Nature was illuminated for the first, and possibly for the last time.

"His (the Prince's) first view of the cataracts was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea, it seems about as feasible to light up the Atlantic as these great out-

pourings of Lake Erie, and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was looked on as well meaning and all that, but chimerical, to use the mildest term. Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights made of the largest size which it was possible to manufacture. About twenty of these were placed in a row under the cliffs, beneath Clifton House, and facing the American Fall; twenty more were placed under Table Rock, and twenty more behind the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At 10 o'clock at night, they were all lit, and their effect was something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to pourtray. In an instant, the whole mass of water, glowing as if incandescent in the intense light, seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the waters immediately before it looked like a sheet of crystal glass, a cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leapt and sparkled and spread the glare over the whole scene, like a river of lighted phosphorus. The boiling rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the wild torn chasm through which the rapids pour, and showing out the old grey ruins of Table Rock like a huge dilapidated tower. The smoke, too, rose in thick dense masses, spreading upwards over the cataracts in a luminous cloud, so that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from base to summit. But all the grandeur and beauty seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights

were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in colour, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence, that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire, seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, stern, eternal falls. None could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood-red mass, dark-looking and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were its terrors, nor move your gaze away from the blazing caldron underneath the falls, where the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood."

THE WEATHER.—'The Registrar-General, the judicial estimator of the weather and its effects, describes the ungenial Summer quarter of 1860 in few but striking terms. "The temperature," he says, "of the past quarter has been unusually low, the sky cloudy, the earth often sunless, and the weather generally 'bad,' in the language of meteorology; nevertheless, the progress of the phenomena which the returns record is satisfactory. The mortality was much below the average, the births little differed from it; the marriages were increasing."

The numerical signs of the temperature but faintly indicate the gloom and discomfort of the *soi-disant* summer. On nine days only of the eighty-three did the temperature attain even the average of the quarter—on not one did it even approach the genial glow of "glorious summer weather." The thermometer indicates that the daily heat was 4° below the average—on many days it must have been far below. Never since registers have been instituted have there been four such months as June, July, Au-

gust, and September, of the year 1860. In 1817, a singularly cold period reduced the average temperature of the summer quarter to the same degree of cold as the present—namely, to $56^{\circ}2$; but the average of the *four* months in 1817 was one degree higher. The barometric pressure of the quarter was also very low: that in August was lower than for twenty preceding years. The rain-fall, though not so appalling as in the previous quarter, was such as to raise the apprehensions of the husbandman and horticulturists to the highest. The total fall during the quarter amounted 9.6 in. or 2.1 in. (more than one-fourth) in excess. The total rain-fall since January 1 is 25.1 in., or 6.9 in. (more than one-fourth) above the usual quantity. In 1824, there fell in the same nine months 25.4 in.; and in 1828, 26.5 in. The little town of Lampeter must have thought a second deluge at hand, for there fell there, in nine months, 42.6 in. of rain; at Clifton, 31.0 in.; at Little Bridy, 36.8 in.; at Truro, 35.4 in. While the ground and growing corn were thus sodden with the rain, the sun had almost ceased to shine, and when he did show his once-genial face, his aspect was cold and watery. Nor did the strong and continuous winds in any way assist the farmer in drying his crops, for the air itself was saturated with moisture, and could absorb no more. The average humidity of the air was 85, and frequently indicated complete saturation. The cereal crops were, therefore, necessarily very backward, but, except in low and ill-drained lands, where the roots and blade were rotted, they did not exhibit so marked a deterioration

VOL. CII.

as might have been expected. In many districts wheat did not flower before the very end of July; the ear ripened very irregularly, and in many districts did not ripen at all. In a very few places corn was cut on the 6th August. In some districts the grass was left unmown until the middle of September. Notwithstanding the miserable state of the atmosphere, the great phenomena of life presented a most favourable aspect. Marriages exceeded the average; and though the births (164,062) fell somewhat short of those of the prolific summer quarter of 1859, they greatly exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of any previous year. The excess of births over deaths during the quarter was 77,639; the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was therefore 844 *daily*; and if the increase of Ireland and Scotland was in similar proportion, the daily increase of Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom is not fewer than 1266—an increase exceeding any on record.

The price of provisions has increased with the decreasing prospects of the harvest. Wheat has risen 34 per cent.; beef, 7 per cent.; mutton, 11 per cent.; potatoes, 59 per cent. Wheat was 59s. 1d. a quarter; potatoes, 135s. a ton. Notwithstanding this considerable increase of the price of food, and the suspension of agricultural labour by the incessant bad weather, such is the activity of commerce and manufacture, that pauperism continues to diminish. On an average, 769,360 persons were in receipt of relief; while the number in the corresponding period of 1859 was 783,449.

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OCTOBER.

7. DESTRUCTION OF THE CONNAUGHT MAIL-STEAMER.—In April, Messrs. Palmer, of Newcastle, launched for the Galway Company a steam-ship, the largest afloat, except the *Great Eastern*. In October she perished at sea by the combined effect of the waves and fire. This noble vessel, which was named the *Connaught*, was 370 feet in length by 40 feet beam, had paddle-engines of 800-horse power (nominal), and was of 3000 tons gross burden.

The *Connaught* left Galway, on her second outward voyage, for St. John's and Boston, on the 25th September, with a crew of 124 officers and men, and no fewer than 467 passengers. On her passage to St. John's she encountered rough weather, which did some trifling damage to her skylights and deck fittings, but nothing tending to produce the subsequent disasters. On leaving St. John's, her supply of coal was reduced to about 596 tons; and this large abstraction of freight rendered her very crank; the remaining quantity, moreover, was for the most part stowed in bunkers above the water-line, by which the ship's stability was still further impaired. She could not have been more than 300 miles from Boston, the wind blowing a strong gale, and the ship very unsteady, when the passengers observed that she began to roll with a singular motion to starboard, and after heeled over did not rise again with buoyancy. The officers and crew seemed anxious and busy; the engine stopped for some time, and water

was seen through the gratings, washing about in the hold. In fact, it had been reported that water was gaining ground in the ship's bilge. As this increase was not observable in other parts of the ship, the inference was obvious that the cause was local, and that by applying the action of the pumps to this part and closing up the access to other parts—and the ship was built in compartments—the danger might have been obviated. Instead of this, the pumps were applied to reduce the water in the ship generally; at first with apparent effect, but the leak soon got ahead again, and by 9 A.M. of Sunday it had risen to the furnaces on the port side, and, owing to the extraordinary list of the ship, put out some of the fires in the fore stoke-hole. From this time, owing to the difficulty of feeding, the steam went rapidly down, though every effort was made to keep it up by strongly urging the fires in the after stoke-hole. At 10 o'clock it was found that the ship was on fire! The following is the narrative of one of the passengers:—

"On Sunday, at 8 A.M., the ship began to roll again with that staggy motion similar to the evening previous. The captain and crew could neither tack nor wear the ship. Soon after the engine stopped, and steam could not be raised in the boilers. The ship rolled frightfully to the larboard, and the pumps were manned and gangs of men commenced baling with buckets. At 10 o'clock it was reported that the water was not gaining, but, on the contrary, that the pumps and boilers were gaining on the leak, and if the wind would stiffen we should reach Boston that night; but these hopes were soon

changed to extreme terror when the word was passed around in low tones, 'The ship is on fire!' accompanied by the smell of burning wood. The fire appeared between the decks. Gangs were immediately formed, with pumps and buckets, to extinguish the flames, taking the water from the sea and passing it in buckets. As the fire gained the sailors began to slacken work, all eyes staring around the horizon in hopes to see some means of safety. Several false reports of a vessel in sight were made, but at last we discovered a sail to the northward, and soon after another to the westward, both very low down; but it became plain at 1 o'clock that both were nearing us, and the vessel steering north had three masts, and the one west only two. We soon found out that the latter was passing, while the other still neared without showing any sign that she noticed us, which kept us in extreme anxiety and doubt until she bore directly for us, evidently showing that she observed the steamer's flags of distress, which had been hoisted since midday. We then commenced to steer away and launch boats, which was a very difficult job, the ship lying almost on her side in the trough of the sea.

"By this time the fire had cut off all communication with the saloon. The first quarter boat lowered was struck by the counter and lost, which caused hesitation about launching the others. But the worst of our fears was, that supposing the boats should ride the sea, which then showed signs of moderating, and that we could safely launch and fill them with passengers, there was no chance of remaining but a short time on

board, the fire making such progress. The flames were momentarily expected to burst out and sweep the decks, the fire gangs having given up all hopes of extinguishing them, but continuing to apply wet blankets, &c. The side of the ship was then so hot that when she rolled it would hiss and make steam of the sea water.

"The gallant little Yankee brig sailed alongside and hove to, seeing our deplorable situation, and showing every sign of anxiety for us; but we began to think it would be impossible to stow all our numbers on board, she looked so small. We have since ascertained that she was only 198 tons burthen. Captain Leitch made all haste to get us into the boats. Captain Wilson, the commander of the brig, however, resolved to stand by her until every person was saved, and commencing with the women and children. But, with all the exertions that could be made, when the sun went down only about 200 had been got aboard the brig: though some of the *Connaught's* boats, on reaching the brig, are said to have refused to return, the gallant American persevered until he had got the whole, crew and passengers, in safety. Scarcely a parcel of baggage was saved, the trunks and even money of the cabin passengers being left below during the confusion and the alarm which called them on deck in the morning, after which communication was cut off by the water and the flames. The *Connaught* had 10,000*l.* in gold on board, Government money, taken at St. John's, which was lost with the ship. Two small mail bags were saved."

8. LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—A princely merchant of the present day has made to his city a gift

worthy of the merchant princes of old. In the volume of 1857, it is told how Mr. William Brown, merchant of Liverpool, had endowed that town with a Free Library and Museum. This magnificent present has been completed at the cost of 40,000*l.*, and was this day handed over by the donor to the corporation; and solemnly "inaugurated" by a procession, speeches, and a dinner.

The noble edifice, which is the material gift, stands in close proximity to the imposing St. George's Hall, and is of the Corinthian order, resting on a basement which is ascended by a spacious flight of steps. The chief feature of the interior is the great entrance hall; which, however, is not allowed to predominate at the expense of the apartments destined for the real uses of the institution. The eastern wing is occupied by the reading-room, reference reading-room, and the library proper. These rooms, which are calculated to accommodate 120,000 volumes, are already supplied with 40,000, partly donations, partly purchased by a voluntary rate on the townsmen. The western wing contains the museum, which comprises the famous collection bequeathed to the town by the late Earl of Derby, with many additions; a Polytechnic-hall, laboratory, &c. It may be said that the eastern wing is dedicated to literature, and the western to science and art. In the central portions of the building are lecture-rooms, &c.

The munificence of the donor was gracefully acknowledged by the various ranks of the recipients. The working-men presented a clock purchased with a small subscription from each; the corporation commemorated the gift by the erection

of a marble statue in the hall of the building—"not," the mayor gracefully said, "that the present generation require to be provided with his likeness—but it is desirable that we should be able to transmit to our children, and our children's children, a faithful likeness of their fathers' friend."

10. GREAT FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE. —The immense sugar-house and refinery of Messrs. Goodhart, in Horseferry-road, Limehouse, was entirely destroyed by fire. The factory was one of the largest in the metropolis. It was nine stories in height, some 200 ft. in length, and 80 ft. in depth, and flanked the river entrance of the Regent's Canal Dock.

The outbreak of the fire was discovered at 6 o'clock, before the workmen had left. On the uppermost floor, at the south-western angle fronting the dock entrance of the building, flames were seen to suddenly burst forth, and before the alarm could be made general they were seen to be rising through the roof. Two or three men who were at work on the upper floor were cut off from the steps and driven on to the roof, whence they were with great difficulty and danger rescued by means of ropes.

While this was going on the fire made most fearful progress. The various floors were loaded with goods, a large quantity of raw material, and a great amount of manufactured stock. On the river-side of the property was the boiler-house and machinery, and the end which abutted upon the Regent's Canal Dock was occupied as a valuable store. The factory had formerly been two sugar-houses, and a thick party-wall divided them. There were doors, however, to communicate with the different

floors, which will account for the rapid extension of the fire.

Within less than a quarter of an hour after the alarm had been given the whole of the upper portion of the entire range of premises was in flames. The brigade engines and both the floats were got into action. The work of destruction, however, made most rapid progress. The flames gradually made their way downwards through the several floors to the basement, and the whole block of buildings in less than an hour was one mass of fire. Through some hundred windows flames were issuing with the most intense fierceness; a large body of fire rose high into the air, and the scene altogether was one of much grandeur. The concourse of people viewing the conflagration was immense. The fire rather burnt itself out than was extinguished by any exertions of the firemen. A vast body of fire remained smouldering for many days in the blackened and riven ruins. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 30,000*l*.

10. SINGULAR DESTRUCTION OF A PERUVIAN FRIGATE.—The Peruvian frigate *Callao* (*Auperimac*) has been destroyed in a most singular manner. It being necessary to dock the ship in the dry dock at San Lorenzo, the engineer was consulted. He recommended the removal of the guns and heavier portions of the ship's weights. This was done. There was a very large concourse of people to view the operation of docking, including the President, minister of war, and invited guests, on board the government steamer *Ucayali*. On the arrival of the company at about 10 A.M. the vessel was floated into the dock, and on to the dock platform. Owing to the depth of the

frigate's keel and the shape of her bottom, the keel *only* was held by and in contact with the chocks of the platform. The hydraulic pumps were set to work for raising the platform, and soon the frigate rose out of the water; she did not rise quite level owing to the weight of her anchors and chains at the bows. When this was corrected some of the stanchions of the dock broke; this was not deemed of importance. All seemed to be going on well, and so long as she was to a certain depth in the water and evenly balanced, she was safe. The higher she rose, however, the more top-heavy she became. The crew were on board the ship and moving about in all directions. Suddenly the frigate gave one or two slight rolls, and then pitched over on her starboard-beam; at the second surge the three masts snapped about half way up from the deck, her star-board ports being open she rapidly filled with water; and here began a scene of horror impossible to describe. The water was filled with men and women, wounded, dying, all screaming for help. Boats were promptly sent to their assistance, or the loss of life would have been still more fearful. Of the number who were below at the time very few escaped. It is not known how many have been lost, but it cannot fall short of 150. The sick in the ships' hospital were among the sufferers. The wounded that could be removed who did not require amputation were brought over to *Callao*, the rest remaining on the island. The number of broken heads, arms, and legs, was great. Captain Kerr, of the English ship *Golconda*, lowered his boats and did good service in saving some thirty or forty lives. The *Callao* was a fine

54-gun frigate, and was built at Blackwall by Messrs. Green and William; she was a splendid specimen of naval architecture. All efforts to recover her proved fruitless, and she went entirely to pieces.

21. DOUBLE CHILD-MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRADFORD.—Another of these complicated crimes has been perpetrated at Bradford. An attorney's clerk, named Gowland, and his family, lived in Baker-end-road, in that town. At night of the 21st instant, the police received information that something terrible had happened at the house; and on going thither, they found two female children, one four, and the other two years of age, lying upon a bed in a room on the ground floor, and their mother, Margaret Gowland, lying between them, all three with their throats cut. The children were quite dead, but the mother was alive, and was removed to the Bradford Infirmary. Her husband, John George Gowland, was taken to the police-station, he being the first person who entered the house after the dreadful tragedy had been enacted; but the magistrates having gone to the Infirmary to take any deposition the woman might be able to make, she was able to articulate in a whisper that he was not in the house at the time the deed was done, and knew nothing about it. He was, therefore, discharged, and gave evidence before the coroner. He said he was the father of the murdered children, and was an attorney's clerk. The woman, with whom he had been living, was not his wife; her name was Margaret Sutton, but the children were christened by the name of Gowland. He last saw the deceased, Elizabeth Jane Gowland, alive

about ten minutes past 6 o'clock on Sunday night, the 21st instant, when he left her at home, with her sister Annie, aged two years, and their mother. At 10 o'clock he returned home and knocked at the door without receiving any answer. He repeated the knocking, and called out, but still there was no reply. He lighted a pipe, and sauntered about the street about twenty minutes, after which he knocked at the door again, and then heard a slight noise, and afterwards a noise as if something had been thrown against the door. He called out, "Margaret, honey, why don't you open the door?" and in a minute afterwards he heard the lock unturned within. He opened the door and entered the house, found all in darkness, lighted a match, and then saw Margaret Sutton sitting on the bed with her throat cut. The elder child was lying on the right hand side of her, and the younger on the left. They had their full dress on, and appeared to be dead, and the bedclothes were saturated with blood. He exclaimed, "Good heavens! Margaret, you have murdered the innocent children." She made no reply. He then ran across the street to the house of Edward Fawcett, late a police-constable, and got Fawcett to accompany him. The poor woman died some days afterwards in the Infirmary, having first made a statement, in which she admitted that she had herself perpetrated these horrid deeds. The deceased appeared to have been driven into a state of insanity by the bad conduct of Gowland, and by poverty.

M. BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCES AT NIAGARA.—In the CHRONICLE of last year, the wonderful exploits of

M. Blondin on a tight-rope stretched over the St. Lawrence, near the Falls of Niagara, are spoken of disparagingly, as though there was something mythical in the narratives. Without placing the value of tight-rope dancing higher than before, it is just that due credit should be given to the greatest *artiste* in that peculiar walk. The following is taken from the letter of *The Times'* correspondent, who was permitted to accompany the Prince of Wales, and who witnessed M. Blondin's performance when he exhibited before the Prince:—

“It (the rope) is stretched between two of the steepest cliffs over the rapids, about 230 feet from where the waters boil, and roar, and plunge on in massive waves at the rate of some twenty miles an hour. To see him venture out on this thin cord, and turn summersaults in the centre, standing on his head, or settling down holding by his hands, revolve backwards over the rope like a Catherine-wheel, is bad enough for nervous people; but on Saturday, after keeping every one's hair on end for twenty minutes thus, he proposed to carry a man across on his back. The mere physical exertion of carrying a man a distance of half a mile is no slight feat, but when that half mile has to be traversed on a tight-rope higher than the Monument, from a sea of boiling rapids underneath, where one false movement, the tremor of a single nerve, a moment's gust of wind, would hurry both to an instant and dreadful death, the attempt is so full of sickening terror, that not many can bring themselves to witness it, and those who do, remain cold, trembling, and

silent, till the dreadful venture is safely passed. Blondin took the matter coolly enough, and, though his Royal Highness was urgent with him not to attempt it, he replied that there was far less danger in the feat than appeared to lookers-on, and that as he had everywhere announced his intention of performing it, before relinquishing his attempts for the season, he felt bound to go on. He accordingly divested himself of his Indian chief's head-dress and beadwork coat, and put two strong straps crosswise over his broad muscular shoulders, each strap fitted with a flat iron hook, to rest on his hips, for there his adventurous companion was to rest his legs. Mr. Calcourt was the man to be carried, and this person, in addition to his own coolness and confidence in Blondin, has himself a sufficient knowledge of the rope to enable him to stand on it alone whenever Blondin himself wanted rest. All the preparations were soon made. Blondin stood steadily on the rope, and Calcourt, grasping him round the neck, gently and slowly hoisted first one leg into the hook, and then the other, and then, allowing his limbs to swing as relaxed as possible, the attempt commenced. Of course, with a rope nearly half a mile long, no power can draw it straight. It, therefore, slopes rapidly down at both sides from the edges of the cliffs in which it is secured. This made the attempt look doubly fearful, for it seemed impossible, as Blondin went down the steep incline of cord with slow, cautious, trembling feet, with body carefully thrown back to keep his balance, that he could avoid slipping and being dashed to fragments on the

rocks which were far down beneath. At last, however, he passed it softly, and in about five minutes gained the centre of the rope and stopped, while Calcourt, gently raising his legs from the hooks, slid off and stood upon the rope, while Blondin rested. Getting up on his back again was an awful business. Twice Calcourt missed raising his legs to the hooks, and Blondin oscillated considerably under the efforts made on his back. At last, however, his daring companion was seated, and the task resumed; and after three more such intervals of rest, the other side was safely gained. The whole passage occupied a quarter of an hour. Blondin then performed the equally dangerous task of returning along the rope on stilts about three feet high, and this he did quickly, and with apparent ease."

STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.—Although the autumnal months were not devastated by such a succession of gales as the preceding quarters, yet there were storms of great violence, which occasioned sad disasters at sea.

On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, a destructive gale visited the north-east of Scotland. At Edinburgh, all the customary effects of a gale were experienced, in the shape of chimney-pots strewing the streets, walls blown down, and trees uprooted. On the Frith, numerous fishing-boats and coasting craft were wrecked, and several of their men drowned. At and around Aberdeen, the gale was very fierce, and seems to have done more than a usual amount of injury to the country districts, but the shipping escaped with slight damage. At Peterhead, the sea-losses were con-

siderable. Beside the vessels that were dismasted or disabled, four were wrecked, but only two of the crews were drowned.

The consequences of the storm to the numerous vessels trading to the Tyne were terrible. The coast was strewed with wrecks. The money value of the vessels only—not including the cargoes—is estimated at 50,000*l*. Many of the vessels perished with all their crews. Several pilot-boats, with their brave and skilful owners, were lost. The number of ships wrecked on the British coasts in this month is 151; the number of lives lost, 63; the number saved, 224.

The gales extended over the Baltic, with which our northern ports have such great intercourse, and many valuable vessels were wrecked. The *Arctic* steamer, running between Hull and St. Petersburg, was lost near Lemvig, with the loss of two seamen and four passengers. She was insured for 50,000*l*. The *Viscount Lambton*, steamer, with her crew of sixteen hands, perished on some unknown coast. Sixty vessels were posted at Lloyd's in one day as lost; many went down with all their crews; thirteen were reported on shore near one spot. It is probable that not fewer than 100 seamen belonging to English ports perished in these storms in the North Seas.

HURRICANE AT ST. KILDA.—The desolate and storm-swept islands of the north produce, the most of them, food barely sufficient to sustain life in the natives. The slightest failure in their crops, or the addition of a few mouths to the consumers, reduce the inhabitants from poverty to starvation.

It is related, and it is believed truly, that a large ship was wrecked upon one of these sterile spots. The inhabitants had witnessed the disaster with compassion, not unmixed with gratification, at the prospect of a supply of wreck-wood for the winter's fuel. The crew had succeeded in getting a line to the shore, and the people were humanely engaged in drawing the poor mariners to land, when an aged and experienced islander addressed his countrymen in few and nervous words, pointing out the privation to which such a sudden influx of consumers would reduce them. The islanders were struck with the force of his remarks, cut the ropes, and the seamen were swept away to death. St. Kilda, the most outlying of the British Islands, is one of those desolate lands. It is the property of one gentleman, Mr. Macleod. The small rents are consumed in attempted improvements, or in meeting the wants of the half-famished tenantry. Ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-lodged, these poor people possess in full measure the improvidence which seems to be the correlative of habitual poverty. Many of the natives have been compelled to emigrate to better lands; privation and exposure have kept down any natural increase; the island, like a sheep-walk, will maintain a certain number—the laws of nature keep down excess. The chronic misery of St. Kilda has called forth the benevolence of an individual—who was perhaps a native, and who recalled with a shudder amid the genial warmth of the West Indies, the biting blasts of his paternal cottage—who bequeathed a fund for the improvement of the island,

applicable under the management of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The Duke of Athole and Mr. Maxwell, the President and Secretary, had visited the place in H.M.S. *Porcupine*, for the purpose of determining how the fund could best be employed. The storm of the 5th October swept over this ill-blessed shore, and reduced the poor inhabitants to the extreme of misery. Every house in the island was unroofed, the scanty crops blown into the sea, with the very soil in which they grew, every shed and shelter was swept away, and the people exposed at once to cold and starvation. The large boat by which only a communication could be kept up with the civilized world was blown out of its shelter and destroyed; and their miseries would have been irremediable had it not been for a fortunate misfortune. The *Porcupine* was still in that quarter, taking soundings. She was caught in the hurricane, narrowly escaped shipwreck, and took shelter under the lee of St. Kilda. Captain Otter did his best to assist the starving inhabitants—landed a few gallons of meal, a barrel of biscuit, and some sails and boat-covers to protect the sick until the houses should be re-thatched. Excepting this aid there was no food left on the island but a few potatoes and salted birds. Captain Otter communicated the disastrous condition of the islanders to the Society, and large contributions in money, meal, potatoes, cheese, sugar, and tobacco, were speedily contributed for their relief.

NOVEMBER.

1. FATAL EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—A somewhat singular accident occurred at King's Cross. A very extraordinary undertaking is now in progress in that neighbourhood—a metropolitan underground railway—the purpose of which is to effect a junction of the great lines of railway on the north of London, by means of a railway, the greater part of which will be underneath the houses of the suburbs. At 10 A.M. on the 1st inst., an engine employed by the contractor to draw the dirt-waggons through that portion of the tunnel which communicates with the Great Northern Railway, had been brought to a stand at the mouth of the tunnel, preparatory to starting with a train of waggons. The engine-driver was in the act of starting the engine when the bottom of the fire-box exploded with terrific force: the engine sprang into the air and pitched forward to a considerable distance, and fell on its side a complete wreck: the funnel was blown over the wall into the York-road, and falling, struck a cabman on the head, inflicting some injury. The unfortunate engineer and stoker were hurled over some carriages standing some eighty feet distant; they were quite dead, their skulls being crushed in and their bodies frightfully mutilated. A brakesman who happened to be standing nigh had a leg and an arm broken, besides other severe injuries: the cabman and another person were more slightly hurt.

3. EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE

STEAM-SHIP "TONNING."—*Thirteen Lives Lost.*—The *Tonning* was a fine paddle-steamer, trading between London and Tonnig, with which place a large cattle trade has sprung up. She left Tonnig on Friday, with a large number of cattle (360) and 270 sheep on board, and some men in charge of them. Her crew consisted of twenty-seven men and a boy. At 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, she was about fifty miles east of Yarmouth, in the midst of the fleet of fishing boats out on the herring voyage. While among the fleet, the steamer hove to for the purpose of procuring a few fish for the crew. She had not been hove to above two or three minutes, when a tremendous explosion of one or both her boilers took place, blowing up her decks, part of her crew, and shooting forth a great quantity of fire, smoke, and steam. The report being heard throughout the whole fleet of several hundred fishing vessels, the fishermen sent their small boats to render assistance. The scene on board the vessel was as strange as it was terrible. The vessel's decks and interior had been rent to pieces, and her hull so much shattered that she was in danger of sinking. Among the ruins of the machinery, boilers, and fittings, were the carcasses of fifty beasts and twelve sheep, mutilated and crushed into every imaginable shape, and large numbers more mutilated, bleeding, and writhing in agonies. Among them were found the shattered corpses of three of the crew, and seven others wounded, scalded and burned, some of them frightfully. The captain, moreover, informed them that eight others had been blown into the sea by the explo-

sion. The surviving wounded were brought to the beach by the fishing boats, and taken to the hospital. Of these two, the chief mate and a Dutch cattle dealer, died. No cause could be discovered for the disaster. The vessel was towed into Yarmouth Harbour by the smacks.

4. DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS. CHAPPELL'S PIANOFORTE FACTORY.—A fire occurred this morning at an early hour, in the premises of Messrs. T. Chappell and Co., patent pianoforte manufacturers, Crown-street, Soho. The premises, which covered an immense space of ground, were approached by a pair of gates in Phoenix-street, a narrow thoroughfare, principally occupied by poor people. The factory was five floors high, each floor being filled with goods of a costly character; there being also on the premises an extensive and valuable assortment of rosewood, maple, walnut-tree, and other veneers, as well as a vast amount of hard and soft wood used in the manufacture of the instruments. A strong smell of fire had pervaded the neighbourhood for some time; but the premises being enclosed by gates, the police had no opportunity of detecting the site of the fire. Suddenly an immense body of sparks and flame was shot forth from within the gates, and it was perceived that the whole premises were enveloped in flame. Although the engine station is close at hand, and the engines were got to work immediately, any attempt to subdue the flames was ineffectual; for such is the dry and combustible nature of the materials used in the manufacture, that they were ignited and consumed before an effort could be made to extinguish them. In the midst of

the conflagration, an explosion, probably of spirits of wine and varnish, took place, by which burning materials were scattered around and some persons burnt and injured; one woman was struck and killed. Messrs. Chappell have lost the whole of their valuable tools.

7. COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR MOUNTAIN ASH.—A fatal explosion occurred at the Lower Duffrin Colliery, near Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. These collieries are so extensive, that they employ near 600 men. Of these, about 500 were actually at work when the explosion occurred. As soon as the men were aware that an accident had happened in one portion of the mine, a general rush was made to the surface; and when a muster was made a considerable number were missing. A search was immediately made, and nine dead bodies were found, dreadfully burnt and injured; and very many others yet living, but greatly injured by the effects of the fire-blast. Of these, three subsequently died. By the side of one of the dead men was found his lamp with the wire-gauze removed, and the explosion which hurried himself and so many of his comrades to a terrible death, was probably occasioned by his recklessness.

On December 3, an explosion which destroyed three men, took place near Maryport. In this case the safety-lamps had been *twice* extinguished by the foul gases, and the men each time returned and re-lighted them. The third time the gas ignited, apparently by the action of a lamp in bad condition.

On the 24th of the same month, two men lost their lives in a pit

belonging to the Gartsherrie Iron Works by an equal recklessness. They refused to wait until report had been made that the works were safe, and entering a foul working, their lamps ignited the foul air, and they were killed.

9. GREAT ROBBERY AND PROMPT CAPTURE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 9th November, watches and jewellery to the value of about 1000*l.* were stolen from the shop of Mr. Cohen, watchmaker and jeweller, High-street, Sheffield, and a few hours later the robbers were cleverly apprehended and the whole of the booty recovered. Mr. Cohen has a house in the outskirts of the town, where his family reside. His custom is to sleep on the premises in High-street. About 11 o'clock on Friday night he went home to supper, securing the back-door of the High-street premises with an ordinary lock. On his return, about an hour afterwards, he found that the lock had been picked, and a large quantity of watches and jewelry had been taken from the shop. The thieves had evidently conducted their operations with great haste, and on leaving had tried to set fire to the shop, and thus conceal the robbery. In this object, however, they had not succeeded. Information of the robbery was conveyed to the police, and detective officers, Airey and Brayshaw, went into a populous part of the town and apprehended two workmen known to be notorious thieves.

On one of the men a key was found which fitted the lock of Mr. Cohen's back-door. From the direction in which the thieves were walking when they were apprehended, one of the detectives conjectured where the booty had been

concealed; they proceeded to the residence of the mother of one of the thieves, and with another key, also found about the prisoners, let themselves in, and after a minute search discovered thirty-four gold watches, forty-one silver watches, and about a hundred other articles in gold and silver.

11. DESTRUCTION OF THE KILDARE STREET CLUB HOUSE.—*Three Lives Lost.*—The famous Kildare Street Club-house, Dublin, has been totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock in the morning, and although numerous engines were promptly in attendance, there being a great deficiency of water, the whole interior of the building, with the valuable furniture, pictures, and library of 15,000 volumes, fell a prey to the flames. The plate was conveyed away in safety, and the wine-cellar was beyond the reach of the conflagration. Three of the female servants perished in the flames. The clerk of the club saved himself and two females by heroic exertions in the sight of the excited crowd, who were unable to offer the slightest assistance.

16. RAILWAY DISASTER AT ATHERSTONE.—The second great railway disaster of the season has occurred at Atherstone, on the London and North-Western line.

On the night between Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th instant, two trains were performing their respective journeys on the Trent Valley section of the London and North-Western Railway. One was a cattle-train, and a heavy train too. It had thirty-one carriages, of which twenty-six were trucks laden with cattle, three trucks carrying goods, and two carriages specially appropriated, one to the guards and the other to the

drovers in charge of the cattle. The goods trucks were placed next to the engine, then followed the cattle, then the drovers' carriage, and last of all the guards' van. This train had started from Holyrood the previous morning. The other train was that known as the "limited mail" train, also from Edinburgh, driven with far greater speed than the other, so that at some one point on the road it was necessary that the cattle-train should be "shunted" off the line in order to let the mail train pass it. At 1.25 on Friday morning the cattle train arrived at Tamworth and stopped there about ten minutes; so that it started again at 1.35. The mail-train was due at Tamworth at 1.56, and was allowed three minutes' stoppage, so that there would be about twenty-four minutes between the two trains at this point. From Tamworth the line runs by the successive stations of Polesworth, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, and at one of these it was evidently indispensable that the cattle-train should get out of the way. It attempted to do so at Atherstone, but was a moment too late. Part of the train had got on to another line, but the guards' van, the drovers' van, and one, or perhaps two, of the cattle-trucks were still in the way, when the mail-train came up at full speed and caught them. The result is expressively given in the evidence of the driver who survived to tell the story. "The engine," says he, "went over the guards' van, and a second-class carriage containing the drovers, and one cattle-truck." Of course, every one of these unfortunate drovers was killed; the fireman of the mail-engine was found, with one of the bullocks, dead and charred under the fur-

nace of the locomotive; and the only wonder is, that the havoc under such frightful circumstances was not more extensive still.

The scene of the disaster presented a terrible spectacle. Four of the hind carriages of the cattle-train were shattered to pieces, and the fragments scattered over the line in every direction. The engine and tender of the mail-train were also completely smashed, and were thrown over into the ditch, the massive coupling chains being snapped asunder as though they were slight wires. The cattle in the trucks were scattered, killed, or maimed, over the line.

On searching the fragments of the carriages and breaks, the bodies of nine drovers, who accompanied the cattle, were found frightfully mutilated and crushed—some of them were already quite dead; others showed some signs of animation for a short space, and then they also expired; one only had sufficient life left to him to be taken to a neighbouring house, where he also died shortly. These nine men were all the passengers conveyed by this train, and were all in one carriage; they were all, probably, asleep, and were crushed to death in that state of insensibility.

The fireman of the engine of the mail train, the only servant of the company who lost his life, was at first supposed to have escaped; but, as he was not to be found, a further search was instituted, and the body was eventually got out from under the engine and tender, together with the carcass of a bullock, both bodies being nearly roasted by the fire of the engine, and dreadfully scalded by the hot water.

The officials and passengers of

the mail-train (with the exception of the unfortunate fireman) escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The engine-driver was thrown over with his engine, but was not much hurt. The Post-office clerks at work in their van, were very much shaken, and the few passengers, among whom was the Duchess of Montrose, only received a shock, and were not at first aware that anything serious had occurred.

This fatal collision belongs plainly to the class of preventible accidents. It arose simply from the inexcusable practice of cutting the time "too close." The cattle train was a "special train," and therefore had no place in the regular time-tables; nor was it limited in its particular progress to any particular times or stoppages; and in consequence there was no fixable moment when, or place where, the mail-train should overtake and pass it: though the engine-driver did know by the time-table at what time the mail-train was due at any given spot. The cattle-train might have stopped either at Tamworth, or at Polesworth, or at Atherstone, or at Nuneaton, and allowed the mail-train to rush by; but if he pulled up at the first some twenty minutes would have been lost—if at the second, ten minutes—if at the third he could just do it. At Tamworth there was twenty-four minutes to spare; and this, as the cattle-train travelled at two-thirds of the speed of the mail-train, would be equal to an interval of thirty-six minutes. The station-master at Tamworth directed the driver of the cattle-train to go on to Nuneaton, a distance of thirteen miles: he must therefore have calculated very closely, if he sup-

posed that the train could arrive there before the mail. The driver obeyed orders and proceeded. It was a slippery night, and the train lost time. The driver could not "shunt" at Polesworth, because the siding is not of sufficient length for such a train—and had no appropriate signals—he therefore run on to Atherstone, at which place he arrived in twenty-five minutes, instead of twenty; thus losing five minutes. The driver, whose sole orders were "to make the best of his way," was now aware that the mail could not be far off, and he therefore resolved to shunt at Atherstone, where there was a sufficient siding. It was very true that the mail-train was not far off; it had left Tamworth one minute *before* its appointed time; the engine-driver and guard, who had learnt by their time-table that there was no regular train before them, and who were not told by the station-master at Tamworth of this special train, were making the best of *their* way; and before the operation of shunting had been completed, drove their train upon the rearmost of the cattle-train with the terrible results above recorded.

21. PRIVATE VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—The health and spirits of the Empress Eugénie had suffered so much from sorrow for the death of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, that some total relaxation from Court state and complete change of scene were recommended. Her Majesty, with the promptitude that distinguished her earlier days, decided on a visit, of the most unceremonious character, to England and Scotland. Her Majesty therefore crossed the Channel on the 21st in the ordinary packet-boat, at-

tended by the Marquess of La Grange and two ladies in waiting; and took first-class tickets for London. Arrived at London Bridge, the party engaged the ordinary street cabs, and drove to Claridge's hotel, where they were fortunate enough to find apartments disengaged. So privately had the whole journey been managed, that Her Majesty had been some time at the hotel before her rank was known. The Empress, on the following day, paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, and then went by railway to Edinburgh. It was found impossible to preserve altogether the strict privacy designed; for the Scotch claim the Empress as a countrywoman, a Kilpatrick; and the people assembled at all points of the journey to welcome her arrival with acclamations: and at Edinburgh and Glasgow the Lord Provosts were permitted to offer addresses of congratulation. After a rapid tour from Edinburgh to Dunkeld, Taymouth Castle, Stirling and Glasgow, Hamilton Palace, and the far-famed scenery of Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, the Empress returned to London by way of Manchester and Leamington. On the 4th December, the Empress was received by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and returned to London the same day. Her Majesty returned to Paris on the 13th, in greatly-improved health.

22. FIRE AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CLERKENWELL.—A fire broke out in the Clerkenwell Prison, which was attended by a very singular consequence. The building destroyed contained, among others, the room in which the dresses of the prisoners are deposited, when they are stripped

and clothed with the prison dress; and in which they are required to re-clothe themselves on release. As these dépôts were totally destroyed, some 1400 prisoners will receive a new outfit on their discharge.

24. STATUE TO THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY—ENGINEERING FEAT.—A bronze statue of the Marquess of Anglesey, who commanded the cavalry at Waterloo, was erected by subscription of the inhabitants of Anglesey and its neighbourhood. At the Anglesey end of the railway tube, which spans the Menai Straits, is an elevated plateau of rock on which a handsome fluted Doric column of grey marble was erected in 1816, to commemorate the military achievements of the Marquess. It forms a conspicuous object for miles round. Upon the summit of this column the statue has been placed. It is the work of the sculptor Noble, who has produced a very fine work of art. The statue is 12 ft. 4 in. high, in the full costume of the hussar of the beginning of the century, and is a striking likeness, in face, figure, and mien, of the noble Marquess. The statue was elevated to its position by a somewhat ingenious process. The rock on which the column stands, presents a surface too small for the erection of the usual system of scaffolds, &c. It was therefore necessary to adopt some other plan. Two scaffold-poles were erected parallel to the column, resembling a double mast, which carried a topmast, rising about 20 feet higher than the column. On the capital itself was raised a short mast to the same height. Transverse beams, on which a travelling truck worked, joined these by the head: this

slight structure was made as secure as possible by bolts and shrouds. The hoisting was performed by a tackle-fall, working on rollers in the travelling truck. The statue, which weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, was successfully raised about 70 feet, when the tackle-ropes twisted, and brought the process to a stand, and the figure remained suspended in the air for half-an-hour, until the ropes could be untwisted. The rest of the ascent was accomplished without difficulty, and the apparatus being racked along the transverse beams, the statue was poised over its intended position on the capital, gently lowered, and fixed.

28. THE HACKNEY CHILD MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, Anne, otherwise Emma Padfield, was indicted for the wilful murder of her male illegitimate child, William Augustus Padfield or Bryant.

The prisoner, who was a good-looking young woman, had been seduced and then abandoned by her young master. At the time of her apprehension and during her trial, she had been in a most distressing condition; and her case excited much commiseration.

The prisoner had been delivered of this child at a house at Lea Bridge, where she lodged, on the 27th June, and remained there until the 27th August. On that day she went out with the child saying she was about to take it to the Paddington station, where her sister would receive the child, take it into the country and bring it up. The child was then in perfect health. She returned between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night, and told her landlady that she had met her sister, who had taken the child. She cried very much when she said this. The

next morning she showed the landlady a small basket, and said that she was going to send some things down to her sister-in-law for the child. In the evening she left the house, saying she was going out to service. She had always manifested the greatest fondness for her baby, and had taken the greatest care of it.

On the 19th September the landlady found in the privy at the bottom of her garden, the body of a male child. It was of course much decomposed; but it was also shockingly mutilated. The arm had been taken off close to the shoulder bone, there were several cuts upon the chest, and the lips, nose, and ears were much compressed. It was the opinion of the surgeons that the child had been suffocated, and that then attempts had been made to cut the body to pieces. The body was identified with the child of Anne Padfield, by certain marks which appeared to be sufficiently distinct to secure against error.

In the meanwhile the poor mother had been in a condition of great misery. She had obtained a situation, but the consciousness of her deed haunted her. Her nature was clearly not hardened or reckless; and in her replies to occasional questions respecting her child, she spoke like a person of weak mind. When arrested, she made little attempt at denial, and said, "I have been in great distress. I have even wanted bread; but I did not do it myself." It was no doubt true that she had suffered great privation.

She was of course found *Guilty*. When sentence of death was pronounced, she uttered a piercing shriek, and poured forth supplications for mercy, with heart-rending

earnestness. During the painful suspense of her imprisonment in the condemned cell, her sufferings were truly pitiable. No female has been executed in England for many years: the case of this poor creature was certainly not comparable for atrocity to those of Celestina Sommer and Mary Ann Harris, who were reprieved; and she had the palliation, such as it is, of "her seduction, poverty, and mental anguish at the time," as the jury stated, when, after delivering their verdict, they earnestly recommended her to mercy. When, therefore, it was announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to extend her mercy to the prisoner, the public feeling ratified the commutation of the sentence.

STATE OF IRELAND.—DREADFUL ASSASSINATION. — After a short period of comparative quiet, the Riband Association in Ireland has put its blood-stained code into full activity. The summer and autumn of 1860 have been marked by crimes as atrocious as the worst that were committed during the old days of oppression and misrule.

On the 22nd October, an assassination of a peculiarly heinous character was perpetrated in Clare. Mr. Sheehy, an alderman of Limerick—a man of decidedly popular opinion and an active public man—left that city for his residence in Feakle, in Clare. This was a cottage of small dimensions, situated on a property he had purchased some time since in the Encumbered Estates Court, and some distance from any other dwelling. When Alderman Sheehy wished to spend a few days at this abode, he engaged a woman from the village, who retired to her own house at night. The alderman consequently was alone in the

dwelling during the night. On the night of the tragedy the attendant was dismissed, as usual. In the morning the cottage was found destroyed by fire; and the ruins being searched, the corpse of the unfortunate proprietor was discovered, almost consumed—the body, arms, and left leg a charred mass, while the skull had partly escaped. It was at first thought that the poor man had perished in the fire that had destroyed his dwelling; but when removing his remains, discoveries were made which placed it beyond doubt that he had been the victim of a most diabolical crime. The corpse was lying in a pool of dried blood, with which the remnants of his trousers were also saturated—a strong proof that neither fire nor suffocation was the cause of death. Under the corpse were found the barrels and burnt stocks of a pair of pistols. From other indications, it is supposed that the murderers had forced open a back door, shot down their victim, and then set fire to the house. Alderman Sheehy, in purchasing his property, had bought with it a plentiful crop of disputes. He had had several suits with his tenants, and had evicted some. The police were aware that he had incurred the enmity of two notorious factions of the district by these proceedings, and had given him notice that he was in danger.

In November, Mr. James Murray, steward of Mr. Adair, of Glenrie, near Letterkenny, in Donegal, fell a victim to the land quarrel. Mr. Murray left his home on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th instant, with the purpose of looking round the property. He first put a loaded revolver in his pocket, and told his wife that

she might expect him home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabouts; he was accompanied by two dogs. At 6 o'clock one dog returned and an hour afterwards the other. When the second came home without his master, one of the shepherds prognosticated immediately that Murray was not alive. The tenantry were turned out, and a search was immediately commenced; it was continued early on the following morning and throughout the day. The corpse of the unfortunate man was then found about halfway down the precipitous side of a small valley. On the soft ground at the top of the granite cliff were found foot-prints, some recognised as those of Mr. Murray, others of bare feet, and others made by a nailed shoe; these last were again traced on the ground where the body was found. Hard by the corpse was a piece of granite, about six pounds weight, stained with blood, and having hairs attached to it; the pistol, with one barrel discharged, and broken into three pieces—two close to the body, and the other some three or four yards away; the left breast-pocket of the coat, where deceased carried his pistol, was partially inverted. The body presented no wounds or fractures such as must have been inflicted by a fall down a precipice. On the other hand, the head was dreadfully injured; seven scalp wounds penetrated to the bone, in addition to several others of less severity below the right eye; three teeth of the lower jaw were stove in, the lips split open, the skull fractured in two places, with extensive effusion of blood on the brain.

Several abortive attempts at assassination are reported. In September, an attempt was made to

slaughter a county magistrate, Mr. Dyas, of Heathstown, county Meath, in the presence of his family. Mr. Dyas was returning from church. He was seated with the coachman, the vehicle being occupied by members of his family; as he drove along the road, he was fired at from behind a hedge by some assassins disguised in the garb of women, and having their faces blackened. His escape was miraculous. Some of the slugs aimed at him grazed his person, and lodged in the coachman's coat. This was the fourth attempt made upon his life. No cause can be assigned for this outrage except the murderous spirit of Ribandism.

In October, Mr. Slator, of Cartron Lodge, county Longford, had a similar escape from death. "Mr. Slator had been to Dublin, and returned by the evening train to Edgeworthstown, where his car met him to take him home at half past 8 o'clock. Mr. Slator was accompanied by his driver only. On reaching his own gate a man came from behind the wall, went up to Mr. Slator, and fired a pistol at him. He jumped off the car, when he was assailed by another man, who came also from behind the wall and fired at Mr. Slator. The ball with which the pistol was loaded passed through a heavy frieze coat which Mr. Slator wore, and carried away some of the cloth. Mr. Slator was providentially uninjured. The police came up speedily, and are busily engaged in search of the offenders. I will send you any further particulars I may learn of this diabolical outrage. Mr. Slator was served with a threatening notice in May last, warning him that a gun was ready for him in case he persisted in

removing certain tenants then under ejectment."

The local journals teem with accounts of attacks made upon tenant-farmers and small proprietors, who have incurred the hostility of the secret tribunal.

THE WEATHER.—STORMS AND WRECKS.—The month of November has presented no contrast to the preceding months in respect of stormy weather and its accompanying losses. In the north of Scotland, on the 21st, it blew a hurricane over Caithness, when many vessels were wrecked on that iron-bound coast, but in the cases mentioned the crews were saved by the gallant exertions of the life-boats. On the 23rd, another violent gale was experienced at Shields. Besides the usual stranding of Tyne vessels, a large barque, with a valuable cargo, was driven ashore under the cliffs of Frenchmen's Bay. The vessel went to pieces; but the crew were drawn up man by man by a line thrown from the top of the cliffs to the wreck below. On the 27th a large vessel was driven on Black-water Bank, Wexford; all her crew perished. On the 14th, a sloop was capsized in the Trent, and all her seven seamen perished. On the 21st, the Ostend and Dover mail-packet ran down a Scotch brig, which immediately sank. In the month, 162 vessels were wrecked or damaged, 57 men drowned, and 291 rescued.

DECEMBER.

1. **AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RISCA.** 142 *Lives lost*.—A most disastrous colliery explosion occurred at the Black Vein Pit,

Risca, about six miles from Newport. This mine produces a quality of coal very useful for steam purposes, but which is highly explosive, and the works have therefore been conducted—or were supposed to be conducted—with great attention to ventilation, lighting, &c. The pit was examined in the usual manner on the morning of the 1st instant, and being pronounced safe, about 200 miners descended to their work. Soon after 9 A.M., a terrible explosion was heard far above the surface; and it was ascertained that the gas had taken fire at some distance in the workings, which in all their tracings extend 3 miles. When sufficient ventilation had been obtained to make a descent safe, the workings were explored as far as practicable. Some of the miners who were near the shafts had escaped the fiery blast, and the still more fatal "choke-damp;" but many who were brought up to the surface alive died subsequently. As the searchers penetrated the works, they came upon the corpses of the perished. By mid-day twelve had been discovered; by 4 o'clock forty more. These were sent up the shaft, and conveyed to their late homes in carts and newly constructed biers. The aspect of the country when the news of this terrible disaster spread abroad, was such as may be imagined and has often before been described. The women and children left their cottages, and rushed shrieking and wailing to the pit's mouth, and there awaited in convulsed silence the appearance of the corpses, or seized with frantic shrieks the recognised form of some husband, father, or brother; and as the bier conveyed the unfortunate deceased to his former home, the rocks and

valleys resounded to the wailing of the followers. By Monday night the corpses brought to the surface were nearly 100; but many more miners had to be accounted for. About 200 had descended to their work, about sixty had been drawn up alive, about eighty corpses had been recovered; there remained about sixty who had not been found either living or dead. These persons were, no doubt, imprisoned in the further part of the workings, cut off from succour, by the falling in of the goafs; but there was little probability that any one of them could be alive. The work of exploration was necessarily slow and dangerous. A large mass of fallen materials had to be removed, and the arrangements for the ventilation of the mine had been blown to pieces. The men therefore who ventured on the search for their unfortunate comrades, exposed themselves to the risk—and more than the risk—of perishing themselves from the same cause. Every precaution was, however, taken. None but the most careful and experienced men were permitted to undertake the work; and these were employed night and day in relays. As they proceeded they found the bodies of the men lying in small groups. Up to the 28th instant, 126 bodies were recovered, and sixteen more at successive periods. In all 142 men and boys perished by this calamity; and between thirty and forty horses.

A subscription was raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men who perished, which amounted to a considerable sum.

A very lengthened inquiry was held into the cause of the catastrophe; but nothing could be

ascertained. The ventilation arrangements were so extensive that they were calculated to drive 48,000 cubic feet of air per minute down the shafts, and were proved by test after the accident to be then forcing 37,500 cubic feet per minute. The inspection of the works was efficient and systematic; the men were provided in every instance with safety lamps of the most approved construction; and these were examined and locked by a special officer before they were delivered to the workmen. It is probable that this terrible catastrophe was occasioned by one of the men recklessly exposing his light to the explosive air. At the inquest, numerous instances were given of the incredible carelessness of the men. It seemed, for one example, that the miners are so reckless of their lives, that they carry concealed in their dress false keys or picklocks, with which to unfasten the door of their lamp—sometimes for the purpose of trimming the wick, but more frequently in order to light their pipes. Smoking had in consequence been strictly prohibited, but without effect; the men carried down with them concealed parcels of tobacco; and their companions, though aware of the necessity of the prohibition, will not interfere. One fellow, who had been watched and detected by the overseer, lying on his back with a glowing pipe in his mouth, paid his fine with great reluctance, owing to its being what he considered “not a fair catch.”

It is worthy of notice, that three only of the unfortunate fellows who perished on this occasion died from the effects of the explosion; all but six died of the choke-damp. Of the 142, seventy-two died of choke-damp without any

signs of fire; the corpses of sixty-five bore the marks of burns, three were evidently burnt to death; and three died from injuries caused by the "falls."

1. FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT NORWICH.—An alarming explosion of gunpowder took place at Norwich, in the shop of Mr. R. Marrison, gunsmith, &c., Orford-place, Orford-hill. On that day, Mr. Marrison, placed behind the counter of his shop, 40lbs. of gunpowder and a quantity of fireworks and ball cartridges, in anticipation of the demands of market-day. Shortly before 7 P.M., Mr. Marrison went out to speak to the occupier of the adjoining premises, leaving in his own shop a youth about 12 years of age. He had not been absent more than three minutes, when a terrific explosion took place, the whole 40lbs. of powder having by some means become ignited. The results of the explosion were most serious; the shop and house of Mr. Marrison was reduced to a complete wreck, and the stock of guns, &c., to a mass of almost useless rubbish. The shop of Mr. Franklin, printseller, was almost as seriously injured, the windows being blown out and the stock rendered valueless. The next shop occupied by Mr. Boston, pawnbroker, the "Napier" tavern, on the other side of Mr. Marrison's shop, suffered severely; the opposite shop front was blown in, and, singularly enough, one of the canisters which exploded came down one of the chimneys. Of course, amid so much demolition of property, the human beings in the shattered buildings did not remain unhurt. The house in which the explosion took place was discovered, immediately afterwards, to be on fire; the Norwich fire bri-

gade, under the direction of Mr. Hitchman, the chief constable, were promptly on the spot, and a good supply of water being obtained, the flames were speedily subdued. As soon as this result was attained, an active search was commenced for the boy, and after about an hour his body was found in the *débris* at the rear of the shop. The poor lad was quite dead. Mr. Marrison himself, who, as before stated, was in the shop of Mr. Franklin at the time the accident occurred, was for some time buried with his neighbour beneath a mass of rubbish. A married sister of Franklin's, Mrs. Dady, was at the moment when the accident happened in a room over his shop, extending partly over Marrison's premises; the ceiling of this apartment was blown away, the room generally gutted, and the unfortunate woman must have fallen through to the floor below; she was much injured, fearfully burnt about the arms and upper part of her body, and was removed to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, where she died a few days after.

5. EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—Since the introduction of railways into France, more than one person has been found by the guards dead in a carriage, under circumstances which left it doubtful whether the deceased had perished by his own hand, or was the victim of violence. These affairs, however, made very little sensation, until—according to the recipe of the rev. canon Smith, for bringing railway directors to their senses, that a bishop should be killed or burnt alive—a judge of high distinction was found in a first-class carriage murdered and plundered. The circumstances

were such as to deserve the attention of railway officials, even on this side of the channel. M. Poinsoot, a magistrate of high reputation, and President of one of the Chambers of the Imperial Court, left Paris on Saturday, the 1st of this month, for his estate at Chaource, about twenty miles from Troyes. On the Wednesday evening following, he desired to return to Paris, and took a first-class ticket by the night-train of the Strasburg Railway at the Troyes station. From Troyes to Paris the distance is a little over 100 miles, and the train was due at the metropolitan terminus at about 5 A.M. It arrived there in its ordinary course, but when the ticket-collector opened the door of the carriage in which M. Poinsoot had been seated he found only a corpse, stretched on the floor between the seats, and weltering in its blood.

An examination of the body showed that it had been pierced by two pistol-shots, both in the head; and that a third shot also had been fired at the heart, but repelled by the clothing. The skull, again, had been terribly fractured; and with such violence had the instrument of attack, whether hammer or life-preserver, been wielded, that the brains of the victim were scattered all around. It was a most cruel and bloody murder, yet not a trace of the assassin beyond his dreadful work remained in the carriage. The ticket which M. Poinsoot had taken at Troyes was found torn up and scattered in fragments about the compartment. A snuffbox and a neck wrapper were also found in the carriage; but the former of these articles certainly, and the latter probably, belonged to the deceased himself.

The murderer had decamped with his weapons and his plunder, leaving no clue, unless it might be in the neckerchief, for the guidance of the police. Among the articles which M. Poinsoot probably had with him, were a travelling rug and bag, a gardening book, a gold watch and chain, and a portmonnaie. These were missing, and their re-appearance will probably prove the only clue to the detection of the murderer.

The manner and time at which the assassin escaped have been discovered more exactly than could have been anticipated. The last station on the line before reaching Paris is Noisy-le-Sec, distant about five miles from the capital, and about as many miles before Noisy comes Nogent-sur-Marne. The train did not stop at either of those stations, but slackened speed in order to take in mail-bags. Between these two stations, a man was seen, both by some third-class passengers and by the wife of one of the line-keepers, to jump from the train, and footmarks have been since discovered on the side of the rails and down the slope of the embankment at the spot described. Here, therefore, beyond doubt—that is to say, within ten miles of Paris—the murderer made his escape; and as a lady in the train heard cries near Noisy, it is probable that the crime was perpetrated near that place.

Some of M. Poinsoot's friends suspect that he may have made an enemy by some judicial decision, and that vengeance was thus taken for the offence. On the other hand, the watch and purse of the deceased were carried away, as also a railway rug. This might have been done for the purpose of giving the case the aspect of a

robbery. Nevertheless, there were circumstances which would have attracted the attention of a thief towards M. Poincot. He had gone into the country to receive his rents, and might be supposed to be bringing money back with him. He had a large leathern bag strapped over his shoulder, as Frenchmen carry such appendages, and it was apparently well filled. As it happened, indeed, the contents were not valuable. They were simply such records as a man would naturally carry to and fro between his residence in town and his house in the country. The unfortunate gentleman had got with him, besides his *Parfait Jardinier*—his *Loudon*, as we should say,—plans of his buildings, sketches of improvements in prospect, and receipts for moneys.

The circumstances surrounding the deed were exceptional, but nevertheless, such as are possible at any time. It seems that when the deceased took his seat at Troyes the compartment was empty, and the train left that station with M. Poincot alone in the carriage. Afterwards other passengers, including perhaps the murderer, got in; but it appears to have been observed that at the last station where the train stopped before Noisy there were two passengers in the compartment, and two only—M. Poincot and his murderer.

It was the weariest hour of the morning, and most of the passengers would be asleep; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that although the cries of the victim were heard the pistol-shots escaped notice. In order to escape, the assassin had to leap from a carriage-door on to the line, though

the train was moving at a good pace, and though he had encumbered himself with a heavy rug. He did hurt himself by the jump, but not so seriously as to be prevented from limping away and carrying with him all clue to his track.

The police appear to have had a suspicion of the murderer, recognizing in the description an escaped *forçat* named Judd, who, about two months before was suspected of having committed a somewhat similar crime. A Russian gentleman was found lying on the line between Paris and Mulhausen, mortally injured. It could not be ascertained whether he had fallen from the train through accident or violence; but a bag, containing Russian and French notes and coin, his property, was missing. In a carriage one of the cushions was found turned upside down and stained with blood, and a broken knife beneath it. Some time afterwards, Judd being arrested for another crime, there was found on him Russian coins and notes, and French money, to a large value. He made his escape from his cell, and had not since been heard of.

M. Poincot commenced life as simple clerk to an *avoué* at Barsur-Aube. He afterwards became advocate, and pleaded before the Civil Tribunal of Troyes. Among his clients at that place were the family of M. Casimir Périer. M. Poincot was 30 years in the magistracy. After having been *Procureur du Roi* at Troyes, he was appointed, in 1833, substitute at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. He was afterwards named substitute of the *Procureur-General* of Paris, and, on the 14th of April, 1847.

was nominated Advocate-General of the same court. He was dismissed on the 20th of February, 1848 (after the Revolution), but on the 2nd of May of that year was appointed a judge of the Court of Appeal of Paris. On the 6th of April, 1857, he was named President of one of the Chambers of the Imperial Court. The funeral of the late M. Poinson took place at the Church of St. Louis d'Antin.

7. THE WINLATON MURDER.—At the Durham Assizes, Thomas Smith, aged 37, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Baty on the 5th of November last.

The deceased was a man of dissipated habits, much given to dog-fighting and betting; and was also a quarrelsome fellow, especially when in drink. He was a powerful man. He and some boon companions were at a beer-house on the night of the 5th of November, when a stranger—the prisoner—came in. There was a good deal of drinking and squabbling; and a dog-fight was arranged between him and the deceased. The deceased left the beer-house about midnight, and the prisoner went with him, leading him by the arm. Both were intoxicated—the deceased being worst. A chain-maker passing along the road about two hours later, and another person who passed about 4.30, saw the body of a man lying on the road-side, his head on the grass, his feet in the road, stripped of all the clothing excepting the stockings and drawers. These persons did not think it necessary to take any notice—not even to ascertain whether it was a living or a dead body—but passed on. The latter did, however, take in-

terest enough in the matter to name what he had seen, and the police, therefore, went to the spot, and found the body was that of Baty, quite dead. There was a large wound on the head above the temple; but no blood on the body or drawers, and the stockings were dry and clean. About 15 yards nearer to Winlaton there was a "stream" of blood on a stone wall bordering the road, and blood on the edge of the road opposite the blood on the wall. The blow on the forehead was such as would be inflicted by a heavy blunt instrument, such as a life-preserver.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the murder, the prisoner went to the cottage where he lodged. While there a companion named Armstrong came in. Both these men were at war with society; both were "wanted" by the police for some poaching affray, and on the day of Baty's death had given battle to and beaten off the officers. The prisoner asked Armstrong to walk with him. As they were going down the lane the prisoner said that he had given Baty a blow with a "Morgan Rattler," but he did not expect it would have been his death. A Morgan Rattler is a loaded stick or life-preserver, and the prisoner referred to one he was known to possess. Armstrong then noticed that the prisoner's boots and trousers were not those he was accustomed to wear, and had worn on the morning of the murder; and asked him where his own were. The prisoner said he had hidden them in the hedge down the lane. He then hid the Morgan Rattler in the wood. He said that sixpence was all the money he had got. Arm-

strong gave him a shilling; and he then said he would go straight south. They then parted. All this time the prisoner was much agitated.

The police, on search, found the coat, waistcoat, and trousers, and the Morgan Rattler, in the places indicated, and they were identified as those of the prisoner.

In the meanwhile, the conscience-stricken murderer had wandered away for nights and days over the pathless fells of the north, ever haunted with the fear of pursuit and detection, until, from anxiety and want of food, he was so incredibly shaken and altered as to be scarcely recognizable; and even when placed in the dock, he was in so weak a state that he was allowed a seat, although a witness described his former person as a "lusty-looking labourer, like the people of the district." He found a temporary rest after ten days of Cain-like wandering at Port Mulgrave, in Yorkshire. But, either impelled by some old associations, or by a chance that looks like a providence, he took lodgings at the house of a previous acquaintance. The district had been much excited by the narrative of the murder, and the knowledge that the police were engaged in tracing the murderer through the wolds. He was challenged with being the fugitive, and made no attempt at denial. He was then wearing the coat and waistcoat, trousers and boots of the murdered man. His captors took him to Gateshead.

The prisoner had engaged no counsel, and the Judge, according to the merciful practice of the English courts, assigned the defence to Mr. Liddell, an eminent barrister of that circuit. This gentleman, by

a skilful examination of the witnesses, attempted to show that the death of Baty was owing to congestion, not produced by the blow he had received, but by drink and exposure to the cold: and next argued the probability of the story told by the prisoner, that he and Baty had quarrelled, and that, in the struggle that followed, the prisoner had struck him the blow which, unfortunately, had proved fatal—thereby reducing the crime to manslaughter.

The learned Judge, however, pointed out that even if drink and cold had made that blow fatal, which would not have been so under other circumstances, that would not make the crime less than murder; and that the admitted circumstance, that Baty had stripped the dead body of its clothes, was quite inconsistent with the suggestion that the death was the result of merely a drunken squabble.

The jury, after a long consultation, found the prisoner *Guilty* of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to death.

8. THE URPETH MURDER.—At the same assizes, Milner Lockey was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Harrison, on the 20th of September last.

About nine miles from Durham, and a mile from the Newcastle and Durham road, is a mill called Urpeth Mill, attached to which is a small cottage. This cottage consists of two rooms, one above the other. The upper one was occupied as a sleeping room. A person named Bell lived at the mill, and in the cottage, Mrs. Lockey, the prisoner's wife, and three children by a former husband. The prisoner and his wife had been married about a year; but some fourteen weeks

before the 29th of September, quarrels having taken place, the prisoner left her. About this time Bell became bankrupt, and Harrison, the deceased, who had been a police officer, but had been obliged to retire in consequence of having lost an eye, was put in possession as a bailiff, and went to reside at Mrs. Lockey's cottage. Harrison had a bed in the lower room; Mrs. Lockey and her children slept in the upper room. The prisoner, after leaving his wife, went to work at Leazingthorne Colliery. From his conversation here it was evident that he was frantically jealous respecting his wife and Harrison. On the 29th December, he left Leazingthorpe, and in passing through Durham, on his way to Urpeth, bought a large spring clasp knife. He was met on the road near Urpeth, and used violent language respecting the deceased and his wife, declaring that, if the deceased was still there, he would put an end to them both. The prisoner was not seen again till 7 o'clock at night, when the eldest of Mrs. Lockey's children, who had been put to bed, heard some high words in the lower room, in which Harrison had previously gone to bed, not being well. The boy got up and went down stairs, where he saw the prisoner sitting near the window. His mother was near the fire, and the prisoner was abusing her. The prisoner then took a large knife and opened it, and proceeded towards his wife. The boy called out, "Oh, don't kill my mother!" The mother immediately pulled up her clothes and showed a wound on her thigh bleeding profusely. The deceased then rose up and said, "Don't kill your mistress," on which the prisoner turned round

and gave Harrison a stab in the breast, from which the blood immediately gushed out, and from this wound the deceased died. The mother then closed with the prisoner, and, after a violent struggle, succeeded in getting the knife from him. Alarm was given, and in the confusion the prisoner disappeared, and was not seen again till the next morning, when he was found in an outhouse near the mill. The prisoner, when before the magistrates, made a statement to the effect that he found Mrs. Lockey in the bed with Harrison, and that it made him so jealous he was mad.

On this statement, and an examination of the circumstances, the prisoner's counsel based the defence; because if, when the prisoner arrived at his home he discovered the deceased and his wife in criminal intimacy, or if he saw anything which would reasonably lead him to believe so, and on the moment killed the paramour, that would be manslaughter, not murder. It was clear, from the boy's evidence, that when the prisoner arrived at home, Harrison was in bed, and that Mrs. Lockey was in the same room—but that room appears to have been the common sitting-room of the cottagers, and Mrs. Lockey was dressed. The boy also heard a quarrel of such noise and duration that he had time "to put his things on" and go down stairs. His mother was then standing near the fire, and Harrison was in bed. There was, therefore, a considerable interval between the prisoner's arrival at home and his stabbing the deceased.

The learned Judge sanctioned the law as stated by the prisoner's counsel, and left it to the jury to say whether the deceased met with

his death under such circumstances as, after a full and fair consideration, would reduce the crime to manslaughter.

The jury, after long consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilty* of wilful murder; and sentence of death was passed.

Both the unhappy convicts, Smith and Lockey, paid the penalty of their crimes on the 27th December. Smith, during the interval since his trial, had exhibited the same feeling that had driven him to wander, foodless and shelterless, over the wilds until his capture: he was utterly broken by terror and remorse. Lockey, on the contrary, seemed senseless to his position, and indulged in a reckless levity. Yet, strange to say, on the scaffold, the temperament of each seemed reversed. Smith suffered with patient firmness, while Lockey's mental and physical strength seemed to have collapsed.

8. THE WYBERTON MURDER.—At the Lincoln assizes, Thomas Richardson, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Alexander M'Brian, by shooting at him on the 25th day of October, at Wyberton. The deceased, a policeman, was on duty on the night of the 24th of October, and the course of his beat lay through Wyberton churchyard. It appeared from a deposition made by him before the magistrates, and in presence of the prisoner, that about 1 A.M. on the 25th, while going along a pathway by the churchyard, he saw a man, who was a stranger to him, and who, upon his approach, pulled a billycock hat, which he wore, over his face, and shied off. Noticing that there was something bulky in the pocket of

the man's jacket, M'Brian called to him, "Holloa! what are you off with there?" The man upon this turned round, and, as M'Brian said, "shot slap into me." The charge of the gun lodged in the part of the arm between the elbow and the shoulder, entering it in a mass, and inflicting a large wound, into which a button, torn by the force of the discharge from M'Brian's coat, and also a portion of the lining of the sleeve, were driven. Notwithstanding the severity of the injury, M'Brian managed to reach the house of the Rev. Mr. Moore, which was near the spot, and knocked at the door. Mr. Moore, on being roused, looked at a clock at the foot of his bed and noticed the time, which was six minutes past 1. He led the wounded man in, gave him a little brandy, bound up his wound as well as he could, and sent him in a cart, under the care of the groom, to the lock-up, where M'Brian lived. M'Brian gave a description of the man who had wounded him, and on the following morning, a Superintendent Manton and another police constable went to the house of the prisoner, which was about 450 yards distant from the spot where the shot had been fired, and there found a double-barrelled gun, the left barrel of which was still loaded, while the right barrel had all the appearance of having been discharged within 24 hours. A billycock hat was also found in a back kitchen of the house. The shot found in the wounded man's body corresponded with the shot in the undischarged barrel of the gun. The most damnatory piece of evidence was very singular. Some pieces of printed paper.

charred at the edges, and smelling of gunpowder, were picked up on the spot where the policeman had been shot. They had evidently formed the wads which had been rammed down over the powder and shot of a gun. They were pieces of a copy of *The Times* newspaper. When the charge was drawn from the undischarged barrel of the prisoner's gun, it was found that the wads were of precisely the same kind; and on comparison, the lines and names of a list of officers who had served in the Crimean campaign, which were imperfect from having been torn across in the pieces picked up in the church-yard, were exactly completed by the pieces found in the left barrel of the gun.

Nothing was produced in evidence as to any motive on the prisoner's part for the commission of the deed. He was not, so far as was known, in the pursuit of any criminal purpose, and had no enmity to the deceased; but when dying, M'Brian made a declaration distinctly asserting that the prisoner was the man who shot him.

The prisoner's counsel attempted to show that there was a failure of sufficient identification; but the jury speedily returned a verdict of wilful murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

*All doubt as to the propriety of the verdict was set aside by the confession of the condemned man. But on a consideration of all the circumstances, it appeared to the authorities that the crime had not those marks of premeditation and guilt which required that the extreme penalty should be carried out, and the sentence was commuted. It would rather appear, as the prisoner was known to have

spent the afternoon in drinking at various places, that he had committed the act under some sudden impulse of intoxication.

12. DOUBLE MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.—At the Winchester Assizes, James Johnson, a private of the 41st Regiment of Foot, was indicted for the wilful murder of Owen Chipt, at Aldershott, on the 29th September last. Besides the indictment for the murder of Sergeant Chipt, there was a second indictment against him for the murder of Corporal Coles, at the same time and place.

When brought up and placed in the dock, the prisoner, who is a very young man, slapped his hands and made strange noises, to try and make those who beheld him believe him to be insane. The learned Judge sent for the surgeon of the gaol, and having had a conference with him, ordered the prisoner to be given in charge to the jury.

The prisoner was first indicted for the wilful murder of Sergeant Chipt, and then for the murder of Corporal Coles. When called upon to plead the prisoner said "Guilty Not." Turnkeys stood close to the prisoner during his trial.

The circumstances of the prisoner's frightful deed are best told in the words of the witnesses.

John Mulchay—I am a private in the 41st Regiment of Foot, stationed at Aldershott. On the 29th of September, Owen Chipt was a sergeant in the regiment and Coles was a corporal. We were in No. 19 room. About 2 o'clock in the day (Saturday, September 29) Chipt and Coles were at a table playing a game of backgammon, sitting opposite each other. The prisoner was cleaning his rifle just before. He was in the rear of

Sergeant Chipt. This was ten minutes before I heard a shot. In a short time I heard a shot fired, and the prisoner was then facing Chipt's back, with the rifle on his hip, and the muzzle towards the sergeant's back. The sergeant jumped up from the form and made a grasp at the rifle which the prisoner had in his hand, and he said, "You villain, you have shot me." Corporal Coles put his hand to his breast and said, "My God, I am shot!" Both the men then fell down dead. About 7 o'clock that morning Chipt told the prisoner to go and clean the fire-grate. Chipt told him he was not doing it properly. He said he could not polish it. He then took a dirty brush out of the coalbox and rubbed it over the grate. The colour-sergeant, who was standing by, said he had a great mind to confine him, and Chipt said he would put him in the guard-room. The prisoner said he would rather be put in the guardroom than threatened. Chipt ordered him to be taken to the guardroom, and he was put in the guardroom. He afterwards returned, and said he had got 12 days' extra drill. I saw him a little before 1 o'clock with his rifle, but I don't know what he was doing with it.

Cross-examined—I have known the prisoner since March, 1858. He has been in the regiment ever since. Every man keeps his own rifle at the back of his cot, which is folded up during the day. That is when they clean their rifles. We all dined in that same room at the same table that day. After dinner I saw the prisoner rubbing the barrel of his rifle with his handkerchief, close to his cot. The prisoner had been out the day before at ball practice. It is the duty

of each man, as soon as he comes home after ball practice, to clean his rifle; and it is the duty of the officer in charge to see that the rifles are unloaded. The prisoner had a good conduct stripe. The rifles are examined before we are dismissed, but sometimes they are not examined at all.

William Sutcliffe, a private in the 41st, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as regarded the deaths of the sergeant and the corporal. "A splash of blood came up to my face. When I found I was not hurt I ran round the table, and another private was taking the rifle from the prisoner. I said, 'You are after shooting the sergeant and the corporal.' He said he did not intend shooting the corporal or any other of the men. He did not mention the sergeant. The cap must be put on the nipple."

John Morley, also a private in the 41st Regiment—I heard the rifle go off; I took it from the prisoner, and then seized him by his two arms, and said, "You've shot two men." He said, "You need not fear me; I did not intend to do you any harm nor any other man, only for the one. I am sorry I have shot John Coles." This was just after I seized him.

From the evidence of the colour-sergeant, it appeared that the prisoner had many rounds of ball cartridge in his ammunition pouch; and that after he returned from the firing-party on the 28th, the colour-sergeant saw that the prisoner washed out his rifle, and the water pouring out of the nipple-hole.

After the prisoner had been secured he pretended to be drunk, and tumbled about; but when taken to the police station he walked well, and was quite well.

The surgeon stated that when called in to see the unfortunate men they were quite dead.

The surgeon of the gaol stated that he had watched the prisoner ever since he had been committed, and had at no time seen any symptom of aberration of mind. The discrimination of feigned from actual insanity is a part of medical science. The prisoner, in his judgment, was and is of sound mind.

The prisoner's counsel said he did not intend to set up insanity; that the unfortunate occurrence was a pure accident. The prisoner had brought home his rifle from ball practice loaded; it had not been examined, and the witnesses who said they had seen him clean it were mistaken as to the occasion. The admissions of the prisoner as to his intention to do the deed, and of his having done it, were also mistakes of his comrades.

The jury, with short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. He was sentenced to death and executed.

16. ABOLITION OF PASSPORTS FOR FRANCE.—The Emperor of the French has taken a step which will probably have a more immediate effect upon the relations between France and England than all the provisions of the commercial treaty, and has taken it in a manner peculiarly satisfactory to John Bull's self-esteem. The Emperor has abolished the passport system of France in favour of Englishmen only; and by so doing has, at the same time, relieved his neighbour from a galling nuisance, has testified to the rectitude of his national character, and paid an unequivocal compliment to his "free institutions." The Minister of the Interior communicated

this skilful move in the following circular to the Prefects:—

"Monsieur le Préfet,—The Emperor, as made known by a notice inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 16th instant, has decided that from the 1st of January next, and by reciprocity, the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming into France, will be admitted to circulate on the territory of the empire without passports. I request you, in consequence, to give the necessary instructions, that English subjects may be received in France on the simple declaration of their nationality. Such among them as shall desire to be provided with a voucher which will allow them to claim the advantages which are accorded to foreigners provided with passports, for visiting the public buildings, will only have to present to the special agent at the frontier a visiting card, on which that agent will affix the stamp of the Administration; or they may provide themselves with a special card, which will be delivered to them, on application, by the Prefect of police. I request you, Monsieur le Préfet, to cause these instructions to be published in the form of the annexed notice, which you will take care to have posted up in the ports and the different points of entry on the territory. Accept, &c.,

"F. DE PERSIGNY."

It will be worth going to France for the sole object of enjoying the new sensation. The travelling Englishman may now move about as freely as if he were at home; he will no longer feel that he is a marked man—the brand of Cain will be removed from his brow; he will no longer be obliged to justify himself for travelling to every Préfet, sous-préfet, mayor,

or gendarme. He will enter a town as though he were not a suspected malefactor, and quit it without a vague suspicion that he is watched as though he may have stolen something—no more two-franc pieces to the *commissionnaire*, no more detention at a dirty auberge until he shall have been tolled, while his steamer leaves in her wake two white lines across the blue Mediterranean, or his bi-weekly diligence climbs the Alpine steep before his eyes.

The exemption in favour of Englishmen must necessarily tend towards a general abolition of the system. Englishmen abroad, whatever their imperious behaviour, are certainly not evil-doers; and the exemption will probably be extended to foreigners of all lands; thence to Frenchmen themselves, and probably with no ill results; for the evil of the passport system is, that while innocent-minded persons are careless as to the regularity of their passports, and are therefore subject to detention, rogues and conspirators are careful to have everything *en règle*, and are thus excused the necessity of giving an account of themselves. Should it prove that the safety of France is not compromised by the discontinuance of this vexatious system, the other Governments will probably follow their example.

17. THE NEW COINAGE.—BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.—

“VICTORIA, R.—Whereas we have thought fit to order that certain pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal should be coined, which should be called ‘penny pieces,’ ‘halfpenny pieces,’ and ‘farthing pieces,’ every such penny having for the obverse impression our effigy laureated with the inscription ‘Victoria D. G. Britt.

Reg. F. D.,’ and for the reverse impression the figure of Britannia seated upon a rock in the sea, her right hand resting upon a shield, and holding in her left the trident, with a ship and pharos in the distance, and the inscription ‘one penny,’ with the date of the year; and every such halfpenny piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the penny, and the inscription ‘halfpenny,’ with the date of the year; and every such farthing piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the penny, and the inscription ‘farthing,’ with the date of the year; all which said moneys of bronze or mixed metal have been and shall be coined in a mixed metal or bronze, composed of copper, tin, and zinc; and whereas pieces of money of the description aforesaid have been coined at our Mint, and will be coined there, we have, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and we do hereby ordain, declare, and command that all such pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal so coined, and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said kingdom, every such penny piece as of the value of one penny of present lawful money, every such halfpenny piece as of the value of one halfpenny of present lawful money, and every such farthing piece as of the value

of one farthing of present lawful money; provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such penny pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of 1s. after the rate aforesaid, or take more of such halfpenny or farthing pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of sixpence after the rate aforesaid. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 17th day of December, 1860, and in the 24th year of our reign.

"God save the Queen."

17. MURDER AT WOLVERHAMPTON. — At the Stafford Assizes, Samuel Twigg, bricklayer, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Ann Twigg, on the 23rd of July, 1860, at Wolverhampton.

The principal witness in this case was the prisoner's eldest son, Samuel Twigg, a boy about 15 years of age. He stated that on Tuesday morning, the 24th July, his father went out to work, and was out the whole of the day. He came home about one o'clock at night. Witness was in bed, and his mother in the next room. He heard a knock at the door, and heard the prisoner call out, "Polly, girl, get up, and open the door." She got up, and witness heard another man's voice. His mother ran up stairs, as soon as she had opened the door. As soon as prisoner came in, he said to the deceased, "Get up, and cook some steaks for supper." She said, "Where do you think I can get steaks from to-night?" The prisoner said to the other man, "If she don't get up and cook some steaks, I'll cut her throat." The man said, "Don't talk like that. I'll go; good night; I'm going." As soon as he went, witness went down stairs and locked the door,

and put a chair behind it. The prisoner was awake, and sitting on the screen. The deceased came down and tried to get prisoner to bed, but he would not go, and he lay down on the screen. He was drunk. The witness made the prisoner comfortable, and put a chair for his legs. Witness pulled one shoe off and the deceased another, and they then both went up stairs to bed. In about a quarter of an hour the prisoner called out, "Sam, get up and get a light." The witness refused, saying he had to be up at 4 o'clock, but the deceased got up, and was poking the fire, and then she came to the bottom of the stairs, and said "Oh, Sam, he has stabbed me." Witness heard the prisoner say, "Give us a kiss, Polly," and immediately after she called out. The witness heard the prisoner shut a knife, and say, "Now, I'm satisfied." The deceased then opened the door and went out, and when witness went down the prisoner appeared to be asleep. He saw his mother go out in her nightdress to Mrs. Walton's, and he fetched two watchmen and a policeman to Walton's house. His mother was there, lying down and bleeding. The deceased died on the Wednesday evening. On cross-examination the witness stated that when his father was sober he was kind to the deceased and all the family, but when he had had drink the deceased used to say he was never right. Witness had seen his mother twice jump out of window when the prisoner was coming up stairs and threatening to do her an injury.

The witness, on retiring from the witness-box, said, "Please, my Lord, to have mercy on my father."

A statement made by the deceased to the Magistrates on her death-bed fully corroborated this account.

The prisoner, who on his examination by the Magistrates seemed overwhelmed with remorse, and had merely said, "I was very helpless drunk," now appeared very submissive to his fate. When the judge assumed the ominous black cap, he knelt down to receive sentence with patient resignation, and was raised by the gaoler; and when his doom had been pronounced, was led away in tears. He was executed on the 5th Jan.

18. THE WESTMINSTER PLAY. —The annual performance of a Latin play by the Westminster scholars, has been anticipated with eagerness by many generations of Old Westminsters, and has always proved a favourite spectacle to statesmen and divines, who recall the year in which —, now Secretary of State, or —, the present Bishop of —, played Chœrea, or Sosia, or Sostrata. The selection was always confined to the *Plays* of Terence, and of these the *Andria*, *Eunuchus*, *Adelphi*, and *Phormio*, followed in almost uninterrupted succession. This had one or two very great advantages. The scholars had the opportunity of learning the traditional stage-action, knew what points told, and what characters were best put forward or thrown into the background. The auditors knew the plot, the leading points, and were in sympathy with the youthful mimes, and were ready to throw in the needful applause where they knew that applause was expected. Both, probably, derived the greatest advantage from their familiarity with the language, and acted and understood as in a speech not foreign.

VOL. CII.

If, as was sometimes the case, some enterprising Master introduced the *Hecyra*, or *Heautontimorumenos*, though from Terence's familiar volume, both parties, especially the audience, followed the dialogue with tardiness, and the point and ready answer were wanting. This winter the scholars have ventured beyond Terence himself, with a success creditable to themselves and their instructors, and have performed the *Trinummus* of Plautus. The prologue and epilogue, both well spoken of as classical compositions, referred to the proposed removal of the school to some other site; the latter was a very capital sequel to the play. In the comedy, the principal character is a young spendthrift, who has sold all his estates, save one farm, which he refuses to sell at any price, on the same principle that induced Charles Surface to refuse to sell the portrait of his uncle. In the epilogue he is introduced as continuing his mal-practices, and attempting to sell the precincts of Westminster School; the ghost of Dr. Busby rises to protest against this profanity, but his perturbed spirit is appeased by the assurance that whatever else is sold off, the birch will be retained.

19. THE SAVILLE LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPTS.—In the reign of James the First lived three learned men of the same family. Sir John Saville, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Saville, Provost of Eton, well known as the editor of St. Chrysostom, and of the collection of English historians known as *Scriptores post Bedam*, and Sir John Saville, the younger. These gentlemen were the ancestors of the present Earl of Mexborough. The libraries and manuscripts of these scholars came by

descent into one possession, and have remained intact until the present time; they have now been dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer. A portion of the library, comprising works of distinguished rarity, early versions of the Holy Scriptures, rare early chronicles, first editions of Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, and other curious and rare works in the various departments of literature, was sold in December. Among the works which produced the greatest competition, were:—"Breviarium Insignis ac Metropolitane Ecclesie Eboracensis;" "Parisiis, Francisco Regnault," an excessively rare volume of an impression of which no other copy is known to exist, is in beautiful condition, and in old binding; it possesses on the title the autograph of Henricus Comes Arundell—96*l*. Bible. 1. "'Cy Comence la Bible en fracoy's"—a very ancient Abridgement of the Scriptures into French, printed in Gothic letter. *Imprimée à Paris*, s. d.; 2. "La Nouvelle Danse Macabre des Hommes," 14 leaves, Gothic letter; Paris, Guiot, 1491; 3. "La Danse Macabre des Femmes," 1492; 4. "Les Trois Mors, et les Trois Vitz, avec le Débat du Corps et de l'Ame" (Et la Complainte de l'Ame damnée), Gothic letter, 1492, May 22; all contained in one volume, the leather sides impressed with blind tooling—131*l*. Chaucer (Geffrey) Workes.—1. "The Boke of Caunterbury Tales, diligently and truly corrected, and newly printed," woodcuts, black letter, very fine large copy (having on one side a shield of Chaucer's arms only); "at London, by me Richarde Pynson, fynished the yere of our Lorde God, 1526;" 2. "The Boke of Fame," with dyvers other

of his workes, "The Assemble of Foules," "Proverbes of Lydgale," &c.; woodcut in title, black letter, woodcuts, very fine copy; "at London, in Flete Strete, by Richarde Pynson," n. d.; 3. "The Boke of Troylus and Cresyde," newly printed by a trewe copye, woodcuts, black letter, woodcut on title, very large copy; at "London, by Richarde Pynson," n. d.; in one volume, exceedingly large copies, with uncut leaves throughout, original unpressed calf binding—185*l*. "The Booke of Common Prayer; the Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after the translation of the Great Bible;" black letter, 4to. By Robert Barker, anno 1604. "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English meetre by Sternhold, Whittingham, Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrue, with apt notes to sing them withall. By John Windet, for the assigns of Richd. Daye, 1598." Black letter. A folio edition of the "Liturgy, or Common Prayer," printed by Barker, 1604—130*l*. Gower.—This Book is intituled "Confessio Amantis,—that is to saye in Englyshe, 'The Confessyon of the Lover,' maad and compyled by Johan Gower, Squyer, borne in Wayls, in the tyme of Kyng Richard II." Printed by William Caxton, and edited by him (as he says in the "proheyme"). "I have ordeyned a table of all such hystories and fables, where and in what book and leef they stand in;" folio; 46*l*. (Lilly). Lyndewood.—"Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Angliæ, continens Constitutiones Provinciales XIV. Archiepisc. Cantuar. cum Summarils Guil. Lyndewode;" editio prima, unrecorded by Lowndes; a noble volume in folio, printed with Gothic type in double columns, capitals rubricated,

old oak covers, in its primitive covering of goatskin; sine loco, aut anno, aut typog. (circa 1485); an exceedingly rare book—20*l*. “*Missale ad Usum Celeberrime Ecclesie Eboracensis, Optimis Characteribus Recenter Impressum, Cura Pervigili Maximaque Lucubratione Mendis quampluribus Emendatum, Sumptibus et Expen- sis Johannis Gactrel,*” &c.; Olivier (Rouen, 1516); folio, black letter, with woodcuts, in the original oak covers; impressed sides. Printed by “M. P. Holivier;” a volume of the most extraordinary rarity; not more than three copies are known to exist—390*l*. “*Parkerus (Matt.) De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesie, et privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70* ;” a most rare volume—35 guineas. The total amount produced by the sale of this ancient family library was 2120*l*.

The books, though rare and valuable, were by no means the most valuable portion of the Saville library. The manuscripts were, many of them, of singular interest, and called forth great competition when offered for sale in February, 1861. Sixty-five volumes, many of them in a very dilapidated state, produced no less than 3019*l*. The following were the most interesting:—“*Henrici Huntingdonensis Historia Anglorum,*” manuscript on vellum, written in the reign of King Stephen, prior to his death, probably in 1147, as it does not contain the last six years of his reign—240*l*. Another copy of the same history written in the 14th century, and having a continuation to the year 1200—175*l*. A Norman-French Chronicle of English Affairs, in verse, written on vellum, prior to the year 1300—380*l*. “*Vita S. Augustini,*” followed by

“*Ven. Bedæ Vita S. Cuthberti, Vita S. Columbi, Vitæ S. Oswaldi, S. Aidani et S. Edwardi Confessoris,*” manuscript on vellum, written about 1160, imperfect—110*l*. “*Folcardi Monachi Vita et Miracula S. Joannis de Beverley,*” manuscript of the 14th century, on vellum—81*l*. “*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Spiritualium et Temporalium Angliæ, temp. Edwardi I. (1292-93),*” an official document, as by it not only were the Papal but also the King’s taxes collected throughout all England. This copy is very curious, as it fixes the value of the various livings at about one-third more than that published by the Record Commission for a similar record existing in the British Museum—90*l*. “*Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica,*” written in the 10th century on vellum, for the priory of Kirkham, Yorkshire—100*l*. “*Norman-French Chansons,*” written before 1300, and formerly belonging to Sir William de Morley (with his autograph)—150*l*. “*Charlemagne,*” a poetical romance, in Norman-French (the famous *Aspremont*), two copies, both written about 1300, but presenting considerable variations in the readings—each 100*l*. A curious volume of English poetry and prose, including verses by William Lichfield, Parson of All Hallows, who died in 1447, Chaucer, Lydgate, &c.—88*l*.

20. **BOILER EXPLOSION IN HETTON COLLIERY.—23 LIVES LOST.**—An explosion of a very serious character occurred in the Hetton pit, in the Wear coalfield. The working had been discontinued for a few days, while some repairs were executed, and the furnaces were extinguished. On the 20th it was again put in work, and the pitmen, about 200 in number, resumed

their ordinary occupations without experiencing any inconvenience. They left off work in the evening, and a number of "stonemen," or masons, descended for the purpose of repairing the road and rolley ways in the pit. About 9 o'clock there was a terrific explosion. The men below do not appear to have been struck down instantaneously, for a number of them found their way to a return shaft, though some of them dropped by the way. Arrived at the shaft, they signalled to the people above; but the state of the shaft and machinery was such that no assistance could be given to them: they were therefore compelled to an anxious delay of six or seven hours before they could be brought up to the surface. When the pit could be entered, it was found that the explosion had occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of the boilers; indeed, the ignition of the gas had probably taken place in the flue itself. At this spot everything was "blown to bits;" the brickwork of the flues was destroyed, and all the woodwork and partitions in a direction *from* the furnaces blown away. It is, however, a question on which the men of science examined differ, whether the fatal gases were generated in the mine and ignited in their passage through the furnace, or were generated and exploded in the furnace itself. 23 men were found to have perished. A part had apparently been struck down at once, for their corpses were fearfully mutilated; others had perished by the after-damp. A number of horses and ponies used in working the mine also perished.

20. BURGLARY AND VIOLENCE.

—At the York Assizes, John Kenworthy, aged 25, was indicted for cutting and wounding Stephen Lup-

ton, at Leeds, on the 8th of October last, with intent to murder him.

It appeared that the prosecutor is a grocer and drug-dealer, carrying on business at New Wortley, near Leeds. He lived alone at his place of business, and occasionally had a charwoman, the prisoner's wife, to clean up his house. She was perfectly aware of his habits; that he dwelt alone in the house, and that he received a considerable amount of money from his customers on Saturdays. On Saturday night, the 6th of October, while the prisoner's wife was still at the prosecutor's house, the prisoner called for her. He wore a crape hatband round his hat. The prosecutor knew him well. On the following day the prosecutor gave his brother 20*l.* which he had received at his shop, and retired to rest as usual about 11 o'clock, no one else being in the house. He was awoke at a little before 5 o'clock next morning by a loud knocking at his house door. The prosecutor opened the window of his room. It was the prisoner who had knocked; he wore a coat buttoned to the neck, and a hat with crape on it. He asked for some castor-oil. The prosecutor put on a portion of his dress, came down stairs with a lighted candle in his hand, and opened his house door, and the prisoner entered a small back parlour communicating with the shop. After the oil was supplied to him he—standing with his back to the fire in the little parlour—inquired for several other articles, and lastly, what they all came to? The prosecutor turned round to the chair on which the articles had been placed, in order to reckon the amount, and while standing there he received a blow with some heavy instrument on

the head, which knocked him down and put out the light. He was stunned by this blow, but was not rendered insensible, and he immediately attempted to get up, when he received another blow on the head. After this blow he was not conscious of other injuries he received, but he still endeavoured to get up, and caught hold of the prisoner and grappled with him, and both went down. They struggled together all round the room, sometimes one being uppermost, and sometimes the other, till at length they got to the foot of the stairs. There the prosecutor began to feel weak from loss of blood, and he shouted out "Murder!" and the name of Mrs. Horner, his next-door neighbour. The prisoner then covered his mouth with his hand to stop his cries, and the prosecutor bit his finger or thumb, and in the course of this struggle the prosecutor was himself bitten on the nose by the prisoner. The prosecutor then gave over struggling, and the prisoner ran up the stairs and into the prosecutor's bed-room, and was heard by him stamping about the room. The prosecutor contrived to crawl into his shop on his hands and knees, and to his shop door, which he tried to open, but he could not undo the bolts; and, fearing to go back into the sitting-room, he went down into the cellar under the shop, which was used as a warehouse, and contrived to open the cellar-flap door, out of which he got into Cross-street. On coming into the light, for it was just break of day, he found himself covered with blood. Mrs. Horner had heard the scuffle and ran into the street in time to recognize the assailant as he was leaving the house. She assisted Mr. Lupton into his

house. On going up stairs to his bed-room, the bed was found to be turned over, and the room ransacked to find money or valuables. On the floor of the bed-room was found an old hat with a hatband round it, which did not belong to the prosecutor. On being examined, it was ascertained that the prosecutor had five scalp wounds on his head. Three of these appeared to have been inflicted by a heavy instrument, and the skull was fractured by one blow. A heavy blow from a hatchet such as was found under a chair would be likely to cause such wounds. There were other wounds on the head and a stab in the back affecting the vertebræ. An opposite neighbour who was aroused by the noise saw the prisoner leave the house; within half-an-hour of this time he was seen at Beeston Rhoyds, a village about a mile and a quarter from New Wortley, where his mother lived, going towards her house, and then had on a cap; and it was observed by one witness that there was a mark of blood on the left knee of a pair of black trousers that he wore. He wore a coat buttoned up to the neck. A step-brother at his mother's house was awoke by him a little before 6 in the morning, asking him to lend him his coat. At that time the prisoner was in his mother's room. At 7 o'clock the prisoner was taken into custody at his own house. It was discovered that his wife had pawned a pair of black trousers, and the left knee of those trousers was found to be smeared with blood. On examining his fireplace a quantity of ashes, the remains of burnt calico, were found. A waistcoat was found by the police marked with stains of blood, and that waistcoat was

proved by the tailor who made it to have been made for the prisoner six days before. The hatchet found in the prosecutor's house was proved to belong to the prisoner's employer. Under a mat close to where he stood at the police-office a pocket-knife was found open, the blade much bent and marked with blood. The prisoner had a wound of a bite on his thumb. He was taken into the presence of the prosecutor, who said as soon as he saw him, "That is the man." The prosecutor's life was in great danger for about three weeks. On the part of the prosecution it was suggested that the motive for this desperate outrage was the expectation of plunder; that the savageness of the attack was in order to murder, to prevent certain identification.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of intending to do grievous bodily harm. This verdict created surprise in the court.

The Judge commented on the enormity of the crime, and gave sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude.

25. FATAL FIRE AT WHITE-CHAPEL.—A fire, attended with the loss of three lives, occurred on the premises of Mr. Hopps, Back Church-lane, Whitechapel. A police constable, in passing the premises, noticed smoke issuing from the lower part. He raised an alarm, and managed, with much difficulty, to awaken the inmates. Mr. Hopps, his wife, and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbet, escaped by means of a ladder from the first floor. The fire-escape having arrived, some person imprudently broke open the street-door, thus driving the flames completely through the house, which prevented Wood from entering.

The father and mother were almost frantic, knowing that the three children were in the second-floor back room, and could not be approached. As soon as the fire was subdued, firemen Yelland and Ford went in search of the missing bodies, and found Sarah Hopps, 12, Elizabeth Hopps, 8, and Henry Hopps, 6, burned to a cinder.

THE COLD CHRISTMAS.—The admirers of "real Christmas weather" will never wish for such another example of it as was afforded by this Christmas of 1860. The cold set in with great intensity during the previous week, and several very heavy falls of snow covered the landscape with its snowy mantle, which lay undisturbed for several weeks. The north and the south appear to have had the deepest deposit. In Scotland the drifts covered up the roads and the railways, to the serious interruption of traffic. In Hampshire the fall was greater than has been known for many years. The numerous lines which converge near Bishopstoke were choked with snow of a depth varying from 3 ft. to 5 ft., and progress could only be made by the aid of numerous gangs of men who dug a passage before the trains. One train, which was due at the Waterloo Station at 10.5 on Wednesday night, did not arrive until 7.25 on Thursday morning. The ornamental waters of the London parks, and the ponds throughout the country, were covered with ice, and the sports of skaters and sliders commenced.

The official accounts of the weather will be found in another paragraph; but the newspapers published numerous letters from private persons, of whom the Astrono-

mer Royal takes no account; and a gleaning from their correspondence will preserve some interesting particulars. The morning of Monday, the 24th, had been decidedly frosty; but towards the evening the cold became intense, and Christmas Eve was the coldest night, and Christmas Day the coldest day, recorded for fifty years. Mr. Lowe, of the Nottingham Observatory, sends "a report of perhaps the most extraordinary cold ever known in England—exceeding every record but one, and that record is generally thought to be erroneous, and, indeed, thought to be a degree of cold impossible in England. This morning (Christmas Day) the temperature at four feet above the ground was 8 deg. *below zero*, and on the grass 18·8 deg. *below zero*, or 45·8 deg. of frost." The Rev. Mr. Cross, of Brigg, in Lincolnshire, recorded —11 deg. under a shed, and —12·9 on grass. At Wallingford the thermometer stood at zero at 7.50 A.M. At Cheadle, in Staffordshire, a thermometer registered 15 deg. *below zero*; at Penicuik, near Edinburgh, 14 deg. *below zero*.

The ice in the Parks became so thick as to put danger out of the question, and the surface was crowded with persons who enjoyed their sports with intense eagerness. Of late years, the favourite time for this exercise has been the night; and by the clear light of the moon torch-races, quadrilles, and "ice-railway trains" were executed with great effect. The trees were illuminated by paper lanterns, fires blazed on the ice, and fire-works sparkled and exploded in all directions. Unfortunately, as the frost continued, crowds of "roughs" found their way to the

Serpentine and other frozen waters, whose reckless behaviour spoiled the harmless amusements of the well-disposed, and rendered the night sports dangerous and blackguardly. Great masses of ice or frozen snow floated on the bosom of the Thames in long lines, causing a loud roaring noise as they ground together. At low water, when the masses were aground, it was possible to pass across the river by leaping from berg to berg; and where weirs or bridges, or other obstructions, prevented a free current, similar accumulations took place; but the Thames was nowhere frozen over. All traffic, whether by steam-boats or barges, was stopped.

In the country districts the canals were frozen up: large masses of ice choked the estuaries and rendered navigation dangerous. The Severn and the Avon were completely frozen up; the former above Worcester, and the latter throughout its whole course through Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. The rivers, owing to the previous wet weather and the thaw, had flooded the adjacent country to a great extent; the shallow waters were now frozen, and were converted into immense fields of ice. In Essex all the marsh-lands in the neighbourhood of London were thus glazed over. Everywhere the freezing of the water-pipes occasioned the greatest inconvenience. In the lake district the cold was most severe. Derwentwater was frozen over, presenting a beautiful oval floor of ice, three miles and a half long by two miles wide. At Berwick a most distressing incident is recorded. Five industrious men put out to sea to fish. When they attempted to re-enter the Tweed the

immense floating masses of ice, borne along by the strong current—for Tweed was in flood—barred their passage. A dense fog prevented the people on shore, who heard their cries, from perceiving their position. In this frightful state they drifted about from 8 P.M. to midnight. Then their cries were heard no more. At daylight the boat was picked up in a sinking state—but the poor fishermen were gone.

Numerous unfortunate persons, in various parts of the country, are recorded to have been frozen to death. Immense flocks of birds were witnessed in flight—particularly of larks and red-wings; and in some places died by thousands of cold and exhaustion.

The greatest cold on the celebrated "Murphy's Day," in January, 1838, nowhere exceeded -3° .

27. THE PEACE WITH CHINA.—The Lord Mayor received the following satisfactory information of the conclusion of peace with China from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and according to ancient custom a copy was posted on the Mansion House for the information of the London merchants:—

Foreign Office, Dec. 27, 1860.

MR LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint you that Mr. Loch, private secretary to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, arrived at the Foreign Office this evening at 7 o'clock, with despatches from his lordship, enclosing a Convention, putting an end to hostilities with China, signed on the 24th of October last, by his lordship with the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

At an early hour the next morning the Park and Tower guns fired the usual salute.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT DUBLIN.—A strange tale comes from Dublin. "On Thursday a person in the garb of a gentleman called at the establishment of Messrs. Hyam and Co., Dame-street, clothiers, and gave orders for the supply of a large quantity of ready-made clothing, which he ordered to be sent to his hotel. He paid 5s. as a deposit for the *bonâ fide* character of his order, and left Mr. Hyam's establishment. The goods were duly forwarded by a porter named Mulholland. This porter, while conveying the goods to their destination, was met by a young man of dark complexion, and apparently of about 20 years of age. He came up to Mulholland, assuming the aspect and using the terms of a person greatly disappointed and highly indignant, and said to him, 'You are fully an hour late; Mr. Anson is gone; come with me to the office and I will pay you.' This dark-visaged man conducted the porter with his load over one of the bridges to the north side of the river, and then on through Queen-street to Black-hall-parade. He took the porter, still bearing his load, up a lane to the rear of the houses in this locality, and then, drawing a key from his pocket, he opened the gate of a stable on which was posted a bill, 'To be let.' Mulholland asked his dark-visaged guide, 'Was he to follow him into the stable?' The reply was in the affirmative. Mulholland observed him fumbling apparently for something in his pockets, and, thinking that the man was looking for the means of lighting a candle, inquired if it was a match was

wanted? The stranger replied 'Yes,' and while Mulholland was searching in his pocket for a match, drew a pistol from his vest, and fired it into the porter's face. The weapon, which was loaded with a conical bullet, exploded so near the person of the intended victim that it singed his hair, and the ball passed through the cartilage of his nose, and lodged in the plastered wall of the stable. Mulholland, on being shot, fell to the ground, and on his attempting to rise he was grappled by the assassin, who attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued, Mulholland got the fellow's finger in his mouth and bit it severely, and then called out loudly for help from the police. The assassin, fearing detection, made off, possibly overhearing the approaching steps of some constables who came up speedily on hearing the outcry. Mulholland was conveyed to the Richmond hospital. In the stable to which Mulholland had been inveigled, when light was obtained, it was at once perceived by the constables for what terrible purposes this stable had been taken at rent, a week ago, by the assassin and his associates, who are supposed to have come over here from England. At one side of the stable, near to the wall, a grave was recently dug; the shovel and pickaxe which had been used for providing a grave for a man yet living remained on the margin of the excavation, which was about six and a half feet in length, five feet in depth, and about four feet in width. The arrangements for the 'burial' of the victim or victims, as the case might be, seemed to be tolerably perfect. The large stones were carefully put aside to serve as an upper covering to renew the pavement of the stable,

and thus baffle suspicion and prevent detection; and doubtless, the poor porter, whose body was destined to occupy that pit, would, in all probability, be supposed to have absconded with the money paid to him for the goods intrusted to him for delivery. The pistol with which the intended murder was to have been accomplished lay upon the ground, near the stable door."

The Dublin police immediately recognised in the description of the villain a youth of respectable connections, but irregular habits. He was traced without difficulty, and arrested. His behaviour was as singular as his meditated crime. When put on his trial he pleaded *Guilty*; his friends intending to apply for a mitigation of punishment on the ground of insanity.

29. LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CASED LINE - OF - BATTLE SHIP, "WARRIOR."—There was launched to-day, from the yard of the Thames Iron Ship-building Company, a fighting ship, which for size and armament, offensive and defensive, surpasses any engine of war that has as yet floated on the seas. Should the *Warrior*, and her sister-ship the *Black Prince*, constructing on the Clyde, prove as adapted for maritime warfare as their designers anticipate, the whole naval system of England will be changed, and vessels carrying a few enormous guns and clad in impenetrable armour will supersede our noble two and three-deckers, built with so much science and at so great expense.

The first suggestion of ships to be covered with plates of mail, and armed with guns of the most formidable power, is claimed by the Americans, by whom some experiments were tried at the public expense. The Emperor of the

French, whose skill in the science of gunnery is well known, ordered six floating batteries cased in iron during the Russian war; and on his recommendation our Government ordered four similar vessels to be constructed. The French, having the start, brought their vessels into play against the fortress of Kinburn with complete success. Our vessels were not finished before the close of the war, one was burnt on the stocks, and the others, rotten in their timbers, have since been used only as experimental targets. These trials have proved the excellence of iron armour-plates for resistance—if not absolute impenetrability—to shot. In the meanwhile, our Government were urged to adopt the scheme of steam rams, or vessels of great size, propelled at a great velocity, and made of immense solidity at the prow; which being impelled stem foremost upon a hostile vessel should drive her under water by sheer force and weight of collision,—crush and sink her by the blow. A vessel of such powers was ordered to be built by contract, at Blackwall. The French, however, had already made another step in advance; had launched two ships of war—called frigates—adapted equally for steaming or sailing, coated with plates of iron, and armed with batteries of tremendous power. One of these, the *Normandie*, was said to be a failure, inasmuch as her power of flotation was very deficient: of the other—the *Gloire*—the accounts were so favourable, that the design of a steam-ram was laid aside and the *Warrior* was ordered to be completed as an iron-cased frigate. The *Warrior* is 380 feet in length; 58 feet in extreme breadth; 41 feet 6 inches

in depth: her tonnage—builders' measure—6177 tons; and the total with her engines 9000 tons; her engines of 1200 horse-power. Her lines are designed for speed, and it is calculated she will steam over 14 knots an hour. Her method of construction is new. Instead of a keel, there is an immense girder of wrought scrap-iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. To this are bolted the massive ribs—beams an inch thick, but several feet in depth, placed (except where spaces are necessary for portholes) 22 inches apart. The main deck and upper deck are of wrought-iron, cased with wood, carried on wrought-iron beams, to which the ribs, &c., are all bolted as one piece. The ship is first built complete as an ordinary steam-vessel, with plates of wrought-iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick under the bottom, 1 inch up to the spar deck. This forms, as it were, an inner skin or lining. From 5 feet below the water-line, up to the spar deck, comes the great armour of teak and iron over all. This is formed of a double casing of the hardest teak, 18 inches thick, with the beams laid at right angles to one another; and over these, plates of wrought-iron $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. This monstrous armour does not, however, extend the whole length of the vessel—only the centre or fighting part of the vessel, 220 feet in length, is thus protected. The bow and stern portions are formed of plates of the thickness ordinarily used for first-rate steam-vessels. By this arrangement, a great saving of weight is effected, and in those parts where lightness and buoyancy are most desirable. But as it is possible that the vessel might be sometimes used as a "ram"—and it has been argued

that such is her strength, speed and momentum, that she could run down, crush, and sink a fleet of line-of-battle-ships in succession—the fore part is strengthened by no less than eight iron decks, with supports and diagonal braces innumerable. The nose or beak of the ship is adapted for this terrible impact, being one immense slab of wrought-iron, 80 feet long, 10 inches thick, and weighing nearly 20 tons. Even this forging is exceeded by the mass of hammered iron, without flaw, through which the screw works at the stern, and which weighs 40 tons. The length of the ship is divided into numerous water-tight compartments, of which the bulk-heads separating the fore and aft divisions—the only part where danger is to be apprehended—from the fighting hull, are built of iron plates and teak of the same thickness as the ship's sides; so that were they riddled by shot, or knocked away altogether, the main body of the hull would remain complete and impenetrable as ever. Within the sides of the vessel are two longitudinal bulk-heads, the spaces between which and the sides are galleries for communication. These afford the means of stopping any shot-holes, should any chance to be made, and being divided into compartments, would confine any leakage within a small space. The *Warrior* can carry in her bunkers fuel for $6\frac{1}{2}$ days' full steaming; but with a little extra stowage, would leave port with coal sufficient for nine days. But she will not, of course, depend upon her engines. She will have masts and yards of iron tubing, and will carry a large expanse of canvas.

The armament of the *Warrior* will be carried upon two decks,

as in a double-banked frigate. As at present arranged, it will consist of thirty-six 68-pounders, 95 cwt. guns, on the main deck, ten Armstrong 70-pounders on the upper deck, and two Armstrong 100-pounders on pivots—in all forty-eight guns. But probably the smooth-bore guns of the old fashion will be speedily superseded by Armstrongs or Whitworths, or whatever more powerful engine of offence science may devise. These guns will be worked on a new description of carriages, combining the two advantages of the slide and the pivot; the main deck port sills will be 8 feet 6 inches from the water—those of the *Gloire* are but 5 feet 9 inches.

Experiments have shown, that although it is possible, with bolts of cold wrought-iron faced with steel, to perforate $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch plates of iron, or to crush them in upon their backings, yet for all practical purposes the armour of the *Warrior* is likely to prove impenetrable. To produce penetration, the bolts must be fired from a very short distance, and the impact must be in a straight line, otherwise the shot will glance off. The great speed and command of motion derivable from steam, should prevent either of these conditions. Hammered round shot at short range merely indent $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron plates—cast-iron round shot are broken to fragments. Plates have been broken in when struck many times near the same spot; but this is a contingency most unlikely to occur to a man-of-war in action.

Besides the great advantage to be derived from the offensive powers of a ship clad in iron armour, the advances in the science of destructives have rendered im-

penetrability a necessity. Shells are now known of such terrible powers that a fleet of wooden line-of-battle ships would be blown to pieces or burnt to ashes in half an hour. It would be more proper perhaps to say "fleets;" for two hostile armaments, using these missiles against each other, would speedily effect mutual destruction. Some of these shells (Armstrong's is one) are of such size, and filled with explosive mixtures of such power, that when they burst into regulated fragments each piece has the momentum of an original shot. Others are filled with a fearful liquid, which ignites on contact with the air, and cannot be extinguished by water. Others are discharged filled with molten iron, which spreads and lodges in the *penetralia* of the enemy's ship, and sets fire to everything with which it comes in contact. These shells, moreover, are discharged from the new guns, and have a range and penetration proportionate to their weight. It had, therefore, become necessary that the old wooden ships should be covered with a sheathing of iron such as would prevent these terrible missiles from penetrating. Since, therefore, an alteration was unavoidable, it was wisely done by our Government to try the practicability of a new system—one that should combine the qualities of impenetrable defence, irresistible powers of offence, great speed, and good sea-going capacity. Opinions are much divided as to the effects of the change upon the maritime supremacy of this country; but since the essential conditions of the new system are iron and coal, and this is pre-eminently the land of iron and coal, it would not seem that the alteration can finally de-

tract from that superiority on the seas, which we have so long possessed over all other nations.

ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.—The tremendous weapons referred to in the account of the *Warrior*—the cannon of Sir William Armstrong and of Mr. Whitworth—should have some explanation. The gun invented by the former has been adopted by the British Government, and factories have been built and machinery set up for their manufacture, at very great cost. The gun of Mr. Whitworth has not, as yet, gone beyond the experimental stage; but the result of the trials has been to show that it is a weapon of wonderful range and accuracy.

The cannon of each of these inventors is so essentially different in its principles, that, except that they are both rifled guns, and both breech-loaders, there is no point of similarity between them. The Armstrong is made of coils of wrought iron joined into one tube; the pitch of its rifling is one turn in 10 feet, and its rifling itself is 38 fine sharp grooves. The breech is formed by a long chamber fitting on to the end of the gun, *into* which works a powerful hollow screw, which, when screwed up, jams the breech-piece, which is dropped before it, into the end of the tube, and so makes the perfect gun. The conical shot is compound,—that is, coated at the shoulder and base with rings of lead, to enable the soft metal to take the rifling.

The Whitworth gun, as distinguished from the Armstrong, is bored from one solid cylinder of homogeneous iron. There is no rifling, as is generally understood by the term, in the bore, which is a plain hexagon, making a com-

plete turn, in lengths varying with the diameter of the gun. All the guns above 18-pounders are hooped round with rings of iron forced on by hydraulic pressure—an additional strength which is apparently not required, and which in weight gives the Armstrong guns of the same calibres a most important advantage. The breech-loading arrangement is a hinge at the end of the gun supporting a hoop of iron, in which is the breech or cap which screws on to the end of the piece. The shot is of cast iron, and in form precisely like a nine-pin, with its thickest part at the middle pared off to fit with mechanical precision the hexagonal sides of the bore. Thus the projectile has a bearing surface on the whole of the barrel, and runs freely in or out of the gun, so that in case of an enemy's shot striking the breech and jamming the screw, or other injury to it, the gun could be used as a muzzle-loader with the same facility as an ordinary smooth-bore field-piece. This is not the case with the Armstrong, anything happening to the arrangement of the breech at once rendering the gun useless till another breech is fitted on at the factories at Elswick or Woolwich. With the Whitworth gun there is no chamber for the reception of shot and powder, and no rings—an advantage of the utmost importance. The Armstrong chamber adds to the length of the gun, without being rifled or assisting in impelling the shot in any way. With the Whitworth the gun is rifled throughout its entire length from end to end, and every inch is used to aid the flight and give rotation to the projectile. From the chamber in the Armstrong being of a certain size, it

follows that only shot of a certain length can be used. In the Whitworth, on the contrary, it is contended that shots of any length, or a charge of powder of any strength, can be used indifferently: or any number of shots can be placed one over another. Thus a 12-pounder can be used to fire a 12 lb. bolt at a long range; the bolt may be doubled in length and made a 24-pounder at medium range; or three or four 12-pounders may be placed one over the other, as in the old "double-shotted" guns.

The Armstrong gun has been subjected to many trials. The 12-pounder field gun, adopted for the service, and which has acted with such terrible effect on the Tartar troops, at 7 degrees of elevation carried its shots 2500 yards; at 8 degrees, 2795 yards, and at 9 degrees, upwards of 3000 yards; with such accuracy of aim that every shot but 4 out of 40 would have struck a target 9 feet square. The charge of powder is 1½ lbs.; the weight of the gun 8 cwt. The Armstrong 100-pounder weighs 70 cwt. The longest range obtained by the Armstrong is something over 9000 yards, with a 32 lb. bolt, and 6 lbs. of powder. Such is the facility with which it can be handled that the 12-pounder, with trained men, can be discharged three times in 95 seconds.

The quality in which the Armstrong excels all its competitors is that it can be used as readily for throwing shell as shot. The shell is a terrible missile. By an arrangement in its construction it bursts into any number of pieces of any regulated size; and in experiments it has been no uncommon thing to find that one shell

will strike 100 holes in a column of targets at 3000 yards— $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

In February last the Whitworth gun was tried on the sands at Southport, Lancashire. The range marked out exceeded $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but even this was insufficient for the carrying powers of the gun; for one shot fell in the sea far beyond that limit. The guns experimented with were a 3-pounder, a 12-pounder, and an 80-pounder. The 3-pounder, with an elevation of 35 degrees, attained a maximum range of 9688 yards; at 20 degrees, 7073 yards; at 10 degrees, 4281 yards—or $5\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles! Nor was the accuracy less marvellous than the range—at 9580 yards the average lateral deviation was not quite 20 yards, at 9015 only 11 yards, at 6793 yards only $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards, at 1579 yards (not quite a mile) only 18 inches! The 12-pounder attained an average maximum range of 4027 yards with an elevation of 10 degrees, and the shot deviated from a straight line, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. At 3049 yards the average deviation was only 5-100ths of a yard. The 80-pounder was mounted on a carriage not suited for accurate experiments, and therefore was not strictly tested. The results of occasional shots, however, were astonishing. It threw its bolts with an elevation of 7 degrees, 3500 yards, with a lateral deviation of only from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The charges of powder with which these great results are accomplished are surpassingly small. The charge for the 3-pounder is 8 ounces, for the 12-pounder 1 lb. 5 oz., and for the 80-pounder 12 lbs.

The result of these experiments seems to be that the Whitworth

exceeds the Armstrong in range, but does not equal it in accuracy. The Whitworth 3-pounder is 6 feet in length, and weighs 208 lbs., with a bore of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The 80-pounder is 9 ft. 10 in. long, weighs 4 tons, and its bore 5 inches. The 12-pounder is 7 ft. 9 in. in length, weighs 8 cwt., and its bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The rate of discount fixed by the Directors on the 24th May (4 per cent.) remained unaltered to the 8th November, when it was raised to $4\frac{1}{2}$. As Consols were at the very fair price of $93\frac{1}{2}$, the cause had to be looked for elsewhere, and was readily found in the astonishing decrease of the bullion in the Bank of France. The account showed a net withdrawal within the current year of 8,600,000*l.*, or from 26,000,000*l.* to 17,400,000*l.* This defect caused a great efflux of gold to Paris, and in consequence, on the 13th November, the Bank rate was advanced to 5 per cent. and on the 15th to 6 per cent., The demand for bullion for export was the natural course of trade in the precious metals, and therefore caused no panic and little distress in English commercial circles. On the 21st November a rather singular transaction was completed between the Banks of England and France, by which the former purchased 2,000,000*l.* of silver from the latter for gold. As this transaction was merely for the purpose of maintaining a course of action on the part of the French Bank, severely condemned by our authorities as irregular and unphilosophical, the whole benefit of the transaction resulted to the English firm. And it appeared that the *scavans* were correct, for the gold sent out by one channel flowed

back by another, and on the 29th our Bank reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. Consols, throughout these fluctuations of discount, maintained an even price—between 93 and 93½.

These oscillations in the value of money, accompanied by such steadiness in the price of the public funds, was held to indicate that the trade and commerce of the country were legitimate, and conducted, speaking generally, on a sound basis of capital and prudence. One remarkable exception from this rule is to be found in the gigantic failures in the leather trade. The firms of Streatfeild and Co., Laurence, Mortimore and Co., held the very highest position in the rank of merchants—even the Bank of England had no suspicion of the rottenness of their credit. Their business transactions were immense; they were connected with numerous houses in town and country; and their drafts on their correspondents were eagerly competed for by all the discount establishments. Suddenly, all this credit collapsed, and with the great houses fell all their adjuncts. Streatfeild and Co. stopped with 750,000*l.* of indebtedness; Laurence, Mortimore and Co. with upwards of 300,000*l.*; J. H. Smith and Co. 168,000*l.*; Smith and Patient, 207,000; T. H. Mortimore, 95,000*l.*; Gibson and Co., 150,000*l.* The *large* failures in the leather trade amounted in all to upwards of two millions and a-half. Besides these, the principal failures were those of Messrs. Davies and Co., bankers, of Shore-ditch, 140,000*l.*; and several contractors, whose stoppage was brought about partly by the long protracted strike of the builders last year, and partly by the great

rise in the price of all building materials.

THE WEATHER OF THE QUARTER.—The weather of the Autumn Quarter was unusually cold, and from the 8th December, intense. About the middle of October the temperature of the air fell below the average, and throughout November was not less than 3° in defect. In the beginning of December, on the other hand, there was a considerable access of warmth, the air being on the 5th and 6th 9° above the average. This made the intense cold of the latter part of the month more severely felt. From the 18th to the 23rd the cold was from 7° to 10° below. Christmas Eve and Christmas Day were accompanied by the most intense cold experienced for very many years. The 24th was no less than 15°, and the 25th 16° below the average; and again on the 29th 14° in defect.

The cold of this memorable Christmas Day was not, however, equally intense in all parts:—the temperature, indeed, varied in a very remarkable manner. The temperature of the south coast was between 17° and 20°; gradually decreased to 6°, 7°, and 8°, in the latitude of 51½°, and to 0° (zero) in lat. 51° 50'; was between 0° and 3° between the parallels of 52° and 54°; at Nottingham, the lowest reading was noted as 8°; and above the parallel 54°, the readings gradually increased from 0° to 12°.

The following were the readings marked at stations in the neighbourhood of London;—Lewisham, 7° 5; Royal Observatory, 8°; Regent's Park, 10° 9; St. John's Wood, 11°; Leyton, 1° 3. At Brighton, 3°; Oxford, 1°; Great Berkhamstead, 5°; Royston, 1° 1;

Gloucester, 1°; Lampeter, 5° 4'; Norwich, 1°; Derby, 2°; Holkham, 0° 0'; Nottingham —8°; Manchester, —3°; Liverpool, 16°; Wakefield, —2°; York, —4°; Bywell, 3° 5'. The following places escaped the bitterness of the frost, their readings being, Guernsey, 30°; Helstone, 32°; Truro, 26°; Ventnor, 24°; Isle of Man, 34°; from Scarborough, 16°, along the east coast to Edinburgh, the general temperature was 16°.

The general temperature of the sea was 44°.

The condition of the atmosphere in Ireland seems to have been the exact reverse of that of England. It began to *thaw* on Christmas Day, and the thermometer, on subsequent days, averaged 36° to 38° at night, and 40° in the day-time.

The mean temperature of the whole month of December was, nevertheless, higher than that of December, 1846.

The atmospheric pressure in December was less than that in any December for 20 years.

The fall of rain, so excessive in all the other Quarters, was slightly in defect in this. In the whole year the rain-fall amounted to 32 inches. This is less than fell in 1821, 1824, and 1852; (34·5, 36·3, 34·2), but greater than in any other year since 1815. In particular localities the rain fall was amazing. 54 inches fell at Lampeter; 50·7 in. at Truro; 48 in. at Guernsey; 50 in. at Barnstable; 50·4 in. at Stonyhurst; 49·7 in. at Broughton in Furness; at the Royal Observatory, 32 inches.

Notwithstanding this prodigious excess of cold and wet, the population appears to have been not only more prosperous but more healthy than usual; the deaths of the year were below the average;

the marriages increased; births slightly increased: 683,430 children were registered in the year, or 3·418 to every 100 persons. Taking one day with another throughout the year, 1867 children were born daily. 422,500 persons, or 2·113 per 100 died within the year. The natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 1860 was, therefore, 260,930 souls; or 713 daily. If the natural increase of Scotland and Ireland is in the same proportion, the daily additions to the population of the British Islands will be 1069.

The price of provisions in the Autumn Quarter was as follows:—wheat, 56s. 9d. per qr., or 31 per cent. higher than in the autumn of 1859; beef about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. lower; potatoes, owing to a partial failure in the crop, rose to a price which must have proved very distressing to the working classes. In the autumn of 1858 they were at 87s. 6d. per ton; in 1859, 102s. 6d.; and in 1860, 122s. 6d.

Notwithstanding this serious increase in the price of provisions, such was the activity of our manufactures and commerce, that not only did the marriages increase and the deaths decrease (two accidents of life which seem to act in correspondence to material prosperity), but pauperism steadily decreased. In the last quarter of 1858, the number of paupers receiving relief was 826,655; in 1859, 793,391; and in 1860, 788,838.

The combined effect of material prosperity and the application of sanitary science has been shown in a remarkable manner. The decline in the rate of mortality in the town and in the country districts has been singularly unequal;

for, whereas the decrease in the former rate has been from 25 to 23 per 1000; in the latter it has been only from 19 to 18. As the average of deaths to population for the last ten years was 22 per 1000, and in 1860, 21 per 1000, and the Boards of Health have been more effective in the city than in the country parishes, it may be said that sanitary science has saved one person in every 1000 from unnecessary death.

Summary of the Number of Persons killed and injured from all causes on all the Railways open for traffic in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1860.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	30	479
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	15	18
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	17	47
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	104	21
Other persons crossing at level crossings	26	1
Trespassers	53	9
Suicides	3	—
Miscellaneous	7	5
Total from all causes	255	580
		Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1860		10,158
Ditto on 31st December, 1859		10,001
Increase of mileage during the year		157
Collisions between passenger trains	12	
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains, or engines	33	
Passenger trains running into sidings, or off their proper line, through points being wrong	2	
Passenger trains, or portions of trains getting off the rails	11	
Axles, or wheels, or machinery of engines attached to passenger trains breaking or getting out of order	3	
Tyres of engines or carriages of passenger trains breaking	3	
Springs or couplings breaking	1	
Bursting of boilers of engines of passenger trains	—	
Trains running into stations at too great speed	1	
Trains coming into collision with gates or carts at level crossings	2	
Total accidents to passenger trains	—	68
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains		6
Total to all trains		74

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TREATIES.

I. INTERNATIONAL.

II. FOREIGN.

I. INTERNATIONAL.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE
NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY OF
COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

No. 1. *Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received December 24.)

Paris, December 23, 1859.

My Lord,—Your Lordship has no doubt been informed that confidential communications have been going on for some weeks past between Mr. Cobden, on the one hand, and M. Rouher, the Minister of Commerce, on the other, having for their object, with regard to exports from Great Britain, the suppression of the prohibitive system of commerce which prevails in France in respect to certain articles of British production and manufacture, as also a modification of the Tariff in regard to others; and with regard to exports from France, the admission into the United Kingdom of various articles of French manufacture free of duty, and the reduction of other duties now levied on French productions.

Count Walewski having requested to see me, I waited upon his Excellency yesterday, when he

informed me that he had had a long conversation with Mr. Cobden, which might lead to very important results, if, as he had reason to believe, Mr. Cobden had the countenance of Her Majesty's Government. I should see, however, from the sequel of what he had to say to me, that before going any further, it was absolutely necessary for him to know accurately the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government. The matter might shortly be stated thus.

Mr. Cobden was of opinion that Her Majesty's Government might not be indisposed to conclude a Commercial Treaty with the French Government on the following bases:—

The prohibition in France of all British productions to be abolished from the 1st of July, 1861, and to be replaced by an *ad valorem* duty not to exceed 30 per cent. Count Walewski was at pains to explain that many articles would be admitted at a less duty than 30 per cent., for which a specifying tariff would be framed. He said further, that

the French Government were bound by a public declaration made two years ago to continue the present prohibitive system until the 1st July, 1861.

British coal imported overland to be admitted at the same rate of duties as Belgian coal. Seaborne coals to be subjected to the present duty for five years, when they would be assimilated to coal introduced overland.

The duty on iron to be fixed at a maximum of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on linen and articles of that nature to be reduced from 30 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On the other hand, the British Government to engage to admit all articles of Parisian manufacture, and silks of all kinds, free of duty; to reduce considerably the duties on French wines, and to admit French brandies at a duty which should not exceed the excise duty levied on spirits distilled in Great Britain.

Such, said Count Walewski, was in a few words the basis of an arrangement which had been laid before the Emperor, who was disposed to submit it to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers. But before doing so, it became necessary that His Majesty should know with more certainty the views of Her Majesty's Government, since it would be useless to discuss a question which, after all, might not be entertained in England. The Emperor, therefore, had desired Count Walewski to see me, and to request me to write, confidentially, to your Lordship upon the subject.

In the course of the conversation, Count Walewski said that neither the Emperor nor himself had

overlooked the advantages which might result to the two countries by increased commercial facilities, as nothing would tend more to allay the irritation which unfortunately prevailed on both sides the Channel.

I told Count Walewski that I would lose no time in writing to your Lordship on this important matter; that I believed that Mr. Cobden, although acting entirely in a private capacity, had reasons for knowing generally that Her Majesty's Government would not be indisposed to entertain the question of a Commercial Treaty, which should be reciprocally advantageous to both countries; but that I was not aware how far the question had been discussed.

I cannot doubt, from various conversations with which I have been honoured by the Emperor, that His Majesty is sincerely bent on accomplishing this commercial reform.

I have only to add that if Her Majesty's Government decide upon pursuing the negotiation, it cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Cobden. The merit of whatever may be effected will rest solely with him, and it is but fair that he should have the satisfaction of putting his name to the final arrangement. I could feel no jealousy on such an occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 2. Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley and Mr. Cobden.

Foreign Office, January 17, 1860.

My Lord and Sir,—Having received from Earl Cowley an intimation that in an interview which he had had with Count Walewski

on the 22nd ultimo, that minister stated the bases on which, according to the views of the French Government, a Treaty of Commerce might be concluded with England, I have now to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you jointly the Plenipotentiaries to negotiate such a treaty. I therefore proceed to explain to you the views with which Her Majesty has been so advised, and by which you will be governed in the use of the authority you have received.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that although the activity of trade, and the constant demand for labour in this country, are such as to leave no pressing necessity for opportunities of extension, yet the enlargement of commercial relations, always in itself desirable, ought to be more peculiarly an object of desire in the case of two countries prepared for such intercourse, like France and Great Britain, by local proximity, combined with considerable diversities of climate, productions, and industry. But over and above these considerations, they attach a high social and political value to the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty with France. Its general tendency would be to lay broad and deep foundations in common interest and in friendly intercourse for the confirmation of the amicable relations that so happily exist between the two countries; and while thus making a provision for the future, which would progressively become more and more solid and efficacious, its significance at the present moment, when the condition of some parts of the Continent is critical, would be at once under-

stood, and would powerfully reassure the public mind in the various countries of Europe.

On this account Her Majesty's Government are prepared to entertain a negotiation on such a footing as will, they trust, give promise not only of a favourable but of a speedy issue. The changes which, on their part, it will be proposed to make, will not be treated by them as sacrifices, unless, indeed, in a fiscal point of view, of British interests, to be compensated by similar sacrifices on the side of France. For it is their fixed belief that the most substantial interests of the two countries will in general be promoted as well by what Her Majesty's Government might offer, as by what they are to receive. They will be limited in what they design or adopt solely by two considerations: the necessity for raising a revenue sufficient for the purposes of the Empire, and the duty of making an equitable adjustment of burdens as between commodities that more or less directly compete with one another in the general market.

At the same time Her Majesty's Government wish the Government of France to understand that they are about to give, by the steps which they now authorize you to take, no small earnest of the value they set upon strengthening and extending their relations with that country. For the effect of your instructions will be to place at your disposal a large sum belonging to the revenue from Customs to be employed in removing, in most cases wholly, and in all cases to a considerable extent, the charge of Customs duty from

very important productions of France. These productions are not, in general, articles of such primary necessity, or of such universal use among the people of the United Kingdom, as to entitle them on these grounds to the first attention of the Government.

They are selected then for relief, in part, indeed, upon commercial grounds, but in part also because of the collateral effects which we anticipate from the conclusion of the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government consider that in measuring together the changes to be reciprocally made in the Tariffs of the two countries, it is equitable to take into view the relative as well as the absolute nature of those Tariffs.

The rule of the French Tariff is high duty, in general, with a large measure of absolute prohibition.

The rule of the British Tariff is low duty, in general, with a large number of articles absolutely free; and likewise, with a small number of most important exceptions, of articles upon which high duties are imposed for fiscal purposes.

Taking these as the respective points of departure on the two sides, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to admit, as appears also to be the opinion of the French Government, that the proper basis for the operation will be, on the side of France, a general transition, so far as British commodities are concerned, from prohibition, or high duty, to duties at a moderate rate: and on the side of England, the total abolition of Customs duty on French

productions, where fiscal considerations will permit it, and reduction to the lowest practicable point, together with the entire abandonment of any protective impost on behalf of a British, and against a French, commodity, where fiscal considerations will not allow total abolition.

Having stated the basis which appears suited to the proceeding, I have now to mention certain reserves which Her Majesty's Government have to make on behalf of England, and which, they presume, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, may also make on behalf of France.

The freedom of each Government to regulate trade in all matters lying beyond the stipulations of the Treaty will remain entire: but it may be well, for the purpose of avoiding misapprehension, to specify points which might otherwise remain open to doubt. The two Governments will be free, for example, to extend to all countries the concessions they engage to make to one another, and this extension will, on the part of England, probably be effected by a simultaneous act.

The two Governments are to be at liberty to regulate all the conditions of import and export, as to place and otherwise, for particular articles, and to designate the ports at which any branch of trade may be carried on, of course with reference to the due economy of Customs establishments, which does not permit a trade imposing difficult and costly duties on officers of the Revenue to be carried on except in places of

considerable resort and significance.

Again, the abolition or limitation of duty would not preclude either Government from imposing upon goods such charges as are known in this country by the name of rates or dues, and as are intended, not for the purpose of raising a general revenue at the cost of trade, but merely either to sustain or to mitigate the cost imposed upon the public by the necessary establishments at the respective ports.

Lastly, it may be requisite to advert to the time at which the meditated changes shall take effect. On the side of England, Her Majesty's Government will propose that, with respect to all those articles which are to be set free from duty, and removed altogether from the Tariff, those articles shall become free on the day succeeding that on which a Resolution in Committee of the House of Commons, affirming the proposed freedom from Customs duty, shall have been duly reported and agreed to by the House itself.

You will, however, propose that Her Majesty's Government should retain under the Treaty a power of granting time, not to exceed two years from the 1st April, 1860, upon special grounds and purely by way of exception from the rule to be generally observed, in the case of any minor article to be specified, that is to say, any article other than silk, if they should be convinced that it is required by equity and prudence. But even if this power shall be exercised, there shall, in the cases themselves which it may affect, be an immediate reduction of

duty, and the duty to remain for the short intervening period shall not exceed one-half of the duty now in force, while, as we believe, it will also be trifling in reference to the value of the commodity.

But the great bulk of the changes would, as I have said, be made immediately; and if there should be any minor exceptions of this description I have named, they could not extend beyond the 1st of April, 1862. In one instance, however, of an important article on which the duty is to be not abolished but reduced, under the Treaty, a portion of the change proposed will stand over till the 1st of April, 1861.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that, in the case of France, more time may be required; that the Emperor is precluded by pledges which he has given from repealing prohibitions until some period in 1861, later than the 1st of July, and that even then he may be disposed to descend, not at once, but by a succession of steps, to the moderate rate of protective duty which he intends ultimately to establish. Her Majesty's Government, however, have had opportunities in former years of watching the results of these changes, which, in general, are so much less formidable in fact than they are in anticipation to those whom they immediately affect: and Her Majesty's Government feel justified in pressing that the time taken, after prohibition shall have ceased, for arriving at the standard of duty to be fixed by the Tariff should not be prolonged beyond two years from the date, itself unhap-

pily by necessity postponed, which may be fixed for the commencement of the change from the prohibitory system towards one of practically open trade.

They feel yet more anxious that among the commodities not now prohibited by the French Tariff, a portion, at least, comprising some considerable items, should be selected for early reduction, and should not await the comparatively remote period when alone the relaxation of positive prohibition can commence. An allusion is, indeed, made by Count Walewski to British coal; but such is the market for that commodity both in this country and abroad, that no public interest would be excited upon the question whether the duty charged on it in France is to be high or low, or whether the remission is to be immediate or postponed. Indeed, there still remains more or less of a disposition, which formerly was strong, to view the export of coal with jealousy, or even to subject it to fiscal restriction.

Her Majesty's Government hope you will find no difficulty in inducing the Government of the Emperor to enter into their views on the subject I am now treating. That Government cannot fail to feel that, after every allowance has been made for the difference between the two points of departure respectively, it is necessary that there should be at least a partial approach to correspondence in the times when the prospective arrangements are to take effect.

The repeal of prohibitions will stand over in consequence of a pledge; the transition to low duties may possibly require a fur-

ther term; but there are articles admitted on the list of the French Tariff, which might be, or actually are, now exported from this country, and with respect to which it is allowed, as Her Majesty's Government understand, that the duties are too high, and ought to be reduced. In this class of cases there is no essential change of principle to be made by the French Government, and I am at a loss to conceive any reason which could justify in itself, or could explain to the public in this country, the postponement, for a lengthened time, of all reductions of duty to which any importance could be attached.

In the progressive reform of the English system, it has been found by experience highly inexpedient to introduce long intervals of postponement, which periodically paralyze the operations of trade, and tend to inspire uncertainty when all ought to be definite and clear; and it is only under circumstances of great urgency that any interval at all is required.

The spontaneous offer which I have authorized you to make with regard to proceedings on the side of England, places beyond doubt the value we attach to the principle.

I repeat, that you need not ask the Government of France to adopt a similar promptitude as its general rule of operation: but you will press, with all your power, for the reduction of the duty on some important articles of British export, as essential in order to realize in full the salutary effects which Her Majesty's Government anticipate for the contemplated Treaty.

I will now proceed briefly to describe the manner in which Her Majesty's Government propose to apply the principles which they have laid down as their guide in regard to the mode of dealing with commodities imported from France.

There are three commodities to which the Government of France must, without doubt, attach the first importance, namely, brandy, wine, and silk.

With respect to brandy, the present duty is 15s. per gallon. The lowest point to which, for any British purpose, Her Majesty's Government could propose to reduce the duty, would be 10s. per gallon. The duty on British spirits made at home under the restrictions of the Excise is 8s. per gallon, and on British spirits brought over sea from the Colonies it is 8s. 2d. per gallon. The aim with which this slight difference was introduced, was that of establishing a perfect equality as between the Customs duty on the one description of article, and the Customs duty, together with the estimated cost indirectly entailed by Excise restrictions, on the other. Adverting to the distinct nature, and very much higher market-value, of French brandy, and more especially to the interests of the Exchequer, the Queen's Government consider 10s. per gallon to be the proper duty. If, nevertheless, you should find that by making a concession, even beyond what I have named, you can obtain from the Government of the Emperor satisfactory arrangements for early reduction of duty upon some important commodities, you are authorized to engage for the reduction of

the duty on brandy to the same rate as that on British spirits brought from the Colonies, namely, 8s. 2d. per gallon.

It would be necessary, however, to reserve, with a view to this article, the right of increasing the duty by an equivalent amount in case the domestic duty should be increased; and probably this might best be done by a general provision authorizing either Government to impose on the importations into either of the two countries respectively, notwithstanding the terms of the Treaty, any duty not greater in amount than may at any given time be payable on the corresponding article of domestic or colonial production.

The rates to be specified in the Treaty would be in all cases maximum rates, and would not preclude either Government from making any reduction it might think fit to make below such rates.

On the article of wine, the Government of Her Majesty will propose to Parliament to lay no duties on wine of French growth from and after the adoption of the Resolution by Parliament, higher than 8s. per gallon; thus at once diminishing by nearly one-half the present charge of 5s. 6d., together with 5 per cent. thereon.

They would also propose that, on and after the 1st of April, 1861, the duty should be further reduced as follows, in degrees varying according to the quantity of proof spirit which may be contained in the wine. The main regulations would be as follows:—

1. As is now the case, no liquor might be entered as wine

if containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, or upwards.

2. Wine, containing 26 per cent. and upwards of proof spirit, but under 40 per cent., to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon.

3. Wine containing 12 per cent. and upwards, but under 26 per cent., to pay a duty not exceeding 1s. 6d. per gallon.

4. Wine containing under 12 per cent. to pay a duty not exceeding 1s. per gallon.

5. Wines which are brought over sea in bottles to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon. These wines are commonly of high price, and it is important to diminish, as far as possible, the necessity of testing them by the process of distillation, as it spoils, whenever applied, one of the bottles.

6. Wines imported at any port other than such ports as shall be designated for the purpose from time to time by Her Majesty to pay a duty not exceeding 2s. per gallon.

Her Majesty's Government in adopting this arrangement have had the following objects in view:—

They wish effectually to open the British market to cheap wines of a sound character; to maintain some degree of relation between the rates of duty on various classes of wine and their values; to preclude the inducement which an uniform duty of very low amount might offer to the introduction of spirits in the form of wine; and to avoid the serious injury to an important and primary branch of the British revenue which would be the consequence thereof.

A scale thus adjusted would, it is hardly needful to observe, be

eminently favourable to the introduction of wine from France, as the lower wines from that country would enter at the duty of 1s. The regulation that wine imported in bottles should pay 2s. would enable Her Majesty's Government to accede much more readily to the plan, as it would obviate the very serious objection that would be felt in many quarters to any scheme which would admit at 1s. 6d. the high-priced clarets and champagnes which are consumed exclusively by the rich, and should impose the higher charge of 2s. on the port, sherry, and Marsala of the Peninsula and of Sicily, which are, even under the present system, known to and relished by the middle classes of the community.

With respect to the third great article now under consideration, namely, silk manufactures, the Queen's Government will propose to Parliament an immediate and total repeal of the duties.

They will proceed in a similar manner with respect to the whole of the extensive and diversified class known as manufactured goods, whether enumerated or unenumerated, subject to the single and slight reserve I have described above, of a power to make, if need be, a very small number of special exceptions for a short time.

Of the articles which it is intended thus to liberate, I send you herewith a list. You will find that, besides manufactured goods, that list contains some articles of produce which are specially imported from France into this country,

The Queen's Government think it right you should be apprised that they may, perhaps, think it

fitting to propose to Parliament the imposition of a duty which does not now exist on raw chicory. That article is largely mixed with the article of coffee, which is highly taxed, and from not bearing a proportionate impost, it enjoys an advantage which is in the nature of that arising from differential duty, so that by giving an artificial inducement to substitute chicory for coffee, it largely diminishes the revenue upon the latter article without any corresponding benefit to consumers.

The duty upon chicory, roasted or ground, and upon hops and some other articles which must be retained in the Tariff, will be reduced.

With respect to the general structure of the Treaty, Her Majesty's Government conceive that, for practical purposes, the best course to take will be this:—

- (a.) To insert in the Treaty a list of the articles on which duties are to be abolished.
- (b.) To insert likewise, in express terms, the intended reductions on brandy and wine.
- (c.) To frame an Article by which Her Majesty shall engage to propose to Parliament that the duties of Customs generally on articles imported from France into this country, but which are subject here to duties of Excise, shall be reduced to a rate as nearly as may be equal to that of the duties of Excise, together with a reasonable allowance for the costs, if any, which

such duties of Excise may be shown to entail.

I have to add, that over and above what Her Majesty's Government will stipulate by Treaty, to submit to Parliament, there are certain articles of produce, such as butter and eggs, which must be treated with a view to fiscal purposes alone, but on which it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to abolish the duties, either during the coming session, or when the circumstances of the Exchequer may permit it.

With respect to a point of importance in the form of the Treaty, it is, as you will have observed from the language of these instructions, the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the engagement of Her Majesty should be to propose to her Parliament the changes I have indicated. In matters of minor importance, the Executive Government occasionally exercises a discretion to remit or reduce duties of Customs; but this could not be the course to be pursued in the case of extensive and important alterations.

It might probably be arranged that these proposals should be made to Parliament, and that the Treaty should be communicated to Parliament, at the same time when the Emperor should, under the French law, announce to the legislative body the conclusion of that engagement. But if the conditional form of the stipulation on the side of Her Majesty's Government should appear to the Government of France to require any corresponding form on its own side, then the engagements made by France might, in the body of the Treaty itself, be made

contingent on the adoption of the proposals by Parliament.

If Parliament adopt the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the general grounds and policy of the proceeding, a very short time would probably suffice to convert on both sides what had been conditional into what should be positive, by the fulfilment of the condition.

Should the Government of France propose to provide by the Treaty only a rate of duty *ad valorem* which the Tariff is ultimately to reach, with an engagement to convert this general standard, by a supplemental instrument, into specific rates, you will bear in mind the great importance of stipulating, in clear and definite terms, for such conditions as will insure a due relation between the contemplated duties and the prices in open market. We cannot object to taking the prices in the country of import as the basis of the charge; but those prices should be the French prices under a system of competition, and not under a system of prohibition. The aim of Her Majesty's Government will be sufficiently attained, should it be provided that in the event of failure to agree upon rated duties, the method adopted shall be to charge the goods according to the prices actually ruling in the French market at the time.

It only remains to refer to the time for which the Treaty is to be in force. On this subject you may defer in a great degree to the wishes of the Government of France. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, by no means object to a period of ten or even twenty years. But particular

care should be taken with regard to the eventual power of giving notice for its termination, that the language conveying that power shall be free from ambiguity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 1.—*Further Correspondence respecting the Negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with France. Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley and Mr. Cobden.*

Foreign Office, January 26, 1860.

(Extract.)

I have great satisfaction in conveying to you Her Majesty's entire approval of the efforts which you have respectively made, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, to place the commercial relations between this country and France on a sounder and more satisfactory footing than that on which they have heretofore stood, and Her Majesty's Government are firmly convinced that no measure could have been better calculated to secure the permanence of friendly relations between the respective Governments and the subjects of the two countries, than that which, through your exertions, has now happily been brought to pass.

There are, however, a few particulars in which the provisions of the Treaty are not as precise as it is desirable that the terms of so important an instrument should be.

The first point arises in Article II., where the terms employed are, "English coal" and "English coke" ("houille Anglaise")

and "coke Anglais ;") instead of "British coal" and "British coke." There can be no doubt that both parties understood that they were providing for "British" coal and coke ; but to avoid leaving room for any question on the subject, it seems desirable to substitute the word "British," which is the term used in other parts of the Treaty, for "English."

Again, at the conclusion of the Article, it is stipulated that the duty leviable on importation, whether by land or sea, on coal or coke after the expiration of four years from the ratification of the Treaty, "shall not exceed that which is now paid by Belgian coal." This would be very clear if the duty now paid on Belgian coal was uniform. But Her Majesty's Government understand that the duty on Belgian coal varies in amount according to certain zones of introduction ; and, consequently, if the terms of the Article remain unchanged, considerable ambiguity might prevail as to its construction. But it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the duty contemplated as the general standard, four years hence, should be the lowest rate now leviable on Belgian coal, wherever or however introduced into France ; and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the French Government will agree to the amendment of the final words of the Article to this effect : "shall not exceed the lowest rate which is now paid by Belgian coal."

I have thought it right to call your attention to this point ; but as Her Majesty's Government are only imperfectly informed as to the actual state of the question as regards the manner in which

the duty on Belgian coal is levied in France, they are content to leave with you the discretion of dealing with it as circumstances may appear to require.

The next point regards the additional 10 per cent. which it is provided, by Article IV., shall be paid by the French Custom-house over and above the declared value of goods which it may claim to take in consequence of presumed short declaration of value. It is right that you should explain to the French Plenipotentiaries that it has been ascertained by subsequent enquiry that instead of 10 per cent. being paid, as it is heretofore was, in this country by the British Custom-house under such circumstances, the practice now is to pay only 5 per cent. ; and, consequently, if the French Government wish to insert the lower percentage, Her Majesty's Government are perfectly ready to agree to the alteration.

The next and, indeed, the most material point arises on Article VI., which relates to the duties on wine. The varying rates of duty which they signified their readiness to subscribe to were fixed with reference, in no small degree, to the protection of the revenue of this country derived from distilled spirits, and to the injurious consequences which would result from the admission of French wines containing a high degree of proof spirit, which might be thereafter converted by distillation into spirits, commonly so called. The proportion of duty imposed on such wines was calculated very closely according to the duties now payable on British-distilled spirits.

But if at any future time it should be necessary, for purposes of revenue, to increase the duties on British-distilled spirits, while the duties on French wines, containing a large proportion of proof spirit, remained unaltered, the result would be highly prejudicial to the British revenue.

What, therefore, Her Majesty's Government desire—and the request is so reasonable that they cannot anticipate any serious objection to it on the part of the French Government, especially as the change will not affect the low-priced wines to be admitted at a duty of 1s. the gallon, which are the object of peculiar solicitude on the part of the French Government—is, that a provision should be made as regards the two higher classes of wines, that in the event of the British Government finding it expedient, for purposes of finance, to increase the duty on British-distilled spirits, which now is fixed at 8s. a gallon, and on which basis the duty to be levied on the two higher classes of French wines was calculated, it shall be permissible to the British Government to augment the duty on that class of French wines which will be chargeable with a duty of 2s. a gallon in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a gallon for every shilling of increase in the duty payable by British distilled spirits; and in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a gallon on those wines chargeable with a duty of 1s. 6d. a gallon, for every additional shilling of duty.

It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the terms of other parts of the Treaty as they now stand would not enable the British Government to do this; but they

think it would be better not to leave such a question as the construction of the Treaty on so important a point open to doubt.

The next point is to be found in Article X., which reserves to each Government the power of levying "landing or harbour dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the port of importation." The restriction of this provision to imports is obviously a mistake, and Her Majesty's Government would propose to substitute the word "shipping" for "harbour," and to add after the word "importation," the word "or exportation." There is no reason why the two Governments should preclude themselves from levying the small amount evidently contemplated by the Article on goods exported as well as on goods imported; and it is certain that neither Government will be disposed to over-tax the produce of their respective countries about to be exported.

The English version of Article XVI. does not convey the sense of the French version, which is obviously the correct one. The English version says, that "merchandise of British production and manufacture shall pay a maximum duty of 25 per cent.;" whereas the French version says, "aient pour maximum la limite de 25 pour cent.:" the difference being that the English version makes it obligatory on British merchandise to pay the maximum duty of 25 per cent., whereas the French version imports that they shall not pay more than the maximum. This, however, can easily be rectified.

I think it as well also to point

out to you that the English expression at the close of Article XIX., "to other nations," is not the exact equivalent of the French expression, "aux autres nations;" the latter purporting "all" other nations, which is of course the expression which should be also adopted in the English version.

I have to recommend to you the early settlement of the several questions adverted to in this despatch, and as soon as Her Majesty's Government shall be in possession of the amended Treaty, it will be submitted for Her Majesty's ratification, which, if there is no hesitation on the part of the French Government to agree in the proposals now made to them, will be sent to Earl Cowley in sufficient time to admit of its being exchanged against the ratifications of his Imperial Majesty on the day specified in the Treaty.

No. 3.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received January 30.)

Paris, January 28, 1860.

(Extract.)

As I had led your Lordship to expect, by my despatch of yesterday's date, Mr. Cobden and I had a lengthened interview with the French Plenipotentiaries yesterday evening, with reference to the modifications which Her Majesty's Government desired to introduce into the text of the Commercial Treaty signed on the 23rd instant. MM. Baroche and Rouher showed every desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, but there were some points on which they deemed it necessary to take the Emperor's pleasure before giving us an answer. A second meeting,

therefore, was arranged for this afternoon, the Council of Ministers being to meet in the meanwhile.

At the second meeting the French Plenipotentiaries admitted the modifications which we had demanded on the previous day.

In Article II., your Lordship will find the words "English coal and coke" replaced by the words "British coal and coke."

With regard, however, to the final paragraph of that Article, wherein it is stipulated that the duty leviable on the importation, whether by land or sea, of coal and coke, after the expiration of four years from the ratification of the Treaty, "shall not exceed that which is now paid by Belgian coal," and to the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government that the words should run thus, "shall not exceed the lowest rate which is now paid by Belgian coal," Her Majesty's Government supposing that the duty on Belgian coal varies in amount according to certain zones of introduction, I have the honour to state that Mr. Cobden and I have deemed it advisable to substitute a different wording of this Article altogether, for the following reason:—

In the French Tariff there is no mention whatever of either English or Belgian coal, but with respect to the general importation of coal into France, the French frontier is divided into three zones, and according as coal, whatever may be its origin, is imported through one or other of these zones, it is subjected to more or less duty. No doubt the practical effect of this regulation is to subject sea-borne coal to

the highest, Belgian coal to the medium, and Prussian coal to the lowest rate of duty; the respective rates being three francs, one-and-a-half francs, and one franc, exclusive of the two decimes war-tax still in vigour. Under these circumstances Mr. Cobden and I thought it better to drop, in this Article, all mention of Belgian coal, and to insert the amount of duty actually, though not specifically, paid by Belgian coal, that is to say, fifteen centimes per 100 kilogrammes, equal to one-and-a-half francs, as the maximum rate to which foreign coal, four years hence, will be subjected. I need hardly add that we endeavoured to induce our French colleagues to agree to accept one franc, the lowest duty now levied on coal in general, as the maximum of future duty, but our endeavours proved unsuccessful.

The French Plenipotentiaries accepted with acknowledgment the insertion of the lower percentage offered by Her Majesty's Government in Article IV.

Your Lordship will also find that the proportionate augmentation of duty claimed by Her Majesty's Government on the importation of superior wines, whenever it may be deemed necessary to augment the excise duty on spirits, has been agreed to by the French Plenipotentiaries. It was, however, considered preferable to consign this stipulation to Article IX., to which your Lordship will see that a second paragraph has been added.

The verbal alterations required by Her Majesty's Government in Articles X., XVI., and XIX., have been made.

A clause has also been added to Article V., by which goods admitted duty free under the head of those now paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, are made liable, should they contain exciseable matter, to an importation duty equivalent to the Excise duty leviable on such matter.

THE TREATY.

Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. Signed at Paris, January 23, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 4, 1860.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with the desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which unite their two people, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the most Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Viscount Dangan, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French; and Richard Cobden, Esquire, a Member of the British Parliament;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Baroche, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., &c., a Member of his Privy Council, President of his Council of State, provisionally charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs; and M. Rouher, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., &c., Senator, his Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that on the following articles of British production and manufacture, imported from the United Kingdom into France, the duties shall in no case exceed thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, the two additional decimes included.

The articles are as follows:—

- Refined sugar;
- Tumeric in powder;
- Rock crystal worked;
- Iron forged in lumps or prisms;
- Brass wire (copper alloyed with zinc), polished or unpolished, of every description;
- Chemical productions, enumerated or non-enumerated;
- Extracts of dye-woods;
- Garancine;
- Common soap of every description, and perfumed soap;
- Stone-ware and earthen-ware, fine and common;
- China and porcelain-ware;
- Glass, crystal, mirrors, and plate-glass;
- Cotton yarn;

Worsted and woollen yarn of every description;

Yarns of Flax and hemp;

Yarns of hair, enumerated or non-enumerated;

Cotton manufactures;

Horse-hair manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated;

Worsted and woollen manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated;

Cloth list;

Manufactures of hair;

Silk manufactures;

Manufactures of waste and floss-silk;

Manufactures of bark and all other vegetable fibres, enumerated or non-enumerated;

Manufactures of flax and hemp;

Mixed manufactures of every description;

Hosiery;

Haberdashery, and small wares;

Manufactures of caoutchouc and gutta percha, pure or mixed;

Articles of clothing, wholly or in part made up;

Prepared skins;

Articles of every sort manufactured from leather or skins, included or not under the denomination of small wares, fine or common;

Plated articles of every description;

Cutlery;

Metal wares, whether enumerated or not;

Pig and cast-iron of every description, without distinction of weight;

Bar and wrought-iron, with the exception of the kinds specified in Article XVII.;

Steel;

Machinery, tools, and mechanical instruments of every description.

Carriages on springs, lined and painted;

Cabinet ware, carved work, and turnery of every description; worked ivory and wood;

Brandies and spirits, including those not distilled from wine, cherries, molasses, or rice;

Ships and boats.

With respect to refined sugar, and chemical productions of which salt is the basis, the excise of inland duties shall be added to the amount of the above specified duties.

II. His Imperial Majesty engages to reduce the import duties in France on British coal and coke, to the amount of fifteen centimes for the hundred kilogrammes, with the addition of the two decimes.

His Majesty the Emperor also engages, within four years from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, to establish upon the importation of coal and coke by land and by sea, a uniform duty, which shall not exceed that which is fixed by the preceding paragraph.

III. It is understood that the rates of duty mentioned in the preceding Articles are independent of the differential duties in favour of French shipping, with which they shall not interfere.

IV. The duties *ad valorem* stipulated in the present Treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission, necessary for the importation into France as far as the port of discharge.

For the levying of these duties, the importer shall make a written

Vol. CII.

declaration at the Custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported. If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of five per cent.

This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

V. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament to enable her to abolish the duties of importation on the following articles:—

Sulphuric acid, and other mineral acids;

Agates and carnelians, set;

Lucifers of every description;

Percussion caps;

Arms of every description;

Jewels, set;

Toys;

Corks;

Brocade of gold and silver;

Embroideries and needle-work of every description;

Brass and bronze manufactures, and bronzed metal;

Canes, walking-canes or sticks, umbrella or parasol sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented;

Hats, of whatever substance they may be made;

Gloves, stockings, socks, and other articles of cotton or linen, wholly or in part made up;

Leather manufactures;

Lace manufactured of cotton, wool, silk, or linen;

Manufactures of iron and steel;

Machinery and mechanical in-

struments; tools, and other instruments;

Cutlery, and other articles of steel, iron, or cast-iron;

Fancy ornaments of steel and iron;

Articles covered with copper by galvanic process;

Millinery and artificial flowers;

Raw fruits;

Gloves, and other leather articles of clothing;

Manufactures of caoutchouc and gutta percha;

Oils;

Musical instruments;

Worsted and woollen shawls, plain, printed, or patterned;

Coverlids, woollen gloves, and other worsted and woollen manufactures not enumerated;

Handkerchiefs, and other manufactures not enumerated, of linen and hemp;

Perfumery; cabinet ware, carved work, and turnery of every description;

Clocks, watches, and opera-glasses;

Manufactures of lead, enumerated or not enumerated;

Feathers, dressed or not;

Goat's, and other hair manufactures;

China and porcelain ware;

Stone and earthenware;

Grapes;

Sulphate of quinine;

Salts of morphine;

Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials, of whatever description they may be.

Articles not enumerated in the Tariff, now paying an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent.; subject, however, to such measures of precaution as the protection of the public revenue may require, against the introduction of mate-

rials liable to Custom or Excise duties, in the composition of articles admitted duty free in virtue of the present paragraph.

VI. Her Britannic Majesty engages also to propose to Parliament that the duties on the importation of French wine be at once reduced to a rate not exceeding three shillings a gallon, and that from the 1st April, 1861, the duties on importation shall be regulated as follows:—

1. On wine containing less than fifteen degrees of proof spirit verified by Syke's hydrometer, the duty shall not exceed one shilling a gallon.

2. On wine containing from fifteen to twenty-six degrees, the duty shall not exceed one shilling and sixpence a gallon.

3. On wine containing from twenty-six to forty degrees, the duty shall not exceed two shillings a gallon.

4. On wine in bottles, the duty shall not exceed two shillings a gallon.

5. Wine shall not be imported at any other ports than those which shall be named for that purpose before the present Treaty shall come into force; Her Britannic Majesty reserving to herself the right of substituting other ports for those which shall have been originally named, or of increasing the number of them.

The duty fixed upon the importation of wine at ports other than those named, shall be two shillings a gallon.

6. Her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power, notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, to fix the maximum amount of proof spirit which may be contained in liquor declared as wine, without, however, the max-

imum being lower than thirty-seven degrees.

VII. Her Britannic Majesty promises to recommend to Parliament to admit into the United Kingdom merchandize imported from France, at a rate of duty equal to the Excise duty which is or shall be imposed upon articles of the same description in the United Kingdom. At the same time the duty chargeable upon the importation of such merchandize may be augmented by such a sum as shall be an equivalent for the expenses which the system of Excise may entail upon the British producer.

VIII. In accordance with the preceding Article, Her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France, at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of twopence a gallon, which will make the actual duty payable on French brandies and spirits eight shillings and twopence the gallon.

Her Britannic Majesty also undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of rum and tafia imported from the French colonies, at the same duty which is or shall be levied on these same articles imported from the British colonies.

Her Britannic Majesty undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of paperhangings imported from France, at a duty equal to the Excise tax, that is to say, at fourteen shillings per hundredweight; and cardboard of the same origin, at a duty which shall not exceed fifteen shillings per hundredweight.

Her Britannic Majesty further undertakes to recommend to Parliament the admission of gold and silver plate imported from France, at a duty equal to the stamp or Excise duty which is charged on British gold and silver plate.

IX. It is understood between the two High Contracting Powers, that if one of them thinks it necessary to establish an Excise tax or inland duty upon any article of home production or manufacture which is comprised among the preceding enumerated articles, the foreign imported article of the same description may be immediately liable to an equivalent duty on importation.

It is equally understood between the High Contracting Powers, that in case the British Government should deem it necessary to increase the Excise duties levied upon home-made spirits, the duties on the importation of wines may be modified in the following manner:—

For every increase of a shilling per gallon of spirits on the Excise duty, there may be, on wines which pay one shilling and sixpence duty, an augmentation not exceeding one penny halfpenny per gallon; and on wines which pay two shillings, an augmentation not exceeding twopence-halfpenny per gallon.

X. The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power of levying upon all articles mentioned in the present Treaty, or upon any other article, landing or shipping dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the ports of importation and exportation,

But in all that relates to local treatment, the dues and charges,

in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, the privileges, favours, or advantages which are or shall be granted to national vessels generally, or to the goods imported or exported in them, shall be equally granted to the vessels of the other country, and to the goods imported or exported in them.

XI. The two High Contracting Powers engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

XII. The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Powers shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trademarks, and in patterns of every description.

XIII. The *ad valorem* duties established within the limits fixed by the preceding Articles shall be converted into specific duties by a Supplementary Convention, which shall be concluded before the 1st of July, 1860. The medium prices during the six months preceding the date of the present Treaty shall be taken as the bases for this conversion.

Duties shall, however, be levied in conformity with the bases above established—

1. In the event of this Supplementary Convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the execution by France of the present Treaty.

2. Upon those articles the specific duties on which shall not have been settled by common consent.

XIV. The present Treaty shall be binding for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-

land, so soon as the necessary legislative sanction shall have been given by Parliament, with the reserve made in Article VI. respecting wines.

Further, Her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power of retaining, upon special grounds, and by way of exception, during a period not exceeding two years, dated from the 1st of April, 1860, half of the duty on those articles, the free admission of which is stipulated by the present Treaty.

The reserve, however, does not apply to articles of silk manufacture.

XV. The engagements contracted by His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall be fulfilled, and the tariffs previously indicated as payable on British goods and manufactures shall be applied, within the following periods:—

1. For coal and coke, from the 1st July, 1860.

2. For bar and pig-iron, and for steel of the kinds which are not subject to prohibition, from the 1st October, 1860.

3. For worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts, within a period which shall not exceed the 31st December, 1861.

4. For yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp, from the 1st June, 1861.

5. And for all other articles from the 1st October, 1861.

XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that the *ad valorem* duties payable on the importation into France of merchandize of British production and manufacture, shall not exceed a maximum of twenty-five per cent. from the 1st October, 1864.

XVII. It is understood between the two High Contracting Powers, as an element of the conversion of the *ad valorem* duties into specific duties, that for the kinds of bar-iron which are at present subjected on importation into France to a duty of ten francs not including the two additional decimes, the duty shall be seven francs on every hundred kilogrammes until the 1st of October, 1864, and six francs from that period, including in both cases the two additional decimes.

XVIII. The arrangements of the present Treaty of Commerce are applicable to Algeria, both for the exportation of her produce, and for the importation of British goods.

XIX. Each of the two High Contracting Powers engages to confer on the other any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation on the articles mentioned in the present Treaty, which the said Power may concede to any third Power. They further engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

XX. The present Treaty shall not be valid unless her Britannic Majesty shall be authorized by the assent of Her Parliament to execute the engagements contracted by Her in the Articles of the present Treaty.

XXI. The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period

of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The High Contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this Treaty, any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) COWLEY.

(L.S.) RICHARD CORDEN.

(L.S.) V. BAROCHE.

(L.S.) F. ROUHER.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Paris, January 23, 1860, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. Signed at Paris, February 25, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at Paris, February 28, 1860.)

By Article VIII. of the Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Em-

peror of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January last, Her Britannic Majesty undertook to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France, at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of twopence a gallon, which would make the actual duty payable on French brandies and spirits eight shillings and twopence a gallon.

Since the ratification of the said Treaty, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have ascertained that the surtax of twopence a gallon is not sufficient to countervail the charges with which, in consequence of the operation of the laws of Customs and Excise, home-made British spirits have now to contend; and that a surtax limited to the rate of twopence a gallon would still leave home-made British spirits subject to a differential duty in favour of foreign brandies and spirits.

Consequently the Government of Her Britannic Majesty having represented these circumstances to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Imperial Majesty having consented that the amount of the said surtax shall be increased, the two High Contracting Parties to the said Treaty of Commerce do, by the present Additional Article, agree that the amount of such surtax shall be fivepence a gallon; and Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the admission into the United Kingdom of brandies and spirits imported from France at a duty exactly equal to the Excise duty levied upon home-

made spirits, with the addition of a surtax of fivepence a gallon.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January last.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within five days from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)	COWLEY.
(L.S.)	I. BAROCHE.
(L.S.)	E. ROUER.

Second Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Paris, January 23, 1860, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. Signed at Paris, June 27, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at Paris, July 1, 1860.)

It having been found impossible to conclude the negotiation of the arrangement which is to fix, according to paragraph 1 of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and France, the 23rd of January last, the rate of the specific duties to be levied on British merchandise imported into France, within the period stipulated by the said Article, the High Contracting Parties have considered it advisable, in the interest of the respective commerce of the two countries, to make a fresh arrangement, with a

view to insure the gradual execution of the aforesaid Treaty within the periods fixed by the same.

In consequence whereof, the undersigned, invested with full powers on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on one side, and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the other, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

1. Instead of a single Convention establishing the specific duties to be paid by British merchandise imported into France, three separate Conventions shall be successively concluded; the first of which shall comprise bar and pig-iron, steel and worked metals, machines, tools and mechanical instruments of all sorts; the second, yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp; the third, all other articles of British production and manufacture enumerated in Article I. of the Treaty of the 23rd of January.

2. These Conventions shall be

negotiated, concluded, and ratified in such a manner as to come into force with respect to the Articles to which they apply, at each of the periods fixed by Article XV. of the Treaty of which they will form the complement. Nevertheless, the last of these Conventions shall be concluded and ratified before the first of November next.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January last. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within four days at latest from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) COWLEY.

(L.S.) E. THOUVENEL.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua. Signed at Managua, February 11, 1860. (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 2, 1860.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Nicaragua, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them,

and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Charles Lennox Wyke, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Ma-

jesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the Republics of Central America;

And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Don Pedro Zeledon, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland recognizes the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Nicaragua. Consequently, there shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their subjects and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

II. The two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with subjects or citizens of other countries. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any

country; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation, commerce, and manufactures, which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

The ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other, to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively.

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party.

III.* (Suppressed.)

IV. The Contracting Parties likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the British dominions in British vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or

* Article III. was as follows:—

“The High Contracting Parties agree that in regard to the coasting trade, the ships, subjects, and citizens of each shall enjoy, in the dominions and territories of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and as native subjects and citizens.”

It was struck out by the Congress of Nicaragua, and the Treaty was ratified without it. The numbers of the succeeding Articles not having been altered, Article III. is therefore still mentioned.

upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Nicaragua in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Nicaragua.

V. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation in the Republic of Nicaragua of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions, than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territo-

ries of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations.

VI. No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases upon national vessels.

VII. In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Nicaragua, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they

proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on the said vessels or upon their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture.

VIII. All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of the Republic of Nicaragua, are to be deemed vessels of that Republic, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and vessels of Nicaragua respectively.

IX. It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other subjects or citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandize, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside or are conducting their business, and to be subject to the laws of that country.

X. Whenever the citizens of either of the Contracting Parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private,

through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and all favour and protection shall be given to them for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

XI. If any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British Consul or Vice-Consul, or to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him, and on his giving a receipt or acknowledgment for the same; and upon payment by such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents, of only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage or other expenses shall be made and settled imme-

diately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

XII. The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof; British subjects from the territory of Nicaragua, and Nicaraguan citizens from the British territory, freely,

and without being subject on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable.

XIII. Both Contracting Parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens.

XIV. In the event of any subject or citizen of the two Contracting Parties dying without will or testament in the dominions or territories of the other Contracting Party, or in the absence of lawful heirs or representatives, the Consul-General, Consul, or Acting Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit, have the right, after a duly made and attested inventory has been signed

by him, to take possession and charge of the property which the deceased may have left, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, giving immediate notice of the death to the authorities of the country.

XV. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary or extraordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

XVI. It is agreed and covenanted that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall knowingly receive into, or retain in, its service, any subjects or citizens of the other Party who have deserted from the naval or military service of that other Party; but that, on the contrary, each of the Contracting Parties shall respectively discharge from its service any such deserters, upon being required by the other Party to do so.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew of any merchant-vessel of either Contracting Party shall desert from such vessel within any port in the territory of the other Party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the

Consul of the Party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul: and any person knowingly protecting or harbouring such deserters shall be liable to punishment.

XVII. British subjects residing in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua shall enjoy the most perfect and entire liberty of conscience, without being annoyed, molested, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to Divine worship, and the respect due to the laws of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury British subjects who may die in the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise or upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of Nicaragua shall enjoy within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion within private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws of those dominions.

XVIII. For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two High

Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of Companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

XIX. It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the pro-

tection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

XX. The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territories of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both parties, and their respective subjects and citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its full and complete right of sovereignty over the same: and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, and also as regards all other rights, privileges, or advantages whatsoever, whether relating to the passage and employment of

troops, or otherwise, which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or allowed to be enjoyed by, the most favoured nation.

XXI. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to extend her protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports, no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandize belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended *bond fide* for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops, provided they are destined for a British Possession, or places beyond sea, and are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua, and munitions of war, and also to convey criminals, prisoners, and convicts, with their escorts, in her own vessels or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the

authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation, on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects and citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication, than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua.

And the Republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain to enter into contracts with any individuals or Companies to transport the mails of Great Britain along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said Republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or Companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight, except any messenger deputed by the British Post-office in charge of mails.

XXII. The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this for any cause whatever, Her Britannic Majesty may, with the consent or at the request of the

Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at London or Paris, or of the competent legally-appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or properties of British subjects, Her Majesty's forces are authorized to act for their protection without such previous consent having been obtained.

XXIII. It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the persons or Company undertaking or managing the same, adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

XXIV. And it is further understood and agreed that, in any

grant or contract which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the inter-oceanic routes above referred to, or any of them, the rights and privileges granted by this Convention to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grant or contract now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of Her Britannic Majesty stipulated in Article XXI. of this Treaty shall be held inoperative and void, until the holders of such grant or contract shall recognize the concessions made in this Treaty to Her Britannic Majesty and to British subjects with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or any of them, and shall agree to observe, and be governed by, those concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grant or contract; after which recognition and agreement, the said guarantee and protection shall be in full force: provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.

XXV. After ten years from the completion of a canal, railroad, or any other route of communication, through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, no Company which may have constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly, or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends, or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. per annum, or at that rate, to its stockholders, from tolls collected thereupon; but

whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, they shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent. per annum.

XXVI. It is understood that nothing contained in this Treaty shall be construed to affect the claim of the Government and citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica to a free passage, by the San Juan river, for their persons and property, to and from the ocean.

XXVII. The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if neither Party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same, twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue

binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the Parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it.

XXVIII. The present Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within six months from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Managua, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) CHAS. LENNOX WYKE.

(L.S.) PEDRO ZELEDON.

II. FOREIGN.

TREATY OF ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE TO FRANCE.

(Translation.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Paris, March 29, 1860.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, having explained the considerations which, in consequence of the changes which have arisen in the territorial relations between France and Sardinia, caused him to desire the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario di Nizza") to France, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia having shown himself disposed to acquiesce in it, their said Majesties have decided to conclude a Treaty to this effect,

and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron de Talleyrand Perigord, &c., and M. Vincent Benedetti, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, His Excellency Count Camille Benson de Cavour, &c., and his Excellency the Chevalier Charles Louis Farini, &c.;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, agreed on the following Articles:—

I. His Majesty the King of Sardinia consents to the annexation of Savoy, and of the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario

di Nizza") to France, and renounces, for himself and all his descendants and successors, in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, his rights and titles over the said territories. It is understood between their Majesties that this annexation shall be effected without any constraint of the wishes of the populations, and that the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will concert together as soon as possible upon the best means of appreciating and verifying the manifestations of those wishes.

II. It is equally understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized parts of Savoy, except on the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on this subject, both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna, and with the Swiss Confederation, and to give them the guarantees required by the stipulations referred to in this Article.

III. A Mixed Commission shall determine, in a spirit of equity, the frontiers of the two States, taking into account the configuration of the mountains and the requirements of defence.

IV. One or more Mixed Commissions shall be charged to examine and resolve, as soon as possible, the various incidental questions to which the annexation will give rise, such as the settlement of the share to be contributed by Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario di Nizza") towards the public

VOL. CII.

debt of Sardinia, and the execution of the obligations resulting from contracts entered into with the Sardinian Government, which Government, however, reserves the right of itself terminating the labours undertaken for boring the tunnel of the Alps (Mont Cenis).

V. The French Government will secure to the civil and military functionaries belonging by birth to the province of Savoy and to the arrondissement of Nice ("circondario di Nizza"), and who shall become French subjects, the rights due to them on account of the services rendered by them to the Sardinian Government: they shall especially enjoy the advantages resulting from the permanency of the magisterial appointments, and from the guarantees ensured to the army.

VI. Sardinian subjects natives of Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice, at present domiciled in those provinces, who shall desire to preserve their Sardinian nationality, shall enjoy, during the space of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and provided that they make a previous declaration to the competent authority, the right of transporting their domicile into Italy, and of fixing it there, in which case the character of Sardinian citizens shall be continued to them.

They shall be free to retain their immovable property situated in the territory annexed to France.

VII. As concerns Sardinia, the present Treaty shall be in force as soon as the necessary legislative sanction shall have been given by Parliament.

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VIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications of it shall be exchanged at Turin within ten days, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it their armorial seals.

Done in duplicate at Turin, the twenty-fourth day of the month of March of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(Signed)

TALLEYRAND.
BENEDETTI.
CAVOUR.
FARINI.

CONVENTION FOR THE PACIFICATION OF SYRIA.

CONVENTION *between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, respecting Measures to be taken for the Pacification of Syria. Signed at Paris, September 5, 1860. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, October 18, 1860.*

(Translation.)

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan wishing to stop, by prompt and efficacious measures, the effusion of blood in Syria, and to show his firm resolution to establish order and peace amongst the populations placed under his sovereignty; and their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having offered their active co-operation, which His Majesty the Sultan has accepted;

Their said Majesties and His Royal Highness have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her said Majesty to His Majesty the Emperor of the French;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Richard Prince of Metternich-Winneburg, &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Edward Anthony Thouvenel, &c., his Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Prince Henry VII. of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, &c., his *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Count Paul de Kisséleff, &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Ahmed Vefik Effendi, &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

STATE PAPERS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING
TO THE CESSION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

(SAVOY AND NICE PAPERS, No. 2624.)

No. 3.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 5, 1859.

My Lord,—I have to state to your Excellency, with reference to the report contained in your despatch of the 4th instant, of a conversation which you had had with Count Walewski, that Her Majesty's Government have learned with extreme concern that the question of annexing Savoy to France has been in agitation.

The Emperor's declaration at Milan that the "enemies" of the Emperor represented him as making war to aggrandize the territories of France, gave great satisfaction in this country. But in Germany it was confidently said that this declaration would not be adhered to.

If Savoy should be annexed to France, it will generally be supposed that the left bank of the Rhine, and the "natural limits," will be the next object; and thus the Emperor will become an object of suspicion to Europe, and kindle the hostility of which his uncle was the victim.

In conforming your language to Count Walewski to the tenour of this despatch, your Excellency will make him understand that the observations of Her Majesty's Government are dictated by the most friendly feelings towards the Emperor.

Count Persigny spoke to me to-day on the same subject, and I made to him the same remarks I

have made to your Lordship. He dwelt on the little value of Savoy, a bare rock, as he said, but which might avail Piedmont for an attack on France if Sardinia should become a great Power. I purposely abstained from any discussion of the value of Savoy. That part of the subject may be reserved for future comment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 4.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received July 9.)

Paris, July 8, 1859.

My Lord,—In the course of the interview which I had with Count Walewski this afternoon, his Excellency said that I might give your Lordship the assurance that the Emperor had abandoned all idea of annexing Savoy to France.

I said that Her Majesty's Government would receive this intelligence with unmixed satisfaction, and that I rejoiced that the Emperor had relinquished a project, the success of which would have been of no real value to France, and would have seriously have affected His Majesty's position in the eyes of Europe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 5.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 9, 1859.

My Lord,—I have received

your Excellency's despatch of yesterday, stating that Count Walewski had informed you that you might give me the assurance that the Emperor had abandoned the idea of annexing Savoy to France; and I have to instruct your Excellency to state to Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate the spirit which has prompted His Imperial Majesty thus distinctly to disclaim a project which, while it would have contributed no real benefit to France, would have very materially affected the Emperor's reputation in Europe. For the Powers of Europe not only attach considerable importance to the maintenance of Savoy in its present relation towards Sardinia, but they would also have looked upon any attempt to sever that connection for the augmentation of French territory as a manifest contradiction of the disinterested policy which the Emperor has declared induced him to engage in the present war.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 13.—*Mr. Grey to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received January 10.)

Paris, January 9, 1860.

My Lord,—Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister at this Court, has informed me confidentially that in consequence of the rumour of the approaching cession of Savoy by Sardinia to France having lately been renewed to such an extent, and having reached him from so many quarters, he had thought it advisable to seek an interview with M. Baroche, and to question his Excellency on the subject, which he felt himself justified in doing, as it had repeatedly been mentioned in the public prints. M.

Baroche received him this afternoon, and in reply to Dr. Kern's inquiry whether there was any truth in the above rumour, said, "Cette question n'a aucun intérêt, ni actuel ni prochain;" but that should any change occur hereafter, he thought it only just that it should only be made after a complete understanding between France and Switzerland, and with due regard to those provisions of the Treaties of 1815 which stipulated that in case of the cession of Savoy to France, a portion of it sufficient to insure a good line of defence should be at the same time ceded to Switzerland.

Dr. Kern said that Switzerland would of course prefer the *status quo*, but that he was glad to hear what his Excellency said with regard to the Treaties of 1815; and he left M. Baroche apparently satisfied with the assurances he had received, although M. Baroche's expression, "should any change occur hereafter," was open to another interpretation. He appears, however, subsequently to have been alarmed by one of his colleagues, who repeated to him that he was sure the cession of Savoy to France was already determined upon by Sardinia, in return for which France was to sanction the annexation of the Duchies and Romagna to Sardinia, and that M. Baroche, in giving him the assurances quoted above, had spoken in ignorance of the real state of affairs.

The question, Dr. Kern repeated again and again, was so serious and so materially affected, not only the independence, but the very existence of Switzerland, that he hoped Her Majesty's Government would give it their earnest consideration in that spirit of friendship which Great Britain had so often shown towards his country.

No. 17.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received January 26.)

Paris, January 25, 1860.

(Extract.)

It is "more than probable that your Lordship has been made acquainted with a rumour prevalent to a certain extent in Paris, that there exists a secret Treaty between France and Sardinia entered into before the late war, by which the latter binds herself, in case her territory should be considerably increased in Italy by the events of the war, to cede Savoy to France.

I have no reason to believe in the existence of this Treaty, and for many reasons am inclined to doubt it; still I cannot undertake upon myself to affirm that some sort of engagement or understanding respecting Savoy has not been entered into between the two Governments.

But let this be as it may, it is my duty to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the question of the annexation of Savoy to France is beginning to occupy the public mind very seriously, and I cannot doubt is more or less in the contemplation of the French Government, should the Duchies, and more particularly the Romagna, be annexed to Sardinia.

No. 19.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, January 28, 1860.

My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's despatch of yesterday, respecting Savoy.

I have no difficulty in giving you instructions as to the language which you should hold,

with regard to the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice to France.

You will recollect that on the occasion of announcing to Parliament the intelligence of the Preliminaries of Villafranca, I stated the satisfaction which I felt in assuring the House of Commons that no cession of Savoy to France was in contemplation, and that, had it been otherwise, great alarm would have been felt on the Rhine and throughout Germany.

Your Lordship had at this time received the solemn assurance from Count Walewski that the idea of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France had, if once entertained, been abandoned.

I do not wish, at present, to do battle in argument upon the question. If ever entertained, it must be considered by all the Great Powers of Europe, and the grounds of such a proposal critically examined.

But I wish you to state to M. Thouvenel at once the view which we take of this question in connection with the general interests of Europe, and the position of the Emperor of the French.

The Emperor cannot fail to have present to his mind the alarm and anxiety which prevailed in Europe during the past summer; the arming of Prussia and the German Powers; the hopes of revolution excited; the rumours of alliances, offensive and defensive, which agitated the public mind. The Emperor can well recall that period; for he stated how much of glory he was content to forego, how much of noble aspirations to disappoint, in order to give satisfaction and peace to Europe.

It is to be hoped and desired

that the present tendency should be to soothe the troubled waves and restore calm to the agitated atmosphere.

But the question of the annexation of Savoy would be regarded not so much as composing past troubles as raising the elements for new storms. Natural frontiers—the Alps and the Rhine—the repetition of the history of long and bloody wars—the commencement of a new struggle between France and Europe: such are the ideas which would pass through men's minds at the announcement of such an acquisition.

Let the Emperor recall the noble words in which he gave forth at Milan a sentiment not less just than becoming the Sovereign of so great an Empire.

In addressing the Italians, His Imperial Majesty said, "Your enemies, who are mine, have endeavoured to diminish the universal sympathy for your cause which prevailed in Europe, by making it believed that I only made war from motives of personal ambition, or for the aggrandisement of the territory of France. If persons exist who do not understand the age in which they live, I am not of that number. In the enlightened state of public opinion, the moral influence that can be exercised contributes more to grandeur at the present time than barren conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride by contributing to render free one of the fairest portions of Europe."

I choose rather to suppose that the Emperor will adhere consistently to this declaration than that he will run the risk of arousing jealousies and fears in Europe

which he would find it difficult thereafter to appease.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 26.—*Lord J. Russell to Sir J. Hudson.*

Foreign Office, February 6, 1860.

Sir,—In speaking to Count Cavour respecting the rumoured annexation of Savoy, you will not disguise from Count Cavour that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it would be a blot in the escutcheon of the House of Savoy if the King of Sardinia were to yield to France the cradle of his ancient and illustrious House.

You will likewise point out that if the military position of Sardinia will be weak, in face of the fortresses possessed by Austria on the Mincio and the Adige, that weakness will not be cured by placing on another frontier the great power of France in possession of the passes of the Alps, commanding an easy access to Italy in any case of hostile discussion between the French and Sardinian Governments.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 27.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received February 8.)

Turin, February 3, 1860.

My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, relative to the reported intended cession of Savoy to France, I have the honour to report that I took an opportunity this day to inquire of Count Cavour whether he could account for rumours which were in

circulation respecting this subject.

His Excellency replied that he could not account for them; nor could he account for the sudden change in the opinions of many persons, Savoyards, who before the late war had urged that cession, and who now opposed it.

He added that the Sardinian Government had not the slightest intention of ceding, exchanging, or selling Savoy. If the people of Savoy had any grievances which they thought required redress; any proposition to make by which they conceived their position might be bettered; any undue pressure to complain of; they knew perfectly well that they had a constitutional remedy by petition to the Crown through Parliament; that if any such petition were presented, it would be dealt with parliamentarily and openly, and would receive such remedy as Parliament might approve and the Crown sanction.

At this moment, said the Count, Savoy has one battalion of Rifles to protect it; and I can assure you, he added, that the Sardinian Government has no intention of applying military coercion to any portion of the King's subjects, in order to stifle or create a public demonstration: the question of Savoy is left to the good sense and the good feeling of the people of Savoy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 28.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received February 8.)

Paris, February 5, 1860.

(Extract.)

The interpellations in both Houses of Parliament respecting

the truth of the reported annexation of Savoy to France, together with the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on this question, determined me to recur to it again with M. Thouvenel. Previously to so doing, I had an opportunity of ascertaining from Count Walewski that he recognized the accuracy of the report which I had sent to your Lordship of his declaration to me in July last, but he reminded me that he had made that declaration in view of the strict accomplishment of the Treaty of Zurich, and that he had more than once afterwards maintained that if Sardinia was to be aggrandised by the annexation of the Duchies, it must be at the cost of Savoy and the County of Nice, which must pass to France. This is perfectly true, and on more than one occasion I alluded to these observations in my private correspondence with your Lordship. I did not think it necessary to notice them officially, because it was understood that all questions arising out of the state of Italy were to be referred to a Congress, and I considered it unadvisable, in face of the previous declarations made to me, to engage Her Majesty's Government in a diplomatic correspondence upon a hypothetical question, which, if it ever assumed a more tangible shape, must necessarily come under the examination of all the Powers represented in the Congress. It is not, however, to be inferred that I allowed Count Walewski to suppose that the realisation of this scheme would be seen with indifference by Her Majesty's Government.

In speaking to M. Thouvenel, I said that I did not desire to enter into any controversy with him, nor did I intend that my interpellations should bear any other than a friendly character; but I really wished to ascertain how matters stood—whether there was any understanding between the French and Sardinian Governments, and whether he maintained the declarations of Count Walewski.

In order that his Excellency might know exactly what I asked, I read to him my despatches of the 4th and 8th of July last, to your Lordship.

M. Thouvenel replied, that not having had as yet an opportunity of speaking to the Emperor on this matter, he could only state his personal opinions, which he proceeded to do at great length; but as he promised to take the Emperor's orders without loss of time, after which he undertook to give me an official answer, and as he yesterday realised this promise, I need not trouble your Lordship with any details of this first conversation. I will merely state that I took care that M. Thouvenel should be under no illusion as to the opinions of Her Majesty's Government.

Yesterday, then, the official answer which I received from M. Thouvenel was to the following effect. He read it from a written paper:—

It was true that among the possible arrangements discussed between the French and Sardinian Governments, when they found themselves likely to be engaged side by side in war with Austria, was the cession to France, under certain contingencies, of Savoy and the County of Nice. These

contingencies, however, did not occur when peace was made. The Emperor had thought that if the chances of war had given such a large accession of territory to Sardinia as would have altered the relative proportions of the military strength of the two countries, he might with justice have demanded such territorial concessions of Sardinia as would have preserved those relative proportions. But so long as the sole addition made to Sardinia was the province of Lombardy, there was no sufficient reason, in the Emperor's opinion, for asking of Sardinia the sacrifice of any part of her ancient territory, and therefore Count Walewski had made the declaration referred to by me.

The Preliminaries of Villafranca, and subsequently the 'Treaty' of Zurich, left the territorial distribution of Italy, with the exception of Lombardy, as it had been before the war. The different States were to form a Confederation of a purely defensive character. The French Government desires no better than that this plan should be realised, and there will be no motive for raising the question of any territorial concessions in regard to France.

But the aspect of the whole matter has completely changed, and Her Majesty's Government have themselves made proposals which must lead to one of two results. Either the people of the States of Central Italy will pronounce themselves in favour of a Central Kingdom, or they will persist in asking to be annexed to Sardinia. In the former case the French Government, considering that the solution

would partake of the nature of the arrangements made at Zurich, will not think it necessary to look to the more immediate safety of the French frontier. But the French Government could not consent to the formation of a kingdom of above ten millions of souls in the South of Europe without taking precautions for the future security of France. This would be done not in a spirit of conquest or aggrandisement, but simply as a measure of necessary precaution.

But while the French Government ask for guarantees for the safety of France, they have no intention of violating or infringing upon those which Europe has thought necessary to take for her own safety. The annexation, therefore, of Savoy to France would not break the engagements entered into for the neutrality of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny; indeed, in the opinion of the French Government, it would be well that those districts should be united permanently to Switzerland.

No. 31.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received February 11.)

Paris, February 10, 1860.

My Lord,—I had an opportunity of seeing the Emperor yesterday, and I had the honour of having some conversation with His Majesty on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France.

His Majesty did not deny that, under certain eventualities, and on the grounds stated in my despatch of the 5th instant, he might think it right to claim a proper frontier for France; that

he believed that the wish of the Savoyards was to be united to France; and that he could not understand why, in the case of the Duchies, the wishes of the populations were to be attended to, and that the same principle should not prevail with respect to Savoy.

His Majesty, however, disclaimed all intention of annexing Savoy against the will of the Savoyards themselves, and without having consulted the Great Powers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 32.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, February 13, 1860.

(Extract.)

I have laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant in respect to Savoy.

M. Thouvenel states, in substance, that the French Government have never concealed their opinions that if the territories of the King of Sardinia greatly increased, the addition of Savoy and Nice to France would be required for the security of the French Empire; that the Treaty of Zurich did not contemplate such an aggrandizement of Sardinia; and therefore the project of annexing Savoy was no longer entertained. But that, if the votes of Central Italy should enlarge the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and place him at the head of 11,000,000 of Italians, the security of France would require the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

I have to state, in reply, that

although the project of the annexation of Savoy to France has been sometimes mentioned to your Excellency, yet it was in contradiction to the language of the proclamations of the Emperor of the French before and during the war in Italy, and that it is only very lately this annexation has appeared in the light of a probable arrangement.

It is only of late, therefore, that it has been thought necessary by Her Majesty's Government to state their serious objections to the project of transferring Savoy and Nice to France.

Her Majesty's Government cannot conceive that the security of France, a country so rich, so populous, and so military, possessing 36,000,000 of inhabitants, without counting her colonies, can be endangered by the existence, on the other side of the Alps, of a State of 11,000,000 of people, lately joined by a cement not yet dry, threatened, on the side of Lombardy, by Austria, and not very certain of its own independence.

It is said the danger to France arises not from Sardinia alone, but from Sardinia as Member of a Confederation. But it is not at all evident that a Confederation of which Sardinia were a member, with only 5,000,000 of inhabitants, might not be quite as formidable to France as a Confederation with which Sardinia would enter with 11,000,000 of inhabitants. The danger, if any, to France would consist not in the small difference in the population of Sardinia, but in the strength, whatever it might be, of the other Powers who might have so combined against France.

I understand, however, from

your despatch, and from another despatch received on the 11th instant, that the Emperor would consult the Great Powers of Europe on this project if seriously entertained, and that it never entered his thoughts to constrain either the will of the King of Sardinia, or that of the people of Savoy and Nice.

Further correspondence, therefore, may be reserved for future occasion.

No 34.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(*Received February 16.*)

(Extract.)

Turin, February 10, 1860.

Such being the case, I conceived it my duty to bring under Count Cavour's consideration, without loss of time, your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, received yesterday by messenger Vyner, and I therefore called upon his Excellency this morning, and placed that despatch in his hands.

The Count said that he could only repeat to me what he had already stated, that Sardinia was under no engagement to cede, sell, or exchange Savoy, or any other part of her dominions. He was not aware that Savoy had anything to complain of: there was no political or military pressure applied to her; on the contrary, she had demanded troops to assist in the maintenance of order at the approaching elections, in order to relieve the National Guard, which had been doing continued military and police duty for the last ten months. The question, then, is a question for Savoy, and not for the rest of

the kingdom. His Excellency did not speak of French pressure, neither did he appear to fear it.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART IV.)

No. 1.—*M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 15.)

Paris, March 13, 1860.

(Translation.)

M. Le Comte,—The Emperor, in his Speech to the Great Bodies of the State, at the opening of the Legislative Session, made known his opinion in anticipation of a re-adjustment of a considerable territory on the other side of the Alps, and announced the intention of submitting to the wisdom and equity of Europe a question which is not raised by the ambition of France, but put, as it were, by events themselves. His Majesty has decided that the moment is come to fulfil this engagement, and I hasten, in conformity with his orders, to put you in a position to communicate our explanations to the Cabinet of London. Solemn acts, freely subscribed to at the end of a campaign fortunate for our arms, have established in the most irrefragable fashion, that we had not for our object a territorial aggrandizement when the force of circumstances induced us to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If the Imperial Government has been able to discern, in the cases in which disinterestedness should not entirely banish prudence, a situation analogous to that which now presents itself, it flatters itself not only that it has not sought to produce this situation, but that it has, on the contrary,

endeavoured in all conjunctures to follow the courses best suited to withdraw it from the chances of the future. The stipulations of Zurich, and those of Villafranca, entirely excluded it. Although the possession of Lombardy fortified Piedmont on the Alps, we, without any hesitation, silenced our own interest, and, far from favouring the development of a state of things which might furnish us with legitimate and pressing reasons for demanding guarantees, we employed, as Europe knows, all our influence to realize, in their literal tenour, the dispositions of the Treaties which reserved the maintenance of the territorial limits in the centre of Italy.

I need not now recur to the circumstances which prevented the success of our efforts. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty was the first to appreciate the character of them. It will suffice to recall the fact that the necessity of occupying ourselves above all, and in the general interest, with the establishment of a definite state of things in the Peninsula, was alone able to determine us to seek in different combinations from that of which we had vainly essayed to effect the triumph, the means of settling the pending questions.

A new situation then pressed on our attention; and without putting ourselves in antagonism with the policy which has constantly inspired the acts, as well as the language, of the Emperor, we had nevertheless to consider the prejudice which new arrangements in Italy might be capable of causing to our own interests.

It is impossible to deny that the formation of a considerable

State, possessing at once both slopes of the Alps, is an event of deep gravity from the point of view of the security of our frontiers. The geographical situation of Sardinia acquires an importance which it could not have when that kingdom comprised scarcely 4,000,000 souls, and found itself beaten back, as it were, by a mass of Conventions outside the Peninsula. With a development which must almost treble her population and her material resources, the possession of all the passes of the Alps would permit her, in case of her alliances making her at any time our adversary, to open to a foreign army the access to our territory, or to disturb, with her forces alone, the security of an important part of the Empire, by intercepting our principal line of commercial and military communication. To demand guarantees against an eventuality, the peril of which is not lessened by the remoteness of its occurrence, which we have, doubtless, the right to except, is simply to obey the most legitimate considerations, as well as the most ordinary maxims of international policy, which has at no epoch taken gratitude and sentiment as the sole basis of the relations of States.

Besides, are these guarantees calculated to give umbrage to any Power? Are they not, on the contrary, agreeable to the conditions of an equal balance of power, and indicated, moreover, by the nature of things, which has placed our system of defence at the foot of the western slope of the Alps?

At various periods of history during two centuries, especially

when the question arose of settling eventually the Spanish succession, and later when the question of the Austrian succession was opened, combinations were discussed which extended the possessions of Piedmont in Italy and granted her the acquisition either of Lombardy or of other contiguous territories. In these concessions, much less vast assuredly than that of which there is now question, the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice was always considered by several of the principal Powers of Europe as a necessary compensation to France. Certain that my meaning cannot be open to false interpretations, I experience no embarrassment in citing a precedent of a more recent date. May it not be permitted to seek examples from the history of our age also, without evoking irritating recollections which present generations repudiate? I will, then, recall the fact that at a moment when Europe was certainly little disposed to use moderation with regard to France, she recognized the necessities of our geographical situation on the side of the Alps, and unanimously considered it just to leave us a portion of the territory become now much more indispensable to our security. It was only under the impression of the events of the succeeding year that this clause was annulled. The Emperor, on his accession to the Throne, spontaneously declared that he took as the rule of his relations with Europe respect for the Treaties concluded by the preceding Governments, and this is a principle of conduct to which His Majesty will always impose it on himself as a law to remain

faithful. But the exceptional character cannot be ignored of the circumstances which determine us to demand that a modification be introduced into the delimitation of the frontier which was finally traced between France and Sardinia. The result of the war has been to make, by the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, a primary change in the territorial limits of Italy; the annexation of other States to that kingdom constitutes a new change, the consequences of which have a special gravity for us, and it is not at variance with the respect accorded on every occasion by the Government of the Emperor to existing Treaties to demand that they should not be in reality altered to our detriment.

In a communication which addresses itself above all to the good faith of the Cabinets, and which testifies to that which animates the Government of the Emperor, should I hesitate to say that, in restoring Savoy to Piedmont, it was desired to constitute that country guardian of the Alps, in order that it might keep the passes open into France? Unpleasant as this situation was, we loyally resigned ourselves to it during half a century; much further, we again accepted it on our return from a campaign in Italy, which might easily have furnished us with the opportunity of changing it: but should we allow that the conditions which we have scrupulously respected in order to prevent any disturbance of our international relations should be aggravated? and can Europe, on her side, consider it just that, to the weight with which they already pressed on us should be added that of a State the strength

of which will have trebled in the course of a year? In claiming the modification of the Treaties on this point, we confine ourselves, as it were, to demanding that one of their stipulations should not acquire, against the intention even of the Powers which signed them, a graver bearing and a more disadvantageous interpretation.

I hasten to add that the Government of the Emperor has no wish to hold the guarantees which it demands except with the free assent of the King of Sardinia and of the populations. The cession, therefore, which will be made to it will remain exempt from all violence and from all constraint; it is, besides, our firm intention to arrange it, as far as concerns the territories of Savoy subject to eventual neutralization, in such a way as to injure no acquired right and to affect no legitimate interest.

In accord with our interests, and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and not in contradiction to the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the County of Nice to France, does not, Monsieur, raise any questions incompatible with the best established and most rigorous rules of public right. If the character, the language, and the habits of the populations destined to be united to France assure us that this cession is not contrary to their sentiments; if we think that the configuration of the soil has entwined their commercial interests, as well as their political interests, with ours; if, in fine, we say that the Alps constitute the barrier which ought eternally to separate Italy from France,

we confine ourselves to concluding from it, that the new delimitation to be established between Piedmont and us finds its sanction in the force of things. It is not in the name of ideas of nationality; it is not as natural frontiers that we seek the addition of Savoy and the County of Nice to our territory: it is solely as a guarantee, and under circumstances of which the mind cannot conceive the reproduction. In one word, strangers to any view of aggrandisement, and still more to any idea of conquest, our sole object is to obtain, in the name of the principles of public right, that the Treaties may not be rendered more onerous for us upon a point on which they were combined under circumstances which time has, I hope, contributed to efface, and that as security against the dangers to us to which the development of Piedmont may give birth, in the future, our frontier may be fixed, with the aid of an understanding with the King of Sardinia according to the requirements of common defence.

The Government of the Emperor, full of confidence in the weight of the considerations which it had to estimate, entered into relations with the Cabinet of Turin on the subject of this important question. You know in what terms we opened our mind to it. You are also aware of its answer, and you will have seen that, in receiving the observations which we offered to it, it shows itself disposed, at the price of a voluntary sacrifice, to give them the requisite effect. I am happy to hope that the reasons of necessity and of right which determine our conduct will be, *à fortiori*,

appreciated by the British Government with the sentiments of equity which inspire it, and in the amicable spirit which governs its relations with France. It will understand that, seeking such legitimate guarantees, we entered into arrangements with Sardinia to agree on the necessary acts and dispositions. Through circumstances, most frequently independent of their will, Governments have not always succeeded in founding their combinations on bases uniting the conditions of true stability, which are no others than those of justice, enlightened by the clear comprehension of reciprocal interests; and thus it is that acts destined to consecrate peace, have at times only resulted in depositing in the political system new germs of difficulties and complications. The combination, the realization of which such just and powerful motives now authorize us to desire, is, on the contrary, so conformable to general interests that it must of necessity claim, we are firmly convinced, to form part of any system wisely conceived and prudently devised. It finds, therefore, its legitimacy in the absence of any disturbance of the well-understood interests of Europe, as well as in the exigencies of our own situation, and we are glad to think that it will be viewed in this light by the English Court.

I beg you to be good enough to read this despatch to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

No. 2.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, March 22, 1860.

My Lord.—I transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch addressed by M. Thouvenel to the Comte de Persigny, which was placed in my hands by the latter on the 15th instant.

The Emperor of the French pledged himself in His Imperial Majesty's Speech to the Legislative Chambers that he would submit the question of the annexation of Savoy and the County of Nice to France to the wisdom and equity of Europe; and the accompanying despatch—communications similar to which have no doubt been made to the other Great Powers—purports to have been written in redemption of that pledge.

M. Thouvenel's despatch explains the reasons on account of which the Imperial Government makes claim to the cession of Savoy and of Nice, and it states the principles upon which the French Government considers itself justified in making that claim.

It is with great regret that Her Majesty's Government feels obliged to say that they cannot admit the force of those reasons, and that they are unable to subscribe to the justice of those principles.

M. Thouvenel adverts to the events of the last twelve months in support of his arguments. Her Majesty's Government would wish shortly to advert also to those events.

The immediate cause of the war which broke out in Northern Italy in the spring of last year was the invasion of the Pied-

montese territory by the Austrian army.

The Emperor of the French marched a large force to the assistance and support of his ally the King of Sardinia.

The declarations which His Imperial Majesty, upon several occasions, made as to his intentions, and as to the objects of the war, led the Powers of Europe to believe that the war was undertaken without any view to acquisition of territory by France, and that its object was to restore Italy to herself, and to solve, in favour of Italy, that question which it was alleged the conduct of the Austrian Government had brought to an issue, namely, whether Austria should have dominion up to the foot of the Alps, or whether Italy should be free from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic.

M. Thouvenel says that solemn acts, freely concluded after a campaign which had been successful for the arms of France, are an irrefragable proof that the French Government had not for its object any territorial aggrandisement when it was led by the force of events to interfere in the affairs of Italy. But he adds, that though the French Government could not but foresee hypothetical circumstances in which disinterestedness would have to give way to prudence, the Treaties of Villafranca and of Zurich entirely shut out such a contingency.

This statement seems to explain the assurance given to your Excellency by Count Walewski in July 1859, when the Count, being asked as to the truth of rumours that, notwithstanding the declarations and proclamations of

the Emperor, there was a negotiation on foot for the cession of Savoy to France, asserted that if such a scheme had ever been entertained, it had been then entirely abandoned.

Her Majesty's Government are led to infer from M. Thouvenel's despatch, that the hypothetical contingency to which he alludes was the conquest of Venetia by France, and its transfer to Piedmont, and that in such case it had been contemplated that Savoy should be demanded by France; but that the Agreement of Villafranca and the Treaty of Zurich having left to Austria the possession of Venetia, the idea of a cession of Savoy to France, which it now appears had been entertained, was given up, as stated by Count Walewski.

M. Thouvenel, however, goes on to say, that combinations in Central Italy, different from those which the French Government had fruitlessly laboured to bring about, compelled the French Government to consider the inquiry which new arrangements in Italy might carry with them to the interests of France; and he proceeds to argue, that when Sardinia, by acquisitions of territory in Central Italy, was about to increase her population from 4,000,000 to three times that amount, it became necessary, for the security of France, that Savoy should be ceded to her, in order that she might have in her own hands the northern slopes of the Alps. The new danger to which M. Thouvenel alleges that France would thus be exposed would be invasion from Sardinia alone, or from Sardinia acting as a member of a Confederation of hostile Powers.

But Her Majesty's Government would beg to observe that to imagine that Sardinia, even with a population of 12,000,000, would ever think of invading France with a population of 36,000,000, is to suppose that which amounts to a moral impossibility. Sardinia, so augmented, will become a respectable State, capable of attaining a great degree of internal prosperity, and sufficiently strong to defend herself against any other Italian Power; but that the French Empire, the first military Power of the Continent, with a vast, compact territory, full of natural resources, and with a population characteristically warlike, should be in danger of being attacked by her far weaker neighbour, is not in the nature of things. There are, besides, many political considerations which go to show that the tendency of Sardinia must always be towards maintaining the most friendly relations with France.

We may, then, at once dismiss the notion that France can require any other guarantee than her own inherent strength affords her, against any attack from Sardinia acting alone.

But M. Thouvenel conceives that Sardinia might be a member of a Confederacy arrayed against France, and by having both sides of the Alps she might open the road for other Powers to make an invasion of the territory of France.

Now, on this Her Majesty's Government would observe that there never can be a Confederacy organized against France unless it be for common defence against aggressions on the part of France, and that, therefore, France has it at all times in

her own power to prevent the formation of any such Confederacy. There is no Power in Europe that does not wish to maintain friendly relations with France, and there is none that could hope to reap any advantage from a voluntary and unprovoked rupture with so powerful a State.

But the chances of Sardinia becoming an instrument of such a confederacy have been diminished by the events of late years, and by the new arrangements of Northern and Central Italy.

Till within the last fifteen years the Government of Sardinia was swayed by the influence of Austria, and might have been supposed to be likely, in the event of a war between Austria and France, to give passage through Savoy to any Austrian force which might have wished to enter France in that direction; but of late years Sardinia has broken away from her connection with Austria, and has looked to France, and not in vain, for friendship and support. Sardinia, therefore, is less likely than ever willingly to give passage to a hostile force wishing to enter France, and it is obvious that Sardinia, increased in strength, while the Austrian frontier is thrown back to the Mincio, is less likely than when she was much weaker, and when the Austrian frontier was on the Ticino, to yield on compulsion that passage to Austrian troops which she would not concede of her own free-will.

We may consider, therefore, as groundless the apprehension that Sardinia, retaining possession of Savoy, might open a passage

VOL. CII.

through that Province into France to the troops of a hostile Confederacy.

It seems, then, to Her Majesty's Government, that the argument in favour of the annexation of Savoy to France, founded on the assumed insecurity of the French territory bordering upon Savoy, falls to the ground when it comes to be fairly examined.

M. Thouvenel says that this demand for the cession of Savoy to France ought not to give umbrage to any Power; that it is founded on a just balance of forces, and is especially pointed out by the nature of things, which has placed the French system of defence at the foot of the western slopes of the Alps.

But Her Majesty's Government must be allowed to remark, that a demand for cession of a neighbour's territory made by a State so powerful as France, and whose former and not very remote policy of territorial aggrandizement brought countless calamities upon Europe, cannot well fail to give umbrage to every State interested in the balance of power and in the maintenance of the general peace. Nor can that umbrage be diminished by the grounds on which the claim is founded; because, if a great military Power like France is to demand the territory of a neighbour upon its own theory of what constitutes geographically its proper system of defence, it is evident that no State could be secure from the aggressions of a more powerful neighbour; that might and not right would henceforward be the rule to determine territorial possession; and that the integrity and independence of the smaller

States of Europe would be placed in perpetual jeopardy.

But M. Thouvenel appeals to historical precedents in support of the claim now made.

Her Majesty's Government will not enter into an examination of what took place in regard to the succession to the Throne of Spain, or in regard to the succession to the Throne of Austria, because the transactions of those periods have no practical applicability to the present state of European affairs; but with regard to the later transaction to which M. Thouvenel adverts, namely, the arrangements of the Treaty of 1814, Her Majesty's Government would beg to observe that the arrangements of that Treaty by no means bear out the claim now made by France, and that it cannot be with reference to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1814, that the demand for the cession of Savoy and of the County of Nice can be termed by France a "revendication." It is to be observed with regard to the term "revendication," that it is stated that "*la revendication a lieu lorsqu'on réclame une chose à laquelle on prétend avoir droit.*"

Now, the arrangements of the Treaty of 1814 were of short duration, and having been superseded by those of the Treaty of 1815, they cannot be appealed to as the foundation of any right to be claimed by France.

But the Treaty of 1814 did not give either Savoy or the County of Nice to France.

Article III. of the Treaty of 1814 did, indeed, leave to France a very small portion of Savoy; but that portion was immediately contiguous to the French fron-

tier, and was at a distance from the slopes of the Alps. The words of Article III. on this point were as follows:

"In the Department of Mont Blanc, France acquires the sub-Prefecture of Chambéry, with the exception of the Cantons of L'Hôpital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian; and also the sub-Prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges situated to the east of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlens on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thones. This line, together with the limit of the Cantons before mentioned, shall, on this side, form the new frontier."

It follows, therefore, from what is thus stated, that if France claims Savoy and Nice on the principle of a "revendication," that is to say, on the principle of claiming that which she has at any time had a right to, her claim cannot be founded on the Treaty of 1814, but must go back to the time of the first French Empire; and it is needless to point out what just alarm the whole of Europe must feel at a claim which, however limited in its present application, is susceptible of being extended to such vast and dangerous dimensions.

M. Thouvenel, indeed, records the declaration spontaneously made by His Imperial Majesty on ascending the Throne, that the governing rule of his relations with Europe would be re-

spect for Treaties concluded by preceding Governments of France, and M. Thouvenel declares that this is a principle of conduct to which His Imperial Majesty will always make it to himself a law to remain faithful.

The declaration referred to by M. Thouvenel was no more than might have been expected from the just and enlightened Sovereign by whom it was made; and the assurance given by M. Thouvenel that it will be strictly and inviolably observed must be gratifying to the allies of France, and satisfactory to the whole of Europe. But M. Thouvenel alleges that the present is an exceptional case, that changes which have taken place, and which are about to take place, in Italy, involve changes in the territorial arrangements established by existing Treaties, and that those Treaty arrangements ought not to be altered to the detriment of France.

Her Majesty's Government think they have shown that no detriment or danger to France would be the result of the changes now in progress in Italy; but there is a State in whose integrity and independence all Europe takes a deep interest, and whose integrity and independence France, among other Powers, has pledged herself by Treaty to respect and maintain, and that State would suffer the most serious detriment, and would be exposed to the most serious danger by the proposed transfer of Savoy from Sardinia to France. It is needless to say that this State is Switzerland.

By the Treaties of Vienna, of 1815, the Powers of Europe, France included, acknowledged

and guaranteed the integrity and the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and as a security for that integrity and that neutrality, it was stipulated that the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, and all that portion of Savoy which is north of Ugine, shall form part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as acknowledged and guaranteed by the Contracting Powers; and it was further stipulated that, in consequence thereof, whenever the Powers, neighbours of Switzerland, should be actually at war, or whenever there should be an imminent danger of war, between them, the troops of the King of Sardinia, the Sovereign of Savoy, which may happen to be in those provinces, shall retire therefrom, passing, if necessary, through the Valais, and that no armed troops of any other Power shall either traverse or be stationed in those provinces and territories, except such troops as the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place therein.

It is plain that these engagements about Savoy, to which France is a party, were intended as a security for Switzerland against danger coming from France; but what would become of that security if Savoy were annexed to France, and if the very Power against which this access to Switzerland has been barred, should become the owner of the barrier thus erected for the protection of the Confederation? It is, indeed, implied in the despatch of M. Thouvenel, that France, in taking Savoy, would accept also the engagements by which the King of Sardinia is bound, in regard to the neutralized portion of that country; but it is no disparagement to France to say that

neither Switzerland nor the Powers of Europe could consider such an arrangement as affording to the integrity and neutrality of the Swiss Confederation that security which the above-mentioned stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna are calculated to afford: and Her Majesty's Government contend that it is not competent for France and Sardinia, by any compact between them, and without the consent of the other States of Europe, so materially to impair, as the proposed cession of Savoy would do, an element of security which a great European compact has provided for a State whose independence is an object of European concern.

Nor can it be for the well-understood interest of France herself to break down the barriers by which the neutrality of Switzerland is secured. It must surely be acknowledged that the neutrality of Belgium at the northern, and of Switzerland at the southern extremity of the eastern frontier of France, is of advantage to her, as well as to Europe. The neutrality of those two States narrows the line of frontier along which hostilities between France and Germany can take place, and, adding to the security of both, it tends to give stability to the general peace. M. Thouvenel alleges that the proposed cession of Savoy and the County of Nice to France raises no question incompatible with the best-established and most rigorous rules of public law. He points to similarity of character, of language, of habits; to the geographical configuration and to commercial intercourse, as having prepared and adapted the people of those countries for annexation

to France; and he says that the Alps ought to be the line of separation between France and Italy, and that thus the new boundary which it is proposed to establish between France and Piedmont finds its sanction in the force of things. This statement, indeed, opens a wide field for conjecture as to the future, and though it is immediately followed by the somewhat inconsistent assurance that it is not upon the ground of ideas of nationality, nor upon that of natural frontiers, that the cession of Savoy and of Nice is demanded, those arguments cannot fail to give rise to the most serious reflections. Her Majesty's Government, then, would beg to submit that no case has been made out to justify this cession on the ground of necessary defence for France, and that this cession would most unjustly, and in violation of Treaty engagements, materially weaken a defensive arrangement which united Europe has provided as a security for the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland.

Great Britain has no direct interest of her own in this matter, and it is from no unfriendly feeling towards France that her remonstrances on this subject have proceeded. Her Majesty's Government, indeed, are deeply impressed with the conviction that any territorial advantage which France might gain by the proposed annexation would be far more than counterbalanced by the distrust with which it would inspire the other States and Powers of Europe.

The calamities which overspread by turns almost every part of the Continent of Europe during the closing years of the last and

the early years of the present century, are still fresh in the memory of mankind; their renewal would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune; and it cannot be surprising that the attention of nations and of their rulers should be directed, with anxious solicitude, to events which have a bearing both on the interests of the present and on the destinies of the future.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to M. Thouvenel.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 5.—*M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny. — (Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 27.)*

Paris, March 25, 1860.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the despatch from Lord John Russell, which Earl Cowley has been instructed to communicate to me officially, and which contains the reply of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the statement of the Government of the Emperor, concerning the annexation of Savoy and the Arrondissement of Nice to France.

I cannot but experience a very lively feeling of regret that I have not succeeded, as I desired, in modifying an opinion which was already known to me through the previous communications of the English Ambassador; but the prolongation of any discussion on this subject would have no practical result, and I prefer, rather than provoke a fresh ex-

change of explanations equally painful to both countries, to confine myself to asserting that Lord John Russell's despatch has not the character of a protest. In a word, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty declares that it does not share the opinion of the Government of the Emperor: but this divergence does not constitute an opposition of a nature to affect the relations of the Cabinets of Paris and London. I am sincerely pleased at this, M. le Comte; and there are only two points in Lord John Russell's argument which I wish to examine summarily, so as to leave in the mind of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State neither a misunderstanding nor a doubt as to our intentions. I believed that I had established that the Emperor, in making use in his Speech to the Great Bodies of the State of the word "revendication," had never had an idea of referring to any diplomatic act, or to any circumstance of other times. The explanations which I have given on this subject to His Majesty's representatives at the German Courts have been everywhere considered as satisfactory as possible, and I had requested you to transmit to Lord John Russell a copy of the despatch which contains them. I renew these explanations to-day with the confidence that, on examining them closer, Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not receive them less favourably than the Powers to whom they were more especially addressed.

As for the neutrality of Switzerland, M. le Comte, which Lord John Russell considers to be menaced by the annexation of Savoy to the territory of the Em-

pire, I will content myself with remarking to you that France attaches the greatest interest to preserving it from any injury. The Emperor's Government, therefore, has not hesitated, in order to prove the sincerity of its dispositions in this respect, to insert in the Treaty which it has just concluded at Turin a clause in these terms :—

“It is understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized portions of Savoy, except on the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, and that it will appertain to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on this subject, both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna and with the Swiss Confederation, and to give them the guarantees required by the stipulations referred to in this Article.”

It appears to me that all apprehensions should disappear in face of this spontaneous engagement, and that henceforth Her Britannic Majesty's Government, certain of having the opportunity of discussing the guarantees which shall, in pursuance of an European agreement, be judged to be best fitted to realize, in their relations with the permanent neutrality of Switzerland, the object of the stipulations relative to the contingent neutralization of a part of Savoy, has no reason to fear that this interest, the importance of which we have thus recognized, will not be settled in a satisfactory manner.

You are authorized to read this despatch to Lord John Russell, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VI.)

No. 8.—*M. Thouvenel to M. Tillos.*
—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 20.)

Paris, March 17, 1860.

(Translation.)

Sir,—M. Kern has forwarded to me the note, copy of which I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, and the object of which is, as you will see, to protest, in the name of his Government, against the annexation to France of the districts of Savoy subjected contingently to neutralization in virtue of the Treaties of 1815.

This step could not fail to cause profound surprise to the Government of the Emperor. His Majesty has, on several occasions, given to Switzerland proofs of interest and friendship which ought to have determined the Federal Council to place its confidence in the justice of France. It has preferred to protest; I cannot, therefore, dispense with the necessity of replying to the communication which it has forwarded to us. Is its protest founded on right, or on fact? Such are the questions which it behoves us to examine and resolve in order to appreciate the character and the value of the resolution taken by the Swiss Government.

In principle, sovereignty implies essentially the right of alienation: a Sovereign may, whatever may be the motives which influence him to do so, cede all, or part of, his States, and no one would be authorized in opposing it unless there were to result from it a disturbance of the balance

and distribution of power in Europe. His Majesty the King of Sardinia is, therefore, free, within the bounds of his prerogatives, to renounce the possession of Savoy in favour of France. This primary point could not be contested, and is not capable, in strict right, of being the object of any doubt, or of raising any legal difficulty.

In point of fact, however, the exercise of the sovereign right, in the matter of cession, may be subjected, by international stipulations, to conventional restrictions, and it is thus that the Federal Council thinks that it may rely upon a Convention of 1564, and the Treaties of 1815, in pretending that Sardinia cannot dispossess herself of Savoy without disregarding her engagements.

The discussion is consequently reduced to ascertaining in what degree the Sardinian Government is bound by the documents to which I have just alluded.

The Convention of 1564, exclusively concluded between the Seigneurs of Berne and the Duke of Savoy, had for its object a partition and delimitations which more recent events have several times modified without complaint on the part of Switzerland: it referred to a situation and contingencies which have no analogy with the present state of possession; it became, therefore, extinct from the very force of things: and so true is this that no mention was made of it in the Acts of 1813, in which, however, care was taken to refer to the previous Conventions remaining or maintained in force, especially to that of 1754. There remain, therefore, the Treaties of Vienna. What do they stipulate,

and how did the Plenipotentiaries come to an agreement upon the clauses which concern the contingent neutralization of a part of Savoy? It behoves us, in order to define the character and bearing of these clauses, to refer here to the negotiations to which they gave rise. Switzerland solicited, at the Congress of Vienna, as necessary for the defence of the southern frontier, the cession of various territories which were likewise claimed by the Envoys of the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, after long discussions, consented to the demand of the Swiss Confederation, making, however, their consent dependent on a combination conceived in the interest of Piedmont, and which they initiated; this combination is precisely that one, the effect of which was to extend, in certain cases, the guarantees of the neutrality to the northern part of Savoy. "The Undersigned," declared M. de St. Marsan, in his Memorandum of March 26, "is authorized to consent, in favour of the Canton of Geneva, to the cession of the territory on the following conditions:—that the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny be comprised in the neutrality of Switzerland; that the Sardinian troops may be able to retire by the route of the Valais; that no armed troops of any Power may stay in or pass through these provinces, with the exception of those which the Swiss Confederation may consider it advisable to place there."

This arrangement thus had for its object to cover a portion of Savoy, and Switzerland, by her acquiescence, took on herself the obligation of ensuring the execution of it, by engaging on the

one hand, to give passage to the Sardinian forces to re-enter Piedmont; on the other, to place at need Federal troops in the neutralized country. The engagement accepted by the Confederation was the price of a territorial cession made to the Canton of Geneva; the contingent neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny, a guarantee stipulated for to the profit of Sardinia, and the compensation for a sacrifice. This neutralization, therefore, was not originally designed with the view of protecting the Swiss frontier, which an impassable barrier sufficiently protected, namely, the neutrality proclaimed by the common agreement of the Powers; it was, on the contrary, imposed as a charge upon Switzerland, which she accepted as a burden. How, then, could the Swiss Confederation be justified in invoking the Acts of 1815, that they might resist the cession of Savoy to France? The Federal Council might pretend that, as this cession modified the terms of the contract, it was open to it to consider itself exonerated, as regards Sardinia, from the obligation of watching over the maintenance of the neutrality of Chablais and Faucigny; but it would be unintelligible that it could take advantage of it to contest the right of Piedmont to dispose of this province, and to affirm that the securities guaranteed to the Confederation are affected by it.

Does not the position of Switzerland, such as it appears to be from the narrative of the negotiations, establish that the Federal Council is interfering, without legitimate reasons, in the arrangements which the Government of the Emperor and that of King

Victor Emanuel propose to conclude?

I admit, Sir, however, that it may be well to examine how the stipulations of 1815, on this special point, are connected with the general combinations arranged by common agreement, at that time, between the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, with the view of ensuring the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation. But this is a question on which the Government of the Emperor must treat with these same Powers; and I do not hesitate to say that we are disposed to adopt the measures suggested either by the general interest, or specially by the interest of Switzerland.

You will, Sir, be good enough to read this despatch to the President of the Federal Council, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.,

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

No. 17.—*M. Thouvenel to Count Persigny. — (Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Persigny, March 22.)*

(Translation.)

Paris, March 19, 1860.

M. le Comte,—In the despatch No. 28 which you have done me the honour to address to me, you inform me that you have forwarded to Lord J. Russell the communication from the Government of the Emperor, dated the 13th instant, relative to Savoy and the County of Nice; and you add that Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State has reserved to himself to take the opinion of the Cabinet before communicating to us the reply of the English Govern-

ment. Meanwhile, I consider it useful now to recur with you to a point which I confined myself to alluding to in my previous correspondence, and to dwell particularly on an objection which has been brought forward in the discussions to which the question has given rise.

Analogies, in fact, are alleged, and out of them it is attempted to sow mistrust. But do these analogies rest on facts, and does there really exist any relation between our position with regard to the Alps and our situation on the Rhine? Doubtless the Treaties of 1815 constituted in the north a state of things not without resemblance to and connection with that which now subsists on the side of the Alps. The Kingdom of the Low Countries was created with a view similar to that from which springs the territorial delimitation of Sardinia. Like Sardinia, it had the guardianship of positions which give it the power of giving up the approaches to, and the entry into, our territory to foreign armies. After a period of fifteen years these arrangements were profoundly modified, with the concurrence of the Great Powers themselves. Belgium was formed, and her neutrality, recognized by Europe, thenceforth covers all the portion of our frontier which was precisely the one most exposed, and on account of which France might nourish legitimate uneasiness. In one word, whatever menace to us in the north the Treaties of 1815 offered, is but a recollection consigned to the region of History by the Conference of London. We have no longer on that side any species of guarantee to claim; and our

system of defence, rested on our most important places, shields us entirely from dangers analogous to those with which we should have more than ever to deal on another point, if Piedmont, in her new proportions, remained in possession of territories which give access to the very heart of the Empire. On the Rhine the peril has disappeared, whilst in the Alps it has increased. Thus the situations which it is attempted to assimilate, offer no resemblance: and the so powerful considerations which oblige us to demand the annexation of Savoy have no possible application to the state of things in the east and north of France. This combination will complete that which Europe herself has adopted, by effacing the last trace of stipulations manifestly conceived in a spirit of mistrust and aggression towards us; and, far from finding in it a cause for uneasiness, Germany will have reasons to see in it only a fresh condition of stability and duration to peace.

I beg you, M. le Comte, to be good enough to read this despatch to Lord John Russell, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

No. 55.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received April 2.)

Turin, March 29, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a further protest against the cession by Sardinia of the neutral part of Savoy to France, which has been addressed to Count Cavour by the Swiss Minister at this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 55.—*M. Tourte to Count Cavour.*

Turin, March 28, 1860.

(Translation.)

Excellency,—A Treaty for the cession of Savoy to France, concluded on the 24th instant by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty King Victor Emanuel II., and those of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., subject to the approval of the Sardinian Parliament, has just been inserted in "*Moniteur Universel*."

As this Treaty has been concluded without the concurrence of Switzerland, who had, however, applied to be allowed to participate in it as one of the principal parties concerned in the negotiations relative to the cession, this official publication cannot be considered by the Federal Council but as a preliminary act of menace against the rights of which the Confederation is possessed in virtue of former Treaties.

Consequently, any act of appropriation by France in the North of Savoy, whether civil or military, as long as no understanding shall have been come to with Switzerland on the subject, will be regarded by her as a flagrant violation of her rights.

A preliminary occupation by foreign Agents would be an unfair coercion of the free expression of the wishes of the population of these provinces. Switzerland therefore repeatedly claims the indefeasible right, which she possesses, of not allowing a state of things on which her independence is based, to be severely compromised, without her own consent to the change.

The defence of Switzerland's

neutrality in time of war, making the occupation of Faucigny, Chablais, and Genebois, by Federal troops indispensable, the Federal Council has been obliged to address the Powers who signed the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna, and the Declaration of Paris of the 20th November, 1815, which Powers guaranteed this neutrality, and also that of the territory, at that time belonging to Sardinia, situated north of Ugine, in order to submit to them the new position which one of the Contracting Powers alone wishes to impose upon her, in transferring the sovereignty of these provinces from Sardinia to France.

In the event of the cession of Savoy to France, Switzerland demands the annexation to her territory of the frontier districts of Northern Savoy. This demand is in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Treaties, which are equally binding on the Powers who signed the Congress of Vienna, and on the House of Savoy and the Helvetic Confederation.

Under these circumstances I am obliged, in the name and by order of the Federal Council, with reference to their note dated the 11th of March, to my *Protest* of the 14th, and to my notes of the 21st and 27th of the same month, again to protest to the Government of His Majesty King Victor Emanuel II., against any occupation, civil or military, on the part of France, of the disputed territory, until an understanding shall have been come to on the subject between the Powers who guaranteed the neutrality of Switzerland, and Switzerland herself; this latter posi-

tively demanding the assembly of a Conference, convoked exclusively for the consideration of this subject.

In hope that the just right to which I appeal will be respected by the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and that that Government may never forget the consideration due to an old and friendly neighbour,

I beg, &c.

(Signed) A. TOURTE.

No. 78.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received April 5.)

Turin, April 2, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of an Address from His Sardinian Majesty to the people of Savoy and Nice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

(Translation.)

To the Inhabitants of Savoy and of Nice;—

A Treaty concluded on the 24th March determines that the union of Savoy and Nice to France shall take place with the concurrence of the populations and the sanction of the Parliament.

However painful it may be for me to separate myself from provinces which have for so long a period formed part of the dominions of my ancestors, and to which I am bound by so many recollections, I have had to take into consideration that the territorial changes which the war in Italy led to, justified the demand which my august ally the Em-

peror Napoleon addressed to me with a view to effecting this union. I had, moreover, to take into account the vast services rendered by France to Italy, the sacrifices made in the interest of her independence, the ties which battles and Treaties have formed between the two countries. I could not, besides, ignore the fact that the development of commerce, the rapidity and ease of communication, increase more and more every day the importance and the number of the relations of Savoy and of Nice with France. Lastly, I could not forget that great affinity in race, in language, and in manners, render these relations continually closer and more natural.

Nevertheless, this great change in the destiny of the provinces cannot be imposed on you. It must be the result of your free consent. Such is my determined wish; such is also the intention of the Emperor of the French. In order that nothing may hinder the free manifestation of your wishes, I recall those among the principal functionaries in the ranks of the Administration who do not belong to your country, and I replace them temporarily by several of your fellow-citizens who have earned the esteem and regard of the public.

In circumstances of such solemnity you will show yourselves worthy of the reputation which you have acquired. If you should have to seek a new destiny, act in such wise that the French shall receive you as brethren whom they have long since learnt to appreciate and to esteem. Act so that your union to France may become an additional link between two nations whose mis-

sion is to labour in concert for the development of civilization.

Turin April 1, 1860.

(Signed) VICTOR EMANUEL.

(Signed) C. CAVOUR.

No. 135.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, April 24, 1860.

My Lord,—As the question relating to the neutralized districts of Savoy appears to be now approaching to a solution, I feel it incumbent upon me to recapitulate what has taken place, and to explain to you the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of the manner in which the question might be settled to the satisfaction of Switzerland and of Europe.

The Emperor of the French has obtained from the King of Sardinia the cession of the Duchy of Savoy. The ground on which this cession was required was the security of the French frontier, and the French Government, in anticipation of any argument that might be founded on the strict and intimate alliance subsisting between France and Sardinia, declared that it was the duty of the French Government not to rely on existing Treaties, but to provide a permanent barrier against a permanent danger.

But it was obvious that the transfer of the neutralized portions of Savoy, which were protected and guaranteed by Article XCII. of the Treaty of Vienna, and the Act of Guarantee of the 20th November, 1815, altered for the worse the position of Switzerland. Instead of a neighbour of moderate territory, whose compliance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna might always be relied upon, and could, if ne-

cessary, be enforced, one of the Great Powers of Europe was to be brought into a position of evident and formidable proximity.

So little was the gravity of this change denied, that when stating to your Excellency, as reported in your despatch of the 5th of February, that the annexation of Savoy to France would not break the engagements entered into for the neutrality of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, M. de Thouvenel went on to say that, "indeed, in the opinion of the French Government, it would be well that those districts should be united permanently to Switzerland." It is asserted, moreover, in the letter of the Swiss Government of the 19th of March to the European Powers, that it had received in the month of February verbal assurances from the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, and from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, that in the event of Savoy being ceded to France, the Provinces of Chablais and Faucigny should be ceded to Switzerland. When at a later period the Count Cavour was told that the transfer of Northern Savoy to France, with the same conditions as to neutrality which were attached to it as part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, could not give to Switzerland the same security as before, he replied that such was not the true interpretation of the Treaty of Turin, and that it was intended to secure to Switzerland the advantage given by the former Treaty, namely, an efficacious neutrality.

Such being the state of the question, Switzerland asked for a Conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, in

be no doubt that the possession of the neutralized portions of Savoy by France will expose Geneva to great danger, both from internal intrigue and external aggression. Religious differences may be used to foment the former: the advantageous position of Geneva as a *place d'armes* for the attack of Italy may be brought forward to impel and to excuse the latter.

It is not the part of Great Britain to define the exact line of frontier which would give security both to Geneva and to the Valais.

Your duty will be rather to support that line which will take from Savoy the smallest portion of territory consistently with the efficient defence of Switzerland. In all your communications with the Swiss Representatives, you will inculcate upon them the utmost moderation, at the same time that you assure them of the anxiety of Her Majesty's Government to obtain efficient guarantees for the independence of Switzerland.

In speaking to M. Thouvenel you will avoid committing Her Majesty's Government to the approbation of any proposal or suggestion which may be considered by the Federal Council of Switzerland as totally useless and inadequate for the purpose of future security.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 168.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, May 15, 1860.

MY LORD,—After the communications which have passed with

various Courts of Europe, on the subject of the neutralized districts of Savoy, Her Majesty's Government think the time is come to define and fix the position they mean to assume on this question.

The Treaty of Vienna, and the Act of Guarantee of Switzerland of the 20th of November, 1815, provide that, in case of war between neighbouring Powers, certain parts of Savoy, namely, the districts of Chablais, Faucigny, and part of the Genevois, shall be comprised within the neutrality of Switzerland, and that no troops other than those of the Confederation shall occupy that territory so long as the war shall last.

Her Majesty's Government consider that this provision was made no less in the interest of Switzerland and of Europe, than in that of Sardinia.

The documents in their possession, the records of Geneva, and the correspondence of M. Pictet de Rochemont lately published, appear to them amply to bear out this position.

It appears to them that if France and Sardinia were desirous of making a Treaty by which the sovereignty of Savoy should be transferred to France, it was the duty of Sardinia to confer with the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna before completing the cession of territory of which she was not merely the Sovereign, but of which she held the deposit for purposes of Swiss independence and European security.

It appeared to Her Majesty's Government that if this was not done by Sardinia, it ought to

have been done by France before French troops should occupy Savoy. But if neither of these were done, it seemed clear to Her Majesty's Government that the defect could only be cured by the offer, on the part of France, of such ample guarantees as should be an efficient substitute for the security which the provisions of Article XCII. of the Treaty of Vienna gave to Switzerland, in consequence of Savoy forming part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that an undertaking by France to fulfil in time of war the obligations of Sardinia in respect to the neutralized parts of Savoy, forms no such efficient substitute.

Her Majesty's Government are likewise of opinion that the arrangements hitherto suggested by the Government of France form no such efficient substitute.

Her Majesty's Government do not see any other efficient substitute which could be found, but one, which, giving a military frontier to Switzerland, should comprise the southern shores of the Lake of Geneva, and the Alpine Passes to the Valais.

To such a cession the French Government have declared they will not consent.

The argument upon which this refusal is founded is the vote of the people of Faucigny, Chablais, and the Genevois. But the mode in which this vote was taken deprives it, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, of all authority. Had the population been asked whether they would remain under the House of Savoy, or prefer to become subjects of the

Emperor of the French, the answer might have been doubtful. But when the King of Sardinia had already absolved them from their allegiance, discarded them as his subjects, and ceded them by Treaty, the only question which remained was between France and anarchy. No alternative was offered, and no real choice could take place.

Her Majesty's Government omit all argument as to the propriety of a vote by universal suffrage for the purpose of confirming a Treaty. It is the first instance of such a proceeding, and the circumstances have not been such as to encourage a repetition of it.

The question remains, what is to be done?

Her Majesty's Government are not of opinion that Switzerland, even if she had the means, would have the right to resist the occupation of the neutralized parts of Savoy by the French civil and military authorities.

But Her Majesty's Government must decline to take any step which may confer any additional validity on the Treaty of Turin of the 24th of March. In their opinion, that Treaty weakens Switzerland, and diminishes one of the securities of Europe for the maintenance of Swiss neutrality.

If a Conference of the European Powers is summoned, your Excellency will attend it on the part of Great Britain. But in the Conference your Excellency will hold no other language than that which is contained in this and my former despatches.

If the Conference should not be convoked, Her Majesty's Go-

vernment will instruct you further; and in that case you will inform me of the reasons for which the Government of France declines to summon a meeting of the Great Powers, which the Federal Council of Switzerland has so constantly demanded.

You will, of course, fully understand that nothing is changed in that part of the Treaty of Vienna which binds the Powers who were parties to it to maintain the neutrality of Switzerland.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VI.)

Letters Apostolic of His Holiness Pius IX., pronouncing the Major Excommunication against the Invaders and Usurpers of some Provinces of the Pontifical States.

(Translation.)

Pope Pius IX., in perpetual memory of the act.

The Catholic Church, founded and instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ for the eternal salvation of souls, having acquired, by virtue of its Divine institution, the form of a perfect society, she should, consequently, enjoy such liberty as to render her, in the discharge of her sacred ministry, independent of all civil power. And as, for her due freedom of action, she stood in need of those safeguards which befitted the character and requirements of the times, it hence followed, by a singular dispensation of Divine Providence, that, on the fall of the Roman Empire, and its subsequent dismemberment into various provinces, the Roman Pontiff, whom Christ constituted the head and centre of his entire Church, acquired a temporal sovereignty. And this, undeniably, was a most

wise provision of the Almighty, to the end that amid such a number and variety of temporal Princes the Sovereign Pontiff might enjoy that political independence so highly essential to the uncontrolled exercise of his spiritual power, authority, and jurisdiction, throughout the whole world. And this was evidently just, in order that the Christian world might have no ground for apprehension that this See should, at any time, be swayed in its universal administration by the pressure of civil governments, or party intrigues,—this Holy See towards which, *on account of its declared pre-eminence, the universal Church should refer.*

We can, however, easily understand how this sovereignty, though partaking of a temporal character, is, nevertheless, indued with a spiritual nature, in virtue of its sacred mission, and of that close bond wherewith it is associated with the chief interests of Christianity. This, however, is no hindrance to the due fulfilment of those requirements which conduce to the temporal happiness of the people, as the history of the civil government, for so many ages administered by the Roman

Pontiffs, most evidently demonstrates.

As, therefore, the temporal power of which we speak tends to the well-being and advantage of the Church, it is not to be wondered at that her enemies have frequently striven, by all manner of intrigues and endeavours, to undermine and overthrow it, which execrable attempts, however, thanks to the never-failing aid wherewith God upholds his Church, have all, sooner or later, proved abortive. It is now apparent to the whole world how, in these lamentable times, the wicked maligners of the Catholic Church, *abominable in their devices, and speaking lies in hypocrisy*, impiously strive to divest this Holy See of its temporal sovereignty, trampling under foot all law, human and divine; and this they contrive to effect, not, indeed, as formerly, by open aggression and force of arms, but by false and pernicious principles astutely insinuated, and popular demonstrations maliciously encouraged. Nor are they ashamed to instigate the people to odious rebellion against their lawful Princes, which is clearly and manifestly condemned by the Apostle, where he says: "Let every man be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Ho, therefore, who resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God. And they that resist receive to themselves damnation." Not content, too, with assailing the temporal power of the Church, and condemning her venerable authority, these consummate hypocrites carry their impudence to such a length

as to vaunt openly of their reverence and devotion for this Church. And what is most lamentable of all is, that such wicked conduct stains the character of more than one of those personages who, as children of the Church, should exert in her defence and protection that authority which they exercise over their own subjects.

In the fraudulent and perverse machinations of which we complain, the foremost actor is undoubtedly the Sardinian Government; and it has been sometime universally known how great and manifold have been the wrongs inflicted in that kingdom against the Church, her rights, and her sacred ministers, for which proceedings we expressed our deep regret, particularly in the Consistorial Allocution delivered on the 22nd January, 1855. Having slighted our just remonstrances on this point, that Government has now carried its rashness to such an extreme as not to refrain from dealing injuries against the universal Church by assailing the temporal power wherewith the Almighty wills that the See of St. Peter should be furnished to uphold and conserve, as we have already observed, the free exercise of its Apostolic ministry. This spirit first revealed itself by evident symptoms of aggression when, in the Congress of Paris, held in 1856, among other hostile demonstrations made on the part of the Sardinian Government, certain specious ideas were put forth intended to weaken the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, and to restrict his dominion and that of his Holy See. And when last year the war in Italy broke out between the Em-

peror of Austria and the Allied Sovereigns, the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont, no treachery or wicked contrivance was left unattempted to induce, at any cost, the subjects of our Pontifical jurisdiction to infamous revolt. To this end revolutionary agents were dispatched, money lavishly dispensed, arms supplied, and popular excitement stirred up by wicked writings and journals, and, in fine, every manner of deceit was practised, even by those acting as Diplomatic Representatives of that Government in Rome, who, in utter defiance of the right of nations, and every principle of rectitude, shamefully abused their privilege by darkly plotting against our Pontifical Government.

A sedition afterwards breaking out in some of our provinces—the result of long and covert designing—a Royal Dictatorship was forthwith proclaimed by certain partisans, and Commissaries were chosen without delay by the Sardinian Government, who, afterwards, under a different designation, assumed the government of those provinces.

While these events were passing, we, mindful of our most momentous duty, did not neglect, in two of our Allocutions, delivered respectively on the 20th June and the 26th September of last year, to complain in the strongest terms of the infringement of the temporal rights of this Holy See, and at the same time seriously to admonish the aggressors of the censures and penalties prescribed by Canon law, which they had lamentably incurred. It was, indeed, reasonable to expect that the authors

of this violation, in consequence of our reiterated warnings and remonstrances, should have desisted from this malign intent, especially as all the Catholic Bishops, and the faithful of every grade, dignity, and condition committed to their charge, uniting their complaints with ours, gave us their prompt and unanimous aid in upholding the cause of this Apostolic See, of the Universal Church, and of justice, fully convinced how necessary the temporal sovereignty is to insure the independent jurisdiction of the Sovereign Pontiff. But the Sardinian Government—it is with horror that we mention the fact—not only disregarded our admonitions, remonstrances, and ecclesiastical censures, but still persisting in its iniquity, having illegally extorted, by bribery, threats, intimidation, and every wily art, the suffrages of the people, did not hesitate to invade and occupy our before-mentioned provinces, and subject them to its power and dominion. Words are but weak to express our abhorrence of this outrage, which, in itself, implies the committal of manifold and exceeding crimes; for a grave sacrilege has been perpetrated, through which, at once, the rights of others have been usurped, contrary to all law, human and Divine, every reason of justice subverted, and the basis of all civil power and all human society completely undermined.

On this account, while on the one hand we are convinced, not without sorrow of heart, that further remonstrances would be of no avail to those who, “as the deaf adder closing its ears,” would remain insensible to all our warning and complaint, we,

on the other, are perfectly conscious of what, in the face of such crying iniquity, we are called upon to do in the cause of the Church, of this Apostolic See, and of the whole Christian world, so persistingly warred against by perverse men. We must, therefore, take heed, lest by further delay we might seem wanting in the fulfilment of our most solemn duty; for matters have come to such a crisis, that, following the precedent of our predecessors, we must exercise that supreme authority, not only to loosen but to bind, wherewith we are divinely endowed, so that the guilty being punished with severity, they may serve as a salutary example to others.

Therefore, having implored by public and private prayer the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and received the advice of a chosen congregation of our venerable brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Catholic Church, by the authority of the Almighty God, and of the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and our own, we declare anew, that all those who had any act or part in the impious rebellion of the aforesaid provinces of the Pontifical dominion, or in the usurpation, occupation, and invasion of the same, or in such like outrages (of which we complained in the above-mentioned Allocutions of the 20th June and the 26th September of last year), and, moreover, that their agents, abettors, co-operators, advisers, adherents, or any other persons whatsoever, who may have procured, under any pretext, and in whatsoever manner, the accomplishment of the facts above mentioned, or may themselves have accom-

plished them—that all these have incurred the Major Excommunication, and the other ecclesiastical censures and penalties inflicted by the Sacred Canons, by the Apostolic Constitutions, and the Decrees of the General Councils, especially that of Trent (Sess. XXII., cap. 11 de Reform.), and, if required, be they again excommunicated and anathematised. And we declare, moreover, that they shall be deprived of all privileges, graces, and indulgences whatsoever, conceded to them by us, and by the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors; neither can they be absolved and freed from these censures by any but ourselves, or by the Roman Pontiff reigning (*excepting in articulo mortis*, and even then, in the event of their recovery, they shall incur anew the said censures), and, moreover, that they are unqualified and incapable to receive the benefit of absolution, until they shall have publicly retracted, revoked, annulled, and cancelled all such proceedings, and restored, fully and effectively, everything to its former state, and given due and condign satisfaction to the Church, to us, and to this Holy See, for everything above mentioned; and, therefore, through these Letters we decree and declare, that even those worthy of particular mention, as likewise their successors in office, shall, under no pretext, be free and exempt from making of themselves the retraction, revocation, and annulment of the things as above mentioned, nor from rendering the due and condign satisfaction, fully and effectively, to the Church, to us, and to the said Holy See; but that they are, and always shall be, obliged

thereto, in order to obtain the benefit of absolution.

At the moment, however, that, forced by sad necessity, we fulfil with sorrow this part of our duty, we forget not that we are the earthly vicar of Him "who will-eth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live;" and who "came into the world to seek and to save that which was lost." Wherefore, in all humility of heart, with fervid and incessant prayer, we implore and beseech his divine mercy, that he may deign to enlighten with his heavenly grace all those against whom we are constrained to award the ecclesiastical penalties, and that, in his omnipotent power, He may lead them back from the way of perdition to the path of salvation.

And we declare that these letters, and every clause therein contained, even though the above-mentioned or other persons having or pretending to have an interest in the things aforesaid, no matter what may be their condition, degree, rank, distinction, or dignity, or whether they be worthy of special name and mention, may not have consented to them; and although they may not have been sued, cited, and interrogated, and the motives for which we have published the said letters be not sufficiently stated, verified, and justified, or through any other cause, semblance, pretext, or motive, they can never, in whatsoever manner, be attacked on the plea of subreption, obreption, or nullity, or the absence of our fixed intent, or the absence of the consent of the parties interested, or of any other deficiency whatsoever; neither can they be impugned, infringed, retracted,

questioned, or made the subject of legal debate; nor can any person institute or obtain in their detriment the benefit of the *aperitio oris*, restitution in *integrum*, or that of the *jus, factum, or gratia*, or any such like whatsoever, nor could such benefit be obtained, whether conceded and issued *motu, scientia, or potestatis plenitudine* with equals, can it in any manner avail them in judgment or otherwise; but we will that these presents endure, and remain binding, valid, and efficacious for ever, and that they obtain a full and entire effect, and be inviolably and fixedly adhered to by those whom they now concern, or shall concern at any future time. And such, and not diversely, must be the decision and definition to be given of the foregoing by the judges ordinary, by the delegates, auditors of causes in the Apostolic Palace, and cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, as also by the legates *a Latere*, the Nuncios of the Holy See, and all others whatsoever, invested or to be invested with whatsoever rank or power, each and all of them being deprived of the faculty of judging and interpreting otherwise; and if any person whatsoever, no matter what his authority may be, should adjudicate diversely on these matters, whether it be knowingly or unwittingly, let the decision be null and void.

The foregoing, being in no way impaired or impugned by any rule of ours and our Apostolic Chancery, *de jure quasito non tollendo*, or by other Apostolic Constitutions or Ordinances, or by any statutes, customs, usages, or styles immemorial or otherwise, even when corroborated by oath,

Apostolic confirmation, or any other form of ratification, or by any other privileges, indults, or Letters Apostolic to the persons herein described, or to any other persons whatsoever, of whatsoever ecclesiastical or secular rank or dignity, or in whatever manner designated or capable of being designated by appropriate terms, under any form or tenour of words whatsoever, with whatever edicts and decrees to the contrary of the foregoing the same may have been conceded, set forth, or conferred, howsoever often repeated, approved, confirmed, and renewed, even when in derogation of preceding derogations, or expressed in other terms unusual or derogatory, whether effective in the higher or in the highest degree, even when consistorially or otherwise issued, and similar to the present, *motu, scientia, et potestatis plenitudine*. Which, and all which, collectively and singly, although for their sufficient abrogation a special specific expression and individual mention, word by word, and not by clauses general and equivalent, or other mode and method of expression, were thought necessary or needed, or although for this purpose some other more elaborate form or process should be ordinarily observed and maintained, nevertheless holding the terms and tenours of this present the same as if they were expressed and inserted word for word, and nothing omitted, with full observance of every prescribed form, and regarding them, in fact, by this present to be fully and effectually expressed and inserted, all that is not contrary to this present remaining in full force and virtue, we here-

by and to the effect of the foregoing, for this time and purpose only, specially and expressly abrogate, and will that they all aforesaid shall be abrogated.

And since these present letters cannot with safety be published everywhere, and especially in those places where they are most needed, as is well known, we will that they, or copies of them, be posted and published on the doors of the Lateran Church and of the Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, and also on the doors of the Apostolic Chancery, and of the General Curia at the Monte Citorio, and in the Campo dei Fiori, as is the custom; and, being thus published and posted, they shall be binding on all and singular those whom they may concern, just as much as if they were signified to every one of those persons by name and individually.

We also will that, to the transcripts or printed copies of this present, signed by some public notary, and bearing the seal of any authorized ecclesiastic, shall be attached the same faith in all places and in all nations, both in judgment and otherwise, as would be given to this original were it there exposed to view.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, *sub annullo piscatoris*, on the 26th March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1860, and in the fourteenth year of our Pontificate,

POPE PIUS IX.

In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1860, Indict. III. and on the 29th of March, in the fourteenth year of the Pontificate of our Father and Lord, by the grace of God Pius IX., the present

Letters Apostolic were posted and published at the doors of the Lateran and Vatican Basilicas, at those of the Apostolic Chancery and of the Gran Curia Innocenziana, and in Campo di Fiori, by me, Luigi Serafini, Deputy Apostolic.

FILIPPO OSSANI, *Head Deputy.*

No. 90.—*The King of Sardinia to Pope Pius IX.*

(Translation.)

Turin, March 20, 1860.

Most Blessed Father, — The events which have taken place in the Romagna make it my duty to explain to your Holiness with respectful candour the reasons of my conduct.

Ten continuous years of foreign occupation in the Romagna, while they have done great wrong and injury to the independence of Italy, have not been able to give order to society, nor rest to the people, nor authority to the Government.

When the foreign occupation ceased, the Government fell without any movement towards lifting it up again or re-establishing it. The people of the Romagna, looked upon as ungovernable, when left to themselves showed, by conduct which received the applause of Europe, how the civil and military order and discipline which rule the most civilized nations might be introduced among them.

But the incertitude of a precarious condition but too long continued was dangerous to Italy and to Europe. On the dissipation of the hopes of an European Congress before which the questions of Central Italy should be

brought, no other solution was seen to be possible but that of again interrogating the people themselves upon their future destinies.

The resolve for annexation with the Constitutional Monarchy of Piedmont being re-confirmed with such solemnity by universal suffrage, it was my duty, for the peace and welfare of Italy, to accept it definitively. But, for that same object of peace, I am still always disposed to render homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See.

I, a Catholic Prince, feel that I cannot act against the immutable principles of that religion which it is my glory to profess with filial and unalterable obedience.

But the change which has now been effected regards the political interests of the nation, the security of the States, the moral and civil order of society; it regards the independence of Italy, for which my father lost his crown, and for which I would be ready to lose my life. The difficulties now existing relate to a mode of territorial dominion which the force of events has rendered necessary. To this necessity every Sovereignty has been obliged to assent, and even the Holy See has acknowledged the same, anciently and in modern times.

In such modifications of sovereignty, justice and civil State reasons ("raison d'Etat") direct that every care be taken to conciliate ancient rights with the new order of things, and therefore it is that, confiding in the grace and judgment of your Holiness, I pray you to facilitate this task for my Government, which will not omit, on its part,

either care or diligence to arrive at the wished-for object.

If your Holiness should receive with beneficence the present overture to a negotiation, my Government, ready to offer homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would be also disposed to bear in a just proportion the diminution of the revenues, and to concur in providing for the security and independence of the Apostolic See.

Such are my sincere intentions, and such are, I believe, the wishes of Europe. And now that I have, with words of sincerity, declared my feelings to your Holiness, I will await your determination in the hope that, through the goodwill of the two Governments, an agreement may be feasible which, being founded on the feelings of the Princes and the content of the people, may settle the relations of the two States on a stable foundation.

From the kindness of the Father of the Faithful I expect a gracious reception, which may afford a well founded hope of extinguishing civil discord, of pacifying exasperated minds, and of sparing every one the serious responsibility of the evils which might arise from contrary counsels.

In this confident expectation I reverently ask of your Holiness the Apostolic blessing.

(Signed) VICTOR EMANUEL.

No. 106.—*Answer of the Pope to the King of Sardinia.*

(Translation.)

Majesty, — The events which have taken place in some of the Provinces of the States of the

Church impose on your Majesty the obligation, as you write to me, of accounting to me for your behaviour in respect to them. I might contest certain assertions contained in your Majesty's letter, and say, for instance, that the foreign occupation in the Legations had been for some time past confined to the city of Bologna, which never was a part of the Romagna. I might answer that the pretended universal suffrage was not spontaneous, but imposed: and here I abstain from asking your Majesty's opinion on universal suffrage, as well as from declaring to you my decision. I might answer that the Papal troops were hindered from re-establishing the legitimate Government in the insurgent Provinces by causes known also to your Majesty. I might answer this and much more on the subject; but what still more imposes on me the obligation of not consenting to your Majesty's plans, is the spectacle of the immorality daily increasing in those Provinces, and of the insults offered to religion and its ministers; so that, even were I not bound by solemn oaths to maintain the patrimony of the Church intact—oaths which forbid me to enter upon any negotiations whatever tending to diminish its extent—I should consider myself bound to reject every project, so as not to stain my conscience with a consent which would carry with it the sanction of, and indirect participation in, those disorders, and would have the effect of justifying an unjust and forcible spoliation. For the rest, I not only cannot receive cordially your Majesty's proposals, but, on the contrary, protest against the usur-

pation which is being accomplished to the loss of the States of the Church, and leave on the conscience of your Majesty, and all abettors of this act of spoliation, the fatal consequences which may ensue.

I am persuaded that your Majesty, in reading over, with a mind more tranquil, less prejudiced, and better acquainted with the real facts, the letter which you addressed to me, will find much to repent of.

I pray the Lord to grant you that grace of which, in your present difficult position, you have so great need.

(Signed) PIUS PP. IX.

The Vatican, April 2, 1860.

(ITALIAN PAPERS, PART VII.)

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY. PART VII.

No. 1.—*Lord J. Russell to Lord A. Loftus.*

Foreign Office, May 8, 1860.

(Extract.)

In regard to Italy, where our views and those of Austria are divergent, it is easy to say that the spirit of a liberal policy has been invoked, in order to cloak ambitious views of conquest and aggrandizement. But whether the Sardinian Government have been animated by views of conquest and aggrandizement, or by the purest love of liberty and of Italy, is not, in fact, the question.

The question is, whether, admitting—which we are willing to admit—that it is desirable that the Neapolitan Dynasty should retain its sway over Naples and

Sicily, its present course is likely to attain that end.

For, if the Government of Southern Italy should be marked by tyranny, injustice, and oppression, while that of Northern Italy is conspicuous for freedom, justice, and liberality, our observation tells us that the people of Southern Italy will, sooner or later, join their Northern brethren, and ask to be governed by the same Sovereign. Nor will it matter in that day whether pure patriotism or selfish ambition be the ruling motives of the King of Sardinia. The effects will be precisely the same—revolution and annexation.

We hope, therefore, that the Government of Austria will advise the King of the Two Sicilies to adopt a policy of justice, liberality, and moderation.

It may not be necessary or desirable to introduce at this time a Representative Constitution in the Kingdom of Naples. The people of that country may be too ignorant to appreciate its benefits; but every country understands the difference between a Government which is unjust and cruel, and one which is just and humane.

You will communicate these observations to Count Rechberg, and, if you think proper, read him this despatch.

No. 9.—*Proclamation of Garibaldi to the Sicilians.*

(Translation.)

Italians!—The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy, and for Italy. It is the duty of every Italian to succour them with words, money, and arms, and, above all, in person.

The misfortunes of Italy arise from the indifference of one province to the fate of the others.

The redemption of Italy began from the moment that men of the same land ran to help their distressed brothers.

Left to themselves, the brave Sicilians will have to fight, not only the mercenaries of the Bourbon, but also those of Austria and the Priest of Rome.

Let the inhabitants of the free provinces lift their voices in behalf of their struggling brethren, and impel their brave youth to the conflict.

Let the Marches, Umbria, Sabina, Rome, the Neapolitan, rise to divide the forces of our enemies.

Where the cities suffice not for the insurrection, let them send bands of their bravest into the country.

The brave man finds an arm everywhere. Listen not to the voice of cowards, but arm, and let us fight for our brethren, who will fight for us to-morrow.

A band of those who fought with me the country's battles marches with me to the fight. Good and generous, they will fight for their country to the last drop of their blood, nor ask for other reward than a clear conscience.

"Italy and Victor Emmanuel!" they cried, on passing the Ticino. "Italy and Victor Emmanuel!" shall re-echo in the blazing caves of Mongibello.

At this cry, thundering from the great rock of Italy to the Tarpeian, the rotten Throne of tyranny shall crumble, and, as one man, the brave descendants of Vespro shall rise.

To arms! Let us put an end,

once for all, to the miseries of so many centuries. Prove to the world that it is no lie that Roman generations inhabited this land.

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

No. 50.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, July 26, 1860.

My Lord,—The French ambassador read to me yesterday a despatch which he had received from M. Thouvenel, and of which the following is the substance :—

After acknowledging the communication made to him by your Excellency in pursuance of my despatch to you of the 23rd instant in regard to the affairs of Italy, M. Thouvenel proceeded to state that the French Government had for some months past viewed with anxiety the dangers to which I instructed you to call their attention.

It could not be doubted that the end of the present Italian agitation would be an attack on Venetia. The French Government had already declared to the Government of Sardinia that they declined all responsibility in regard to the consequences of a policy which was neither in accordance with their own views nor with their sense of right; but it would be folly to believe that at the last moment the progress of events could be arrested, and hence the anxiety of France to induce Her Majesty's Government to join in endeavouring to secure, for six months, a truce which should be binding on all parties, and would thus leave the question of the future destiny of those parties to be solved some time hence.

The position of affairs had, however, become more urgent since M. de Persigny had been first instructed to speak to me on the subject, for the Neapolitan troops had in fact evacuated their strongholds in Sicily; Garibaldi was master of the whole island, and was expected to make an immediate descent on the mainland; alarm reigned at Naples, from whence a flight to Gaeta was already contemplated. It was not a question of interfering between a Sovereign and his subjects, but was simply this: would France and England assist, without doing anything to modify, the course of events which threatened the severest blow to the European equilibrium; would they suffer a country with which they maintained the usual relations, to be invaded by an army composed of revolutionary elements and of foreigners; and would they allow outrage to interfere with the constitutional experiment to which the King Francis II. had so loyally submitted?

M. Thouvenel then proceeded to say that his Government did not think that France and England, with a due regard for their own interests and dignity, could submit to remain passive spectators of such events, and that he had, therefore, said to your Excellency, as you report in your despatch of the 24th instant, that under present circumstances he thought it indispensable that the commanders of our naval forces should at once be authorized to declare to General Garibaldi that they had orders to prevent him from crossing the Strait. The internal policy of Sicily and of the mainland would thus be re-

served for consideration, but we should announce that no foreign assistance should be allowed to intervene in the settlement of the question between King Francis II. and his Neapolitan subjects.

Having consulted the Cabinet upon the contents of this communication, I informed M. de Persigny that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that no case had been made out for a departure on their part from their general principle of non-intervention.

That the force of Garibaldi was not in itself sufficient to overthrow the Neapolitan Monarchy.

If the navy, army, and people of Naples were attached to the King, Garibaldi would be defeated; if, on the contrary, they were disposed to welcome Garibaldi, our interference would be an intervention in the internal affairs of the Neapolitan Kingdom.

It could not be concealed that some of the nominations of the King gave reason to fear his want of steadiness in a constitutional course. That if France and England should stop Garibaldi, and a counter-revolution should take place, we should render ourselves responsible for the evils that might ensue.

If France chose to interfere alone, we should merely disapprove her course, and protest against it. In our opinion, the Neapolitans ought to be the masters either to reject or to receive Garibaldi. The Neapolitan navy, if faithful to the King's cause, would protect his dominions from invasion. But we could not deny that the young King must be liable to suspicion, from the

inheritance he had derived from his father of a character for tyrannical rule and repeated breaches of faith.

I felt confident that even if Naples and the Roman States rose at the summons of Garibaldi, that General would not attack Rome while it was held by a French army which had made itself respected by its discipline and good conduct; nor would the King of Sardinia attack Austria in her Province of Venetia, if the Emperor of the French should refuse his support to so wanton an act of aggression.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 66.—*Lord John Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, September 7, 1860.

(Extract.)

The Chargé d'Affaires of France has placed in my hands the copy of a despatch from M. Thouvenel to the Count de Persigny, relating to the affairs of Italy. This despatch, which is dated the 22nd of August, and of which I inclose a copy for your Excellency's information, is written with a view to relieve France from the responsibility of encouraging the illusions of Italy, or of contributing to a catastrophe which M. Thouvenel thinks is approaching.

Her Majesty's Government are by no means unwilling to discuss the past, present, and future conduct of Great Britain, not only with a view of vindicating her policy, but also with a view of diminishing, and, if possible, averting, those dangers to Italy and to Europe of which they

have, as well as M. Thouvenel, lively apprehension. They are convinced that a friendly and constant interchange of opinions between England and France has a tendency to remove misapprehension and maintain harmony between them.

It is to be remarked, that for many years the policy of France has been more active in the affairs of Italy than that of Great Britain. France, under the Republic, thought it incumbent upon her to invade the Roman States, to restore the Pope, and to leave in Rome a division of her army, which still continues to occupy that city. France, under the present Emperor, thought it her duty and her interest to fly to the succour of the King of Sardinia, and to procure for him, at the expense of Austria, the rich province of Lombardy.

Great Britain took no part in either of these transactions; and while, therefore, she has no claim to share in the advantages they brought, she is also free from the obligations which they impose.

To come to a later time, Her Majesty's Government endeavoured, both in London and at Florence, to induce the Provisional Government of Tuscany to be contented with an independent position as a separate State. But neither Baron Ricasoli at Florence, nor the late lamented Marquis of Lajatico in London, would accept this solution, or recommend it to their countrymen. The British Government, in conformity with their principles, declined to press the matter further; and M. Thouvenel, greatly to the honour of his Government, declared at Vienna that in future neither

France nor Austria ought to govern in Italy.

When, therefore, the Count de Persigny, by order of his Government, consulted the Government of Her Majesty respecting the invasion of Sicily, and the impending extension of the civil war to Naples, I answered at once that if the two Governments were to confine themselves to advice, Garibaldi would not listen; that if they used or threatened armed interference, they would be resorting to that intervention by force which both Governments had so repeatedly disclaimed. At a subsequent period, the proposal of the Count de Persigny to send orders by telegraph to the French and British Admirals to stop the expedition of Garibaldi to Naples or Calabria, left no doubt in my mind of the nature of the intervention which was in contemplation.

I explained to M. de Persigny that, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, such an intervention would be objectionable on two grounds, viz.:—

1st. As being in contradiction to the principle which Great Britain had long professed, of not interfering in the internal concerns of foreign countries. For if, I said, it was true that Garibaldi should be considered a foreigner, and should find no support in the country, he would be easily defeated by the faithful army of the King of Naples. But if the Neapolitans preferred the King of Sardinia to their own Sovereign, how could France and Great Britain consistently impose on them a Government to which they are averse?

2ndly. But supposing the ques-

tion of principle to be put aside as inapplicable, great responsibility would be incurred by Great Britain and France should they attempt to cover with their guarantee the Constitutional Government of the King of Naples. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it was desirable that the King of Naples should be allowed some interval of time to show the sincerity of his new course. Her Majesty's Government had therefore interfered so far as to advise the Sardinian Government both to enter into friendly relations with the Neapolitan, and to use the personal influence of the King to restrain the further enterprises of Garibaldi. I may add, that this is the only step in regard to the Italian policy of Her Majesty's Government which has not been generally approved by public opinion. But to go further than this, and to answer for the sincerity and perseverance of the King of Naples in his Constitutional course, would be that kind of insurance which is technically termed doubly hazardous. The King of Naples has too profound a respect for the maxims of government professed by his father, and too filial a regard for the precedent set by that Sovereign, to justify either foreign nations or his own subjects in an implicit reliance on his continuance in the path of Constitutional reform.

We have now to contemplate the contingencies of the future. Let us suppose, therefore, that Naples has fallen to Garibaldi, and that Umbria and the Marches have, like Bologna, renounced the temporal authority of the Pope; let us suppose, further, that the

King of Sardinia is determined upon breaking his word pledged to the Treaty of Zurich, and that he resolves to make a war of aggression upon Venetia. Her Majesty's Government would hold such a war to be utterly unjustifiable. They would then leave the King of Sardinia to reap the fruit of his bad faith and of his folly. They would not dispute with Austria the results of that war, should those results embrace the re-conquest of Lombardy.

The position of France, it must be owned, is different. The Emperor, M. Thouvenel says, is bound by the most solemn engagements to maintain for Sardinia the possession of Lombardy, and it is said that engagement may be extended to Parma and Modena.

Such being the engagements of France, it is not to be wondered at that the Sardinian Government should hope that the march of an Austrian General to Milan would put in motion a French army. Count Cavour may think that the spirit of France would be aroused by the intelligence of a battle of Solferino disastrous to the Italian cause.

It is for this reason incumbent upon the French Government to speak in the plainest language both to Austria and to Sardinia. In our opinion the French Government should inform Austria whether a temporary occupation of Lombardy, with a promise that it should be only temporary, would, in the opinion of France, give France a *casus belli* against Austria. On the other hand, it should be clearly explained to Sardinia that the restoration of the Pope at Bologna and of the

Grand Duke at Florence, together with the requisition by Austria of a large indemnity for the expenses of the war, would not bring on the active interposition of France. The prospect of losing Tuscany and the Legations in addition to Savoy and Nice, and of being burdened with a large debt to pay for the armaments of Austria as well as for those of Sardinia herself, may well deter Count Cavour, or the most adventurous of his successors in the Ministry, from undertaking a new war.

Great Britain will at any time be ready to use her influence to preserve peace in Europe. She does not expect that Austria, after being made sensible of the evils attending her Italian policy, will renew her former errors, and impoverish herself for the sake of ascendancy in the Peninsula. On the other hand, if the King of Sardinia is prepared to forfeit his word, and seek to involve Europe in war, on his head be the consequences of a policy alike inconsistent with wisdom and with honour.

No. 78.—*Address of the King of the Two Sicilies to the Courts of Europe.*

(Translation.)

Francis II., King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, &c., &c., &c.

Since a daring "condottiero," with all the force which revolutionary Europe possesses, has attacked our dominions in the name of one of Italy's Sovereigns, a kinsman and an ally, we have by all the means in our power fought during five months for the sacred independence of our States.

The fortune of war has been against us. The daring enterprise which that Sovereign in the most formal manner protested he ignored, and which nevertheless pending the Treaties for an intimate alliance, received in his States principally help and support; that enterprise which the whole of Europe, after having proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, looks at with indifference, leaving us alone to struggle against the common enemy, is on the point of extending its unhappy effects even to our capital. The hostile forces are approaching us nearly.

On the other hand, Sicily and the provinces of the continent, long since and in all ways undermined by revolution, having risen under so much pressure, have formed Provincial Governments with the title and under the nominal protection of that Sovereign, and have confided to a pretended Dictator the authority and the full arbitrament of their destinies.

Powerful in our rights founded on history, on international Treaties, and on the public law of Europe, while we depend on prolonging, as long as possible, our defence, we are not less determined to make every sacrifice to spare the horrors of a struggle and of anarchy to this vast metropolis, the glorious seat of antiquity, the cradle of the arts and the civilization of the kingdom.

In consequence, we will move with our army outside our walls, confiding in the loyalty and in the affection of our subjects for the maintenance of order and the respect to the authorities.

In taking such a resolution, we

feel at the same time the duty which is dictated to us by our ancient and unshaken rights, our honour, the interests of our heirs and successors, and, still more, of our beloved subjects, and we strongly protest against all the acts hitherto consummated, and the events which have taken place, or will happen hereafter.

We reserve all our titles and prerogatives, springing from the sacred and incontestable rights of succession, and from Treaties, and we solemnly declare all the above-mentioned acts and occurrences null, void, and of no value, resigning, as far as concerns us, into the hands of an omnipotent God our cause and that of our people, in the pure conviction of not having entertained, in the brief space of our reign, a single thought which was not consecrated to their good and to their felicity. The institutions which we have irrevocably guaranteed to them are the pledge of this.

This our protest will be by us transmitted to all the Courts, and we wish that, signed by us, furnished with the seal of our Royal Arms, and countersigned by our Minister for Foreign Affairs, it may be preserved in our Royal Office for Foreign Affairs, by the President of the Council of Ministers, and of Grace and Justice, as a monument of our firm wish to oppose always reason and right to violence and usurpation.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

(Signed) G. de Martino.

Naples, September 6, 1860.

No. 88.—*Sir J. Hudson to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received September 20.)

Turin, September 17, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose herewith copies and translations of a note addressed by Count Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, and of the Cardinal's reply to it, upon the subject of the insurrection in the Marches and Umbria, and the motives which have induced Sardinia to enter the Papal territories.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUDSON.

No. 88.—*Count Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli.*

Turin, September 7, 1860.

(Translation.)

Eminence,—The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia has not witnessed without deep regret the formation and existence of the corps of foreign mercenary troops in the service of the Pontifical Government. The creation of such corps, not consisting, according to all Civil Governments, of natives of the country, but of people of different tongues, nations, and religion, is highly offensive to the public conscience of Italy and Europe. Insubordination, inherent to such troops—the improvident conduct of their chiefs—the provoking menaces which they put forward in their proclamations, give rise to, and maintain, a very dangerous ferment. The remembrance of the frightful excesses of the sacking of Perugia is still fresh with the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. Such a state of things, fatal in itself, is even more so from the events

which have succeeded in Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, offensive to national feeling, and opposed to the manifestation of the popular vote, will infallibly extend disturbances to the adjoining provinces.

The intimate relations between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria and the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and the reasons of order and security of his own dominions, compel His Majesty's Government to apply an immediate remedy to these evils. The conscience of King Victor Emmanuel will not allow him to remain an idle spectator of the sanguinary repression with which the arms of foreign mercenaries would affect to stifle, in the blood of Italians, every manifestation of national feeling. To no Government is it conceded to abandon to the mercy of adventurers the property, the honour, the life of the inhabitants of a civilized country.

For these motives, after having applied for His Majesty my august Sovereign's orders, I have the honour to notify to your eminence that the troops of the King are directed, in the rights of humanity, to prevent the mercenary Pontifical troops from repressing, with violence, the manifestation of the sentiments of the populations of the Marches and of Umbria.

I have, further, the honour to invite your Eminence, for the above-stated motives, to give immediate orders for the disarmament and dismissal of those troops, whose existence is a continual menace to the tranquillity of Italy.

Trusting that your Eminence will forthwith communicate the decision taken by the Government of His Holiness hereupon,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. CAVOUR.

No. 88.—*Cardinal Antonelli to Count Cavour.*

(Translation.)

Rome, September 11, 1860.

Excellency,—Without taking into consideration the channel through which your Excellency thought fit to transmit to me your despatch of the 7th instant, I have endeavoured as calmly as possible to direct my attention to what your Excellency has stated to me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceal from you that in so doing I did no little violence to my feelings.

The new principles of international law put forward in your statement might, in fact, render any reply on my part unnecessary, being, as they are, in too flagrant opposition to those which have always been universally recognized by Governments and nations.

Nevertheless, stung to the quick by the charges brought against the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from observing, in the first place, that the accusation brought against the troops recently formed by the Papal Government is as groundless and unjust as it is injurious; and, secondly, that no terms can qualify the insult of denying that Government a right shared by all other Governments, this being the first instance in which a Government has been forbidden to have foreign troops in its service

VOL. CII.

—a practice existing, indeed, at this present moment in many European States.

And while on this subject, it seems the moment to mention that, considering the character of the Chief Pontiff as common Father of all the Faithful, still less could he be prevented from enrolling among his soldiers the numbers who, from different parts of the Catholic world, came forward in the defence of the Holy See and the states of the Church.

Nothing, in the next place, could be more false and insulting than to attribute to the Papal troops the disorders which unfortunately have taken place in the States of the Church, nor is it necessary at this moment to proceed to the proof; for history has already recorded the character and origin of the troops who by force have overawed the freewill of the populations, and the nature of the artifices put into play to throw into confusion the greater part of Italy, and to ruin everything most inviolable and sacred by right and justice.

And with respect to the consequences which it is wished to charge upon the lawful action of the Papal troops in repressing the rebellion of Perugia, it would have been, in truth, better logic to attribute them to the foreign instigators of the revolt; and you, Count, know too well from what quarter came the impulse, from what quarter money, arms, and means of every kind were supplied, and whence came the instructions and orders to rise.

Everything, therefore, leads to the conclusion that the imputations cast on the soldiers of the Holy Church by a party hostile

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to its Government have no character but that of calumnies, and that no less calumnious are the insinuations against their leaders, which would make them believed the authors of provocative threats, and Proclamations tending to excite a dangerous fermentation.

Your Excellency then winds up your unpleasant communication by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to order the immediate disarmament or disbandment of the said soldiery; and this invitation was not unaccompanied by a sort of threat that otherwise their action would be impeded by the Royal troops of Piedmont. In this a certain intimation is conveyed, which I abstain here from designating. The Holy See could not but repel it with indignation, knowing itself strong in its lawful rights, and appealing to the Law of Nations, under whose ægis Europe has hitherto lived, whatever may be the outrages to which it might find itself, without any provocation on its part, exposed, and against which I am now bound solemnly to protest in the name of His Holiness.

With the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed) G. CARD. ANTONELLI.

No. 113.—*Victor Emmanuel's Manifesto to the People of Southern Italy.*

(Translation.)

At this solemn moment of our national history and of Italian destinies, I address myself to you, peoples of Southern Italy, who, whilst the State assumes my name, have sent spokesmen of every class of citizens, Magistrates, and Deputies of Municipi-

palities, soliciting to be restored to order, to be solaced with liberty, and to be united to my kingdom.

I will reveal to you the thought which governs me, and in what consists my conception of the duties which are imposed upon him whom Providence has called to an Italian Throne.

I ascended the Throne after a great national calamity. My father set me a great example; abdicating the Throne for his own dignity, and for the liberty of his subjects. Charles Albert fell with arms in his hands, and died in exile. His death more closely united the destiny of my family with that of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have strewed foreign lands with the bones of their exiles, determined to recover the right inherent in every race to whom Heaven has assigned the same confines, and united together with the symbol of one sole language.

I trained myself to this example, and my father's memory was my tutelary star.

My pledge with the Crown left me no doubt as to my choice.

I consolidated liberty in times unpropitious, and sought by its development to make it take root in the habits of the people, because that which was dear to my subjects could not be an object of suspicion to me.

In the freedom of Piedmont, those hereditary rights which the foresight of my august parent had bequeathed to all Italians were religiously respected.

By representative franchise, popular instruction, great public works, freedom of industry and commerce, I sought to augment

the well-being of my people; and, with due respect to the Catholic religion, but leaving every man free in the sanctuary of his own conscience, and strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and persecuting faction which boasts of being the only friend and guardian of Thrones, but which pretends to control in the name of Monarchs, and to interpose between the Prince and his people the barrier of its own intolerant passions.

These forms of government could not fail to influence the rest of Italy. Concord between the Prince and the people in propounding national independence and civil and political liberty, a parliament and a free press, an army which had saved the military Italian tradition under the tricolour banner, made of Piedmont the champion and the strong arm of Italy. The strength of my Principality is not derived from the arts of an occult policy, but from the open influx of ideas, and public opinion.

Thus I was enabled to maintain, in that part of Italy which was united under my sceptre, the idea of a national Government, which should bring the divided provinces into the harmonious concord of one sole nation.

Italy understood my idea when my soldiers fought side by side with the armies of two Great Western Powers on the battlefields of the Crimea. I sought to make Italy enter into the reality of facts and of European interests.

At the Paris Congress my Delegates were enabled, for the first time, to speak of your wrongs to Europe. It was manifest to

all that the preponderance of Austria in Italy was dangerous to the European equilibrium; and how many risks the independence and liberty of Piedmont ran, if the remainder of the Peninsula were not emancipated from foreign influence.

My magnanimous ally, the Emperor Napoleon III., felt that the cause of Italy was worthy of the great nation over which he rules. The new destinies of our country were inaugurated by a just war. Italian soldiers fought bravely by the side of the invincible legions of France. Volunteers from every province, and from every Italian family, under the banner of the Cross of Savoy, demonstrated that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and of fighting in her name.

State reasons imposed a conclusion to the war, but not to the consequences, which gradually developed themselves by the inflexible logic of events and of peoples.

Had I the ambition which is imputed to my family, not taking into account the course of events, I might have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy. But I had lavished the precious blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy.

I had called Italians to arms: some Italian provinces had changed their internal government to concur in the war of independence which their rulers abhorred. After the Peace of Villafranca, those provinces claimed my protection against the threatened restoration of the former Governments. If the deeds of Central Italy were a consequence of the war to which we had invited the

peoples; if the system of foreign interventions was for ever to be abolished from Italy, I was bound to recognise and defend the right of those peoples to the free and lawful manifestation of their votes.

I withdrew my Government—they constituted a regular Government; I withdrew my troops—they raised regular forces; and they, emulating in concord and civic virtues, acquired such high repute that the violence of foreign arms alone could have subdued them.

Thanks to the wisdom of the peoples of Central Italy, the Monarchical idea was constantly confirmed, and Monarchy morally guided that popular pacific movement. Thus Italy grew in the estimation of civilised nations, and it became manifest to Europe how competent Italians were to govern themselves.

Accepting the annexation, I knew to what European difficulties I was advancing. But I could not forfeit my word pledged to Italians in the war proclamations. If any in Europe charge me with imprudence, let them judge dispassionately what would have happened—what would have become of Italy on that day when Monarchy should be impotent to satisfy the necessities of the national re constitution.

In the case of the annexations, if the national movement was not substantially changed, it assumed a new form. Accepting by popular right those beautiful and noble provinces, I was bound loyally to recognise the application of that principle, nor was I at liberty to estimate it by the measure of my affections and private interests. In support of that principle, for

the benefit of Italy I made a sacrifice which was most grievous to my soul, in renouncing two noble provinces, the heirlooms of my Kingdom.

I have always given sincere counsel to those Italian Princes who resolved to be my enemies; determined, if unheeded, to meet the peril which their blindness might cause to their thrones, and to accept the will of Italy.

To the Grand Duke I had in vain proffered an alliance before the war. To the Sovereign Pontiff, in whom I venerate the Head of the religion of my ancestors and my people, I wrote in vain, offering, having made peace, to assume the Vicariat of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that those provinces, kept down only by mercenary arms, if they did not obtain the guarantee of Civil Government which I proposed, would, sooner or later, rise in revolution.

I will not recall the counsels given during many years by the Powers to the King of Naples. The opinions which at the Congress of Paris were expressed in regard to his Government, naturally prepared the people to change it, if the complaints of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy had been vain. To his young successor I offered an alliance for the war of independence; there also I found entire absence of Italian affections, and intellects blinded by passion. It was natural that the events of Northern and Central Italy should excite more and more the minds of the South. In Sicily this feeling of the soul broke out into open revolt. Men were fighting for liberty in Sicily, when General Garibaldi, a brave warrior, de-

voted to Italy and to me, flew to the rescue: they were Italians, I could not and ought not to restrain them. The fall of the Government of Naples confirmed that which my heart knew already, namely, that to the King the love, and to the Government the respect, of the people are indispensable. In the Two Sicilies the new system was inaugurated in my name. But some acts excited the fear that the policy represented by my name was not properly interpreted in every respect. All Italy feared that, under the cloak of a glorious popularity of a long-tried probity, the attempt would be made to revive a faction ready to sacrifice the approaching triumph of the nation to the chimeras of their ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me to avert this danger; it was my duty to do it, for now it would not be moderation and wisdom, it would be nothing but imprudence and weakness on my part, not to assume with a strong hand the direction of the national movement, for which I am responsible in the face of Europe. I sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, scattering the assemblage of foreigners of all nations and languages,—that strangest form of foreign intervention, and the worst of all.

I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians, and I will not permit Italy to become a focus for cosmopolitan sects who may meet there to contrive schemes of reaction or of universal demagogic intrigues.

Peoples of Southern Italy!

My troops advance among you to maintain order. I come not

to impose my will; but to make yours respected.

You may freely manifest it. Providence, who protects the cause of the just, will suggest the vote which you should place in the urn.

Whatever the gravity of events, I await calmly the judgment of civilized Europe and of history, conscious of having fulfilled my duties as a King and as an Italian.

My policy will, perhaps, not be inefficacious in reconciling the progress of nations with the stability of Monarchy.

As for Italy, I know that there I bring to a close the era of revolutions.

Given at Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.
(Signed) FARINI.

No. 114.—*Lord J. Russell to Mr. Russell.*

Foreign Office, October 15, 1860.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government do not think it probable that the Pope will leave Rome; but his position will be very disagreeable to himself, and very odious to the Romans. The French, on their side, will find it difficult to prevent the villages in the neighbourhood of Rome from rising in insurrection.

It would have been much better that the Pope should have retained and exercised his spiritual authority under the protection of a Sardinian Government and a Sardinian army. The theory that his independence as a temporal Sovereign is necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual

supremacy, is no longer capable of application. When the Pope ruled over subjects who paid him willing obedience, he was secured from foreign aggression by the general respect of Europe. But now that he cannot remain in Rome for a week without the aid of foreign troops, his independence is a mere shadow.

If foreign troops are necessary for his security, they should, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be Italian troops, who would respect his spiritual authority while they denied him temporal power.

As this must, in all probability, be the end, the sooner the French Government and the Catholic Powers become convinced of it the better it will be for Europe and for the Pope himself.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 136.—*Lord J. Russell to Sir J. Hudson.*

Foreign Office, October 27, 1860.

Sir,—It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe. The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman territory.

The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King

of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire Mission from Turin.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure; but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts, it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the Government of Her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, Her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given, in the name of the King of Sardinia, for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated—are not the arguments upon which Her Majesty's Government proposes to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented? and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States?

There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and

Neapolitan States to have joined willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was, that the Governments of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread, since the year 1849, that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control, was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, Her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England, and overturned the throne of James II., says, "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States-General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice; for when a people from good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of

justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this: Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partizans of the fallen Governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the Kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those Sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events that we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5000? How, but

from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies?

Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their Government, under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe assembled at Laybach resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army of occupation was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty, but their best patriots atoned, by an imprisonment of ten years, for the offence of endeavouring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts?

It must be admitted, undoubtedly, that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused; the succession of the Throne is disputed; adverse parties threaten the peace of society; rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outburst of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere pre-

vailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of Constitutional Monarchy have been associated with the name of a Prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, Her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence, amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 141.—*Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.*

Foreign Office, October 30, 1860.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have been informed from Turin, and also by Count Ludolf, the Minister of the King of the Two Sicilies, that the Emperor of the French has given orders to his Admiral in the waters of Naples not only to prevent any blockade of Gaeta, but to oppose any operations against Gaeta from the sea.

There are two aspects under which this measure may be regarded.

It may be intended as a mode of saving the King of the Two Sicilies from the risk of personal capture by the naval and military forces now in arms against him; or it may be a mode of espousing

the cause of the King of the Two Sicilies against the popular march of the forces under Garibaldi, and against the army under the King of Sardinia, and the vote by universal suffrage which has just been taken in Naples and Sicily.

You are instructed to ascertain from M. Thouvenel in which of these two aspects the present measure of the Emperor of the French is to be regarded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 143.—*Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.*—(Received November 1.)

(Extract.)

Paris, October 31, 1860.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of yesterday, which I had the honour to receive this morning, I have stated to M. Thouvenel the two aspects under which the presence of the French fleet may be regarded, and I have asked him whether it is intended as a mode of saving the King from the risk of personal capture by the naval and military forces now in arms against him, or as a mode of espousing the cause of the King against the popular march of the forces under Garibaldi, the army under the King of Sardinia, and the vote by universal suffrage which has just been taken in Naples and Sicily.

M. Thouvenel replied that it was neither a political nor a military measure which had been taken, and that the Emperor, in sending his fleet to Gaeta, had no other intention than to give the King of Naples the opportunity of making an honourable

capitulation, and of saving His Majesty from becoming the prisoner of the King of Sardinia. Whatever the Emperor might think of the conduct which the King of Sardinia was pursuing, His Majesty had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Two Sicilies; but when appealed to by the King of Naples, who had followed his advice by endeavouring to make an alliance offensive and defensive with Sardinia, His Majesty felt that he should be neither just nor generous were he not to rescue the King from the ignominy of becoming the King of Sardinia's prisoner.

M. Thouvenel said further, that he had addressed a despatch on this subject to the French Chargé d'Affaires in London, which would be transmitted to him to-night, and which would contain full explanations of the Emperor's views and intentions.

No. 173.—*General Casella to Count Ludolf.*—(Communicated to Lord J. Russell by Count Ludolf, November 21.)

(Translation.)

Gaeta, November 12, 1860.

Signor Conte,—Although the revolution of the Two Sicilies, prepared long beforehand with clandestine and iniquitous arts, has completed with wonderful rapidity the ruin of the kingdom, nevertheless His Majesty has never ceased his resistance to it, and in this not less glorious than unfortunate work of determined defence, heroic efforts of constancy and energy have been made, which will leave an immortal monument for history.

His Majesty has been urged to this by the consciousness of two duties strongly rooted in his royal mind, whose noble thoughts have always resulted from that moral law which is the supreme guide of men's actions, and especially of those of monarchs.

These duties are, firstly, the obligation to preserve and defend the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the august inheritance entrusted to him by his predecessors; secondly, his respect for that brotherly claim which should bind monarchs together, in consequence of the divine mandate which they have in common, and of the similarity of their interests.

There is no need of any long reasoning on the first obligation which is incumbent on His Majesty, nor on the way in which it has been fulfilled.

Every Government which has lasted for ages, which has its *raison d'être* in itself, in historical traditions, and in the conditions of peoples, considers it its first duty to maintain itself, to defend itself, and to combat whatever menaces its existence.

Now it is known to all the army that, disordered and dissolved by the malignant arts of the revolution, the navy deserted and lost, treason and worthlessness penetrating even the palace and the council,—that this has frightfully tended to an imminent catastrophe, and to the dissolution of the entire kingdom.

Nevertheless, his Majesty the King, resisting with heroic virtue the vile counsels of those who exhorted him to a shameful flight, had recourse to the first bulwarks of the realm, and there, employing every art and every means,

succeeded within a very brief time in recovering himself, and in reconstructing an army by no means numerous, but having faith and valour ready to try again the fate of battles.

The glorious actions of that handful of brave men are known to all Europe, and even the lying and wicked press of the revolution has not been able, has not dared to deny it.

The enemy was repulsed in his attacks, and driven from his strong positions, the valuable lives of the royal princes were exposed to great perils on the fields where the victories of their ancestors were gained; even the King was first among the combatants, and saw those valorous men fall at his side who sacrificed themselves for his holy cause.

The revolution was alarmed and astonished, the faithful people who suffered the tyrannical yoke with impatience began to agitate, and everything presaged a hasty return of the lawful king to the bosom of his capital, when another king, a faith-breaking and disloyal monarch, descended at once, at the head of a powerful army, into the States of the King, that all Europe might know that the revolution was his work, and that he was unwilling to lose the shameful fruit of it.

It then became necessary to renounce the first idea of the war, and to confine it solely to defence, as it was not possible with that little army, already weary with the labours, privations, and dangers it had suffered, to continue its march in advance, leaving behind it a strong and disciplined enemy who was come to assail it.

A series of strategic retreats,

among which the Piedmontese army cannot reckon one decisive victory, was then undertaken, and the Royal troops found themselves in part compelled to pass the Pontifical frontier, and in part to shelter themselves under the walls of Gaeta.

At the moment in which I write to you, nothing is left to the King but this sole fortress and that of Messina, the last bulwarks of the autonomy and independence of the beautiful and once strong kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

These will be defended with that valour and constancy which are the distinguishing virtues of the august dynasty of the Bourbons; but as the resistance of fortresses depends on a thousand various causes which need not be enumerated, it is very probable that such defence may not be so long as the Sovereigns of Europe seem to desire.

When the inevitable hour for surrender shall arrive, our august Sovereign, with that dignified resignation which is the distinctive character of his august family, will descend from his throne, and will remember with just and noble pride that he has not been wanting in the fulfilment of any of his duties.

It remains for me now to inquire if His Majesty, generously paying that duty which bound him to other Sovereigns, has received in exchange those aids and good offices which he had a right to expect from them; but you will understand, Signor Conte, that this, my second task, will be as easy and conclusive as my first.

For seven months that the revolution has been raging in

the kingdom, continually more openly favoured by a perverse and perjured Government, the King our Master has been able to obtain nothing from the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, to whom he hoped his cause would be dear, but inefficient expressions of affectionate sympathy.

The great dangers of a little army, the extreme and urgent needs of the Royal Treasury, the insolent violation of the Law of Nations, the unlimited ambition of a revolution which will never stop, everything, in short, was placed before the eyes of the Great Powers of Europe, and to all this, no other reply would or could be returned than wishes and advice.

Neither the interests of dynasties, nor common dangers, nor the ties of blood, nor the bonds of old friendship and alliance, availed to move the Cabinets of Europe from the political indifference which they have exhibited, by looking on impassably at the fall of an ancient monarchy.

The Emperor of the French alone (it is due to justice and gratitude to confess it loudly) gave the generous example of his desire to come forth out of this state of universal apathy, and loyal and monarchical England did not hesitate to reprove him bitterly for it, whilst the other Cabinets were satisfied to leave him alone in the magnanimous action which he attempted.

The sending of a French squadron to the waters of Gaeta, and the fraternal welcome given on the Pontifical territory to the faithful and bold advance of the Royal troops by the soldiers of

France, these are traits which will always remain engraven on the heart of the King our Sovereign; and they far surpass the wordy protestations of amity offered to His Majesty by the rest of Europe.

Finally, the King was in hopes that the meeting of Warsaw would give rise to a European Congress, which was favoured by nearly all the Governments of Europe, and which alone would have been able to place a bulwark against the rude violence of force, which throws down and mocks at all the most ancient and sacred laws.

To the new principle of popular sovereignty which has been so strangely abused, it was necessary to oppose ancient public law, the result of the wisdom and morality of ages, in order that by the pacific discussion of their opposing principles, and an impartial examination of all contrary pretexts, a new order should arise, entrusted to the unanimous agreement of Princes, and the universal good sense of peoples restored to reason and tranquillity.

Without the realization of this grand idea there will never be peace for Europe, and every State, confining itself to the material defence of its immediate interests, cannot but lead the way to the revolution which tends to

the successive demolition of all thrones, because each will be separated from that great association of Princes which was the safeguard of Crowns, and the guarantee of the peace and welfare of peoples.

Such things being premised, you will readily understand with what grief the heart of our august Sovereign will be afflicted if so notable a design should fail by the act of any Power which should prefer its own private rancour, or questions of secondary importance, to the great principles of universal order and the security of thrones.

Therefore, I charge you, in the Royal name, to advocate the above idea with the Cabinet to which you are accredited; and if it be not appreciated there in the same way as we appreciate it, formally to inquire of the Foreign Minister what are the intentions of the British Government relative to the imminent and final misfortune, the fall of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies.

In furtherance of such sovereign command, you will read and give a copy of the present despatch to the aforesaid minister, and promptly inform me of the result of such communication, in order that His Majesty may take note of the same for the regulation of his future conduct.

(Signed) CASELLA.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

*Passed in the SECOND SESSION of the Eighteenth Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

23° & 24° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act to render valid certain Marriages in the Chapel of *Saint Mary in Rydal*, in the County of *Westmoreland*.
- II. An Act to apply the Sum of Four hundred and seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- III. An Act to apply the Sum of Four million five hundred thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- IV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to defray One Moiety of the Expense of the annual Revision of the Valuation of Rateable Property in *Ireland* out of the Consolidated Fund.
- V. An Act to regulate Probate and Administration with respect to certain *Indian* Government Securities; to repeal certain Stamp Duties; and to extend the Operation of the Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Thirty-nine, to *Indian* Bonds.
- VI. An Act to transfer to the Postmaster General Securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the Packet Service.
- VII. An Act to amend the Medical Acts.
- VIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the unlawful administering of Poison.
- IX. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- X. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- XI. An Act to amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools.
- XII. An Act to apply the sum of Eight hundred and fifty thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- XIII. An Act to prevent the Members of Benefit Societies from forfeiting their Interest therein by being enrolled in Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps.
- XIV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.
- XV. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Stamps.
- XVI. An Act to make further Provision concerning Mortgages and other Dispositions of Property belonging to Municipal Corporations in *England* and *Ireland*.
- XVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.
- XVIII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Marriages in *England* and *Ireland*, by extending certain Provisions thereof to Persons professing with the Society of Friends called Quakers.
- XIX. An Act to extend the Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*, and the Acts

- amending the same, to the Erection of Dwellings for the Labouring Classes in *Ireland*.
- XX. An Act for raising the Sum of Thirteen million two hundred and thirty thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- XXI. An Act to amend the Act for better regulating the Business of Pawnbrokers.
- XXII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.
- XXIII. An Act to provide for the Consideration of an Ordinance which has been laid before Parliament in a Report of the *Oxford University Commissioners*.
- XXIV. An Act to remove Doubt as to the Validity of certain Marriages in Extra-parochial Places.
- XXV. An Act to apply the Sum of Nine million five hundred thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- XXVI. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Application of "The Common Lodging Houses Acts" to *Ireland*, and to amend the Provisions of the same so far as they relate to *Ireland*.
- XXVII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses and the granting of Wine Licences.
- XXVIII. An Act to repeal the Act of the Seventh Year of King *George the Second*, Chapter Eight, commonly called "*Sir John Barnard's Act*," and the Act of the Tenth Year of King *George the Second*, Chapter Eight.
- XXIX. An Act to amend an Act relative to malicious Injuries to Property.
- XXX. An Act to enable a Majority of Two-thirds of the Ratepayers of any Parish or District, duly assembled, to rate their District in aid of Public Improvements for general Benefit within their District.
- XXXI. An Act to repeal a certain Enactment for Restraining the Governor and Company of the Bank of *Ireland* from lending Money on Mortgage.
- XXXII. An Act to abolish the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in *Ireland* in Cases of Defamation, and in *England* and *Ireland* in certain Cases of Brawling.
- XXXIII. An Act to amend certain Provisions in the Bankrupt Law of *Scotland*.
- XXXIV. An Act to amend the Law relating to Petitions of Right, to simplify the Proceedings, and to make Provisions for the Costs thereof.
- XXXV. An Act further to amend an Act of the Eighteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to amend the Law for the better Prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons and for the Suppression of illicit Distillation in *Ireland*.
- XXXVI. An Act to authorize the Appointment and Approval of Places for the warehousing of Goods for the Security of Duties of Customs.
- XXXVII. An Act to levy an Assessment in the County of *Inverness* to discharge a Debt on the *Castle Stewart* and *Nairn Road*, in the said County.
- XXXVIII. An Act to further amend the Law of Property.
- XXXIX. An Act for the Construction of a new Harbour, and the Improvement of the existing Harbour, at *Anstruther Easter*, in the County of *Fife*.
- XL. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
- XLI. An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of Her present Majesty, to amend the Law relating to Cheap Trains, and to restrain the Exercise of certain Powers by Canal Companies being also Railway Companies.
- XLII. An Act to vest the Management of the *Phoenix Park* in the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland*.
- XLIII. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Administration of Archbishop *Tenison's* Charity in the Parish of *Saint Martin in the Fields*, in the City of *Westminster*.
- XLIV. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the Districts of *Southampton*, *Leicester*, *Epsom*, *Coventry*, *Ipswich*, *Fareham*,

- Wells, Tormoham, Scarborough, Ludlow, Banbury, Boston, Penrith, Barnsley, and Shipley*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- XLV. An Act to extend the Act of the Eighth and Ninth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Twenty six, for preventing fishing for Trout or other Fresh-water Fish by Nets in the Rivers and Waters in *Scotland*.
- XLVI. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Caledonian* and *Crinan* Canals.
- XLVII. An Act to amend the Law relative to the Legal Qualifications of Councillors and the Admission of Burgesses in Royal Burghs in *Scotland*.
- XLVIII. An Act to provide for the Settlement and Discharge of the Debt due to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from the Harbour and Docks of *Leith*.
- XLIX. An Act for extinguishing certain Rights of Way through *Colewort Barracks* in the Borough of *Portsmouth*.
- L. An Act to abolish the Annuity Tax in *Edinburgh* and *Montrose*, and to make Provision in regard to the Stipends of the Ministers in that City and Burgh, and also to make Provision for the Patronage of the Church of *North Leith*.
- LI. An Act to provide for an annual Return of Rates, Taxes, Tolls, and Dues levied for local Purposes in *England*.
- LII. An Act to alter and amend "The Metropolitan Building Act (1855)."
- LIII. An Act for the Limitation of Actions and Suits by the Duke of *Cornwall* in relation to real Property, and for authorizing certain Leases of Possessions of the Duchy.
- LIV. An Act to amend an Act for abolishing certain Offices on the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for regulating the Crown Office.
- LV. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.
- LVI. An Act to make further Provision for Improvements in the Harbours of the *Isle of Man*.
- LVII. An Act to authorize an Extension of the Time for Repayment of a Loan made by the *West India* Relief Commissioners to the Island of *Dominica*.
- LVIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her Majesty relating to Friendly Societies.
- LIX. An Act to extend the Provisions of the Universities and College Estates Act (1858), and of the Copyhold Acts, and of the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, and of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the same Reign, Chapter Eighty-four, so far as the same relate to Universities and Colleges.
- LX. An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Queen's Prison.
- LXI. An Act for taking the Census of *England*.
- LXII. An Act for taking the Census of *Ireland*.
- LXIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-nine, to provide for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.
- LXIV. An Act to make further Provision for the Expenses of Local Boards of Health and Improvement Commissioners acting as Burial Boards.
- LXV. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Treasury to further regulate the Postage on redirected Letters of Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Seamen, and Soldiers whilst on actual Service.
- LXVI. An Act to amend the Medical Act (1858).
- LXVII. An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.
- LXVIII. An Act for the better Management and Control of the Highways in *South Wales*.
- LXIX. An Act to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England* to apply certain Funds towards the Repairs of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of *Manchester*.
- LXX. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
- LXXI. An Act to make Provision as to Stock and Dividends unclaimed in *Ireland*.

- LXXII. An Act to promote and facilitate the Endowment and Augmentation of small Benefices in *Ireland*.
- LXXIII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*, and to extend the Provisions of the Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Thirty-eight.
- LXXIV. An Act to amend the Provisions of the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland* with respect to the Appointment of Coroners in Boroughs.
- LXXV. An Act to make better Provision for the Custody and Care of Criminal Lunatics.
- LXXVI. An Act to amend the Burial Grounds (*Ireland*) Act (1856).
- LXXVII. An Act to amend the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances and the Prevention of Diseases.
- LXXVIII. An Act to place the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children in Bleaching Works and Dyeing Works under the Regulations of the Factories Acts.
- LXXIX. An Act to provide additional Accommodation for the Sheriff Courts in *Scotland*.
- LXXX. An Act to Regulate the Levying and Collection of the Inventory Duty payable upon Heritable Securities and other Property in *Scotland*.
- LXXXI. An Act to continue Appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
- LXXXII. An Act to amend the Provisions of "The Common Law Procedure (*Ireland*) Act Amendment (1853)."
- LXXXIII. An Act to explain an Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her present Majesty enabling Infants, with the Approbation of the Court of Chancery, to make binding Settlements of their Real and Personal Estate on Marriage.
- LXXXIV. An Act for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink.
- LXXXV. An Act to amend Two Acts of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years, and of the Eighteenth Year, of Her present Majesty, relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland*.
- LXXXVI. An Act to make Provision respecting the Marriages of *British* Subjects in the *Ionian Islands*.
- LXXXVII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Authority of the Senior Member of the Council of the Governor-General of *India* in the Absence of the President.
- LXXXVIII. An Act to extend certain Provisions for Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies to Her Majesty's Territories in *India*.
- LXXXIX. An Act to extend in certain Cases the Provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
- XC. An Act to repeal the Duties on Game Certificates and Certificates to deal in Game, and to impose in lieu thereof Duties on Excise Licences and Certificates for the like Purposes.
- XCI. An Act for removing Doubts respecting the *Craven* Scholarships in the University of *Oxford*, and for enabling the University to retain the Custody of certain Testamentary Documents.
- XCII. An Act to amend the Law relative to the *Scottish* Herring Fisheries.
- XCIII. An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in *England* and *Wales*.
- XCIV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Militia.
- XCV. An Act to facilitate the building of Cottages for Labourers, Farm Servants, and Artisans by the Proprietors of entailed Estates in *Scotland*.
- XCVI. An Act to amend the Police of Towns Improvement Act, so as to enable Towns and populous Places in *Scotland* to avail themselves of its Provisions for sanitary and other Improvements, without at the same Time adopting its Provisions as regards the Establishment and Maintenance of a Police Force.
- XCVII. An Act for amending and making perpetual the Railways Act (*Ireland*) (1851).
- XCVIII. An Act for taking the Census in *Scotland*.
- XCIX. An Act to continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854).
- C. An Act to repeal so much of the Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third *Victoria*, Chapter Twenty-seven, and of certain other Acts, as authorizes the Secretary of

State in Council to give Directions for raising *European* Forces for the *Indian* Army of Her Majesty.

CI. An Act to continue the Poor Law Board.

CII. An Act to provide for the Management of *East India* Stock, and of the Debts and Obligations of the Government of *India*, at and by the Bank of *England*.

CIII. An Act to apply the sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.

CIV. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Royal College of *Saint Patrick* at *Maynooth* to make Provision for certain necessary Buildings and Repairs.

CV. An Act to provide for the Management of the General Prison at *Perth*, and for the Administration of Local Prisons in *Scotland*.

CVI. An Act to amend the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts (1845) in regard to Sales and Compensation for Land by way of a Rent-charge, Annual Feu Duty or Ground Annual, and to enable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department to avail himself of the Powers and Provisions contained in the same Acts.

CVII. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Wine Licences and Refreshment Houses, and for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses and the granting of Wine Licences, in *Ireland*.

CVIII. An Act to amend the Industrial Schools Act (1857).

CIX. An Act for defraying the Expenses of constructing Fortifications for the Protection of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards and the Ports of *Dover* and *Portland*, and of creating a Central Arsenal.

CX. An Act to consolidate the Duties of Customs.

CXI. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Stamps, and to amend the laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

CXII. An Act to make better Provision for acquiring Lands for the Defence of the Realm.

CXIII. An Act to grant Duties of Excise on Chicory, and on Licences to Dealers in Sweets or Made Wines; also to reduce the Excise Duty on

Hops and the Period of Credit allowed for Payment of the Duty on Malt and Hops respectively, to repeal the Exemption from Licence Duty of Persons dealing in Foreign Wine and Spirits in Bond; and to amend the Laws relating to the Excise.

CXIV. An Act to reduce into One Act and to amend the Excise Regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in Spirits.

CXV. An Act to simplify and amend the Practice as to the Entry of Satisfaction on Crown Debts and on Judgments.

CXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Election, Duties, and Payment of County Coroners.

CXVII. An Act to confer Powers on the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire certain Property in *Edinburgh*, for the Erection of an Industrial Museum for *Scotland*.

CXVIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858), relating to the Districts of *Nottingham*, *Sunderland*, *Hastings*, *Reading*, *Chatham*, *Dartmouth*, *Tunbridge Wells*, *Sheerness*, *Sandgate*, *Willon*, *Bridgnorth*, and *Dorchester*.

CXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Weights and Measures in *Ireland*.

CXX. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Ballots for the Militia in *England*, and to suspend the making of Lists and Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

CXXI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, intituled *An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Government of Her Settlements on the Coast of Africa and in the Falkland Islands*.

CXXII. An Act to enable the Legislatures of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act Ninth *George* the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-one, Section Eight.

CXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Government of the Navy.

CXXIV. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Act con-

- cerning the Management of Episcopal and capítular Estates in *England*.
- CXXV. An Act for better regulating the Supply of Gas to the Metropolis.
- CXXVI. An Act for the further Amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at *Westminster*.
- CXXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers.
- CXXVIII. An Act to enable the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Court of Chancery to carry into effect the Recommendations and Suggestions of the Chancery Evidence Commissioners by General Rules and Orders of the Court.
- CXXIX. An Act to grant Excise Duties on *British* Spirits and on Spirits imported from the *Channel Islands*.
- CXXX. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of *India* to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of *India*.
- CXXXI. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- CXXXII. An Act for raising the Sum of Two million Pounds by Exchequer Bonds or Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty.
- CXXXIII. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain and Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.
- CXXXIV. An Act to amend the Law regarding Roman Catholic Charities.
- CXXXV. An Act for the Employment of the Metropolitan Police Force in Her Majesty's Yards and Military Stations.
- CXXXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Endowed Charities.
- CXXXVII. An Act to make further Provision with respect to Monies received from Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.
- CXXXVIII. An Act to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (*Ireland*) Act (1856).
- CXXXIX. An Act to amend the Law concerning the Making, Keeping, and Carriage of Gunpowder and Compositions of an explosive Nature, and concerning the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Fireworks.
- CXL. An Act for facilitating the Acquisition by Rifle Volunteer Corps of Grounds for Rifle Practice.
- CXLI. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of Her Majesty, to restrain Party Processions in *Ireland*.
- CXLII. An Act to make better Provision for the Union of contiguous Benefices in Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.
- CXLIII. An Act to extend certain Provisions of the Titles to Land (*Scotland*) Act, 1858, to Titles to Land held by Burgage Tenure; and to amend the said Act.
- CXLIV. An Act to amend the Procedure and Powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.
- CXLV. An Act to give to Trustees, Mortgagees, and others certain Powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, and Wills.
- CXLVI. An Act to amend the Act for regulating Measures used in Sales of Gas.
- CXLVII. An Act to amend the Seventh and Eighth *Victoria*, Chapter Seventy.
- CXLVIII. An Act to continue the Powers of the Poor Law Commissioners in *Ireland*.
- CXLIX. An Act to make better Provision for the Relief of Prisoners in Contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and Pauper Defendants; and for the more efficient Despatch of Business in the said Court.
- CL. An Act further to amend certain Acts relating to the Temporalities of the Church in *Ireland*.
- CLI. An Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.
- CLII. An Act to facilitate internal

Communication in *Ireland* by means of Tramroads or Tramways.

CLIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land in *Ireland*.

CLIV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in *Ireland*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Delated Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. **A**N Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *West Middlesex* Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

ii. An Act for enabling the *Blackburn* Gaslight Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

iii. An Act to repeal, alter, amend, and extend some of the Powers and Provisions of "The *Silverdale and Newcastle* Railway Act, 1859;" to authorize the stopping up, altering, and constructing of certain Roads; and for other Purposes.

iv. An Act for supplying with Gas the Township of *Droylsden* and other Places adjacent thereto in the Parishes of *Manchester* and *Ashton-under-Lyne*, in the County of *Lancaster*.

v. An Act for more effectually supplying with Gas the Borough of *Leicester* and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Leicester*.

vi. An Act to enable the *Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast* Railway Company to make Deviations in their authorized Railways; and to enable the *Ulster* Railway Company to acquire and hold Shares in the Undertaking of the *Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

vii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Township of *Belper*, in the Parish of *Duffield*, in the County of *Derby*.

viii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from *Wem* to the Lime Rocks at *Bronygarth*, in the County of *Salop*, and for making several Lines of Road connected with

the same in the Counties of *Salop* and *Denbigh*.

ix. An Act to amend the *Inverness* and *Aberdeen Junction* Railway Act, 1856; to enable the *Inverness* and *Aberdeen Junction* Railway Company to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.

x. An Act to enable the *South Devon* Railway Company to improve their *Plymouth* and other Stations; to widen Parts of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

xi. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Great Western* Railway at *Chippenham* to *Calne* in *Wilts*.

xii. An Act to empower the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to construct an additional Reservoir and other Works; and for other Purposes.

xiii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough and Parish of *Liskeard*, in the County of *Cornwall*; and for other Purposes.

xiv. An Act to enable the *North London* Railway Company to raise an additional Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xv. An Act for incorporating a Company for the Construction of a Railway from the *Newton and Compstall* Line of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway at *Marple*, in the County of *Chester*, to *New Mills* and *Hayfield*, in the County of *Derby*; and for other Purposes.

xvi. An Act for authorizing the Construction of a Railway from *Stockport* to *Woodley*, in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act to enable the *Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction* Railway Company to complete their Communication with *Brecon*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.

xviii. An Act for incorporating the *Mirfield* Gaslight Company (Limited), and extending their Powers; and for other Purposes.

xix. An Act for building a Bridge across the River *Ouse* in the City of *York*, with Approaches thereto, and for raising, lowering, widening, altering, and improving certain Streets or Thoroughfares within the said City; and for other Purposes.

xx. An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the

- Liskeard* and *Caradon* Railway Company, for authorizing the Alteration of Portions of their existing Railway, and the Construction of new Works; and for other Purposes.
- xxi. An Act to repeal the Act for amending and improving the Road from *Glossop* to *Marple Bridge*, in the County of *Derby*, and the several Branches of Roads leading to and from the same, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xxii. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Leicester* to provide an additional Cemetery, with Approaches thereto, and to effect certain Arrangements with the Visitors of the *Leicestershire* and *Rutland* Lunatic Asylum; for amending the Acts relating to the Cemetery, Sewerage, and Waterworks in the said Borough; and for other Purposes.
- xxiii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Chesterfield*, in the County of *Derby*, to *Worksop*, in the County of *Nottingham*.
- xxiv. An Act to enable the *Bagenalstown* and *Wexford* Railway Company to make Railways to *Enniscorthy* and to a certain Limestone Quarry at *Ballejellin*, and an Approach Road or Roads to their Station at *Wexford*; and to enable the *Great Southern* and *Western* Railway Company to subscribe further Sums towards the Undertaking of the Company; and to enable the Company and the Grand Jury of the County of *Wexford* and the Trustees of *Wexford* Free Bridge to make Arrangements in reference to the said Road or Roads; and for other Purposes.
- xxv. An Act to enable the *Shrewsbury* and *Welchpool* Railway Company to complete and maintain Deviations in the Line and Levels of their Railway, and to complete and maintain the same across certain Roads on a Level, and to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xxvi. An Act to continue and amend an Act for erecting a Bridge over the River *Dee* at the *Craiglug* in the Parish of *Old Machar*, in the County of *Aberdeen*, and of *Nigg*, in the County of *Kincardine*; and for making a Road from *Cairn Robin* by the said Bridge toward the City of *Aberdeen*.
- xxvii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Croydon* Commercial Gas and Coke Company.
- xxviii. An Act for draining and improving *Grunty Fen*, in the *Isle of Ely*, in the County of *Cambridge*; and for maintaining the public Roads therein.
- xxix. An Act for more effectually carrying out the Clearing House System in *Ireland*, and for facilitating Legal Proceedings in relation thereto.
- xxx. An Act for the better Supply of *Spalding* with Water.
- xxxi. An Act for the Regulation of the Municipal Corporation of the Borough of *Hedon*, in the East Riding of the County of *York*, and for the Improvement of the Borough; and for other Purposes.
- xxxii. An Act for the further Continuance of the *Lower King's Ferry* Roads Turnpike Trust; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiii. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the *Glasgow* Corporation Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money.
- xxxiv. An Act for authorizing the Corporation of *Norwich* to enlarge the existing Cattle Market and other Markets in *Norwich*, and to establish and regulate Markets and Fairs, and make new Streets in *Norwich*; and for other Purposes.
- xxxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Cannock Mineral* Railway into *Cannock Chase*, in the County of *Stafford*.
- xxxvi. An Act for changing the Name of "The *Ambergate*, *Nottingham*, and *Boston* and *Eastern Junction* Railway and Canal Company" to the Name "The *Nottingham* and *Grantham* Railway and Canal Company," and for reducing and regulating their Capital and borrowing Powers; and for other Purposes.
- xxxvii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh* Railway Station Access Company to raise additional Capital.
- xxxviii. An Act to incorporate the *Brompton* and *Gillingham* Consumers Waterworks Company, Limited; to enable them to better supply *Brompton*, *Gillingham*, *Chatham*, and *Rochester* with Water; and for other Purposes.
- xxxix. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Commercial Dock* Company.
- xl. An Act for making a Railway from

- Stranorlar*, in the County of *Donegal*, to the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway, near *Strabane*, in the County of *Tyrone*; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act to provide for the Management, Maintenance, and Repair of the Turnpike Road from *Lincoln Heath* to *Market Deeping*, and other Roads in connection therewith; and for other Purposes.
- xlii. An Act for relinquishing certain Works authorized by the *North Staffordshire* Railway Branches Act, 1854, and for authorizing Agreements with respect to the *Silverdale* and *Newcastle* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xliii. An Act for amending the Acts passed with respect to the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, and Commonality of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamshire*, in the County of *York*.
- xliv. An Act for authorizing the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xl. An Act to enable the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland)* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway between *Roscommon* and *Castlereagh*; and for other Purposes.
- xlvi. An Act for altering the Name of "The *Belfast and Ballymena* Railway Company" to the Name of "The *Belfast and Northern Counties* Railway Company;" for increasing their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xlvii. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Wicklow* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Enniscorthy*, in the County of *Wexford*; to change the Name of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- xlviii. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Manchester* to effect further Improvements in the said City; and for other Purposes.
- xlix. An Act to amend "The *Great Southern of India* Railway Act, 1858;" and for other Purposes.
- i. An Act to authorize certain Deviations in the *Andover and Redbridge* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- ii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *West Somerset* Railway Company.
- lii. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to contract for the Use of the Undertakings of other Companies in and near *London*.
- liii. An Act for regulating the *East India* Coal Company, Limited, and for making Provisions with regard to the Capital and Shares of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- liv. An Act for making a Railway from *Carrickfergus* to *Larne*; and for other Purposes.
- lv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Parish of *Matlock* in the County of *Derby*.
- lvi. An Act to enable the *Limerick and Ennis* Railway Company to maintain their Railway across certain Roads on a Level; and to enable the Company to purchase certain Lands for the purposes of their Undertaking; and to amend the Provisions of the Acts relating to the said Company with respect to General Meetings; and for other Purposes.
- lvii. An Act to repeal the Act 10 *George IV.*, Chapter 114, relating to the Turnpike Roads from *Hurdlow House*, in the County of *Derby*, to *Manchester*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and to confer other Powers in lieu thereof.
- lviii. An Act for enabling the *Metropolitan* Railway Company to acquire additional Lands for the Construction of the Railway and for Station Accommodation; for amending the Acts relating to the Railway; and for other Purposes.
- lix. An Act to authorize the Lease of the *Banbridge Junction* Railway to the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- lx. An Act to enable the *Belfast and County Down* Railway Company to abandon Part of the *Bangor* Branch; to extend the Time for the Completion of the Remainder of such Branch, and of the *Donaghadee* Branch; and for other Purposes.
- lxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Belfast and County Down* Railway, at *Holywood*, to *Bangor*, in the County of *Down*, in *Ireland*.
- lxii. An Act for a Modification of the Lease of the *Dublin and Kingstown* Railway to the *Dublin and Wicklow* Railway Company; and for regulating the Capital of the *Dublin* and

- Kingstown* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- lxiii. An Act to enable the *Keith and Dufftown* Railway Company to abandon their authorized Line of Railway, and to make a new Line of Railway instead thereof.
- lxiv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the authorized Line of the *London and South-western Exeter Extension* Railway to *Charl* in the County of *Somerset*.
- lxv. An Act to confer further Powers with respect to the Construction of Railways at or near *Burton-upon-Trent*, and for other Purposes.
- lxvi. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to make Railways between *Rousley* and *Burton*; to execute other Works; and for other Purposes.
- lxvii. An Act to authorize the *Midland* Railway Company to construct a Station in the Parish of *Saint Pancras, London*, and to effect arrangements with the *Great Northern* and *North London* Railway Companies, and with the *Regent's Canal* Company; and for other Purposes.
- lxviii. An Act for better supplying with Gas and with Water the Township of *Widnes*, in the Parish of *Prescot*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- lxix. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to construct a Railway in the Parishes of *Clifton, Maybank* and *Bradford Abbas*, in the County of *Dorset*, in connection with the *Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth* Railway; to acquire additional Lands at *Yeovil*; and for other Purposes.
- lxx. An Act for increasing the Capital of the Company of Proprietors of the *Sheffield* Waterworks; for extending the limits of the *Sheffield* Waterworks Act, 1853, so as to comprise the Parish of *Ecclesfield*; for making further Provisions with respect to the said Company; and for other Purposes.
- lxxi. An Act for changing the name of the *Sirhowy* Tramroad Company to the Name "The *Sirhowy* Railway Company;" and for authorizing the Company to make new Works, and to maintain and work the *Sirhowy* Line as a Railway, and to raise further Funds; and for regulating their Capital and Borrowing Powers; and for other Purposes.
- lxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Ashchurch and Tewkesbury* Branch of the *Midland* Railway, at *Ashchurch*, in the County of *Gloucester*, to *Great Malvern*, in the County of *Worcester*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act for authorizing the *East Somerset* Railway Company to abandon the making of their authorized Railway from *Shepton Mallet* to *Wells*, and to make instead thereof another Railway from *Shepton Mallet* to *Wills*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiv. An Act for authorizing the *Grand Surrey Docks and Canal* Company to make additional Docks and other Works, and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act to incorporate a Company for manufacturing and supplying Gas within the Parishes of *Tormoham* (including the town of *Torquay*), *Saint Mary Church* and *Cockington*, in the County of *Devon*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvi. An Act to enable the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company to take on Lease the Undertaking of the *Severn Valley* Railway Company.
- lxxvii. An Act to authorize Arrangements with reference to the Use by the *London and North Western* Railway Company of the Station at *Normanton*, and the Railway between the same and *Goose Hill*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxviii. An Act for supplying *Dartford, Crayford, Eltham*, and other Places in *Kent* with Water.
- lxxix. An Act to authorize the Transfer to the *London and North Western* Railway Company of Part of the Undertaking of the *Saint Helen's* Canal and Railway Company, and for the Increase of the Capital of the *Saint Helen's* Company.
- lxxx. An Act for repairing the Roads from *Horsham* to *Steyning*, and from thence to the top of *Steyning Hill*, in the County of *Sussex*, and from the bottom of *Steyning Hill* to *Slaughter's Corner* in the Parish of *Beeding*, and from thence to *Shoreham Bridge* in the Parish of *Old Shoreham*, in the said County.
- lxxxi. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *Newport, Abergaremy, and Hereford* and the *Worcester and Hereford* Railway Companies with

the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company, under the name of "The *West Midland Railway Company*."

lxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway to *Bourton-on-the-Water* in the County of *Gloucester*; and for other Purposes.

lxxxiii. An Act for making a Railway commencing by a Junction with the *Glasgow and South-western* Railway at or near the North or North-east End of the Passenger Station of that Railway at the Town of *Dumfries*, and terminating by a Junction with the *Caledonian* Railway at or near the North End of the *Lockerby* Station on that Line; and for other Purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act to increase the Capital and amend the Powers of the *Dover Gaslight Company*.

lxxxv. An Act for authorizing the *London Hydraulic Power Company, Limited*, to acquire Powers under "The *Waterworks Clauses Acts, 1847*;" and for other Purposes.

lxxxvi. An Act to amend the Local Act, Fifty-fourth of *George the Third*, Chapter One hundred and Three, for making a fair and equal County Rate for the County of *Buckingham*.

lxxxvii. An Act to grant additional Powers to the *Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor* Railway Company.

lxxxviii. An Act for better defining the Powers and Liabilities of the *Eau Brink Drainage Commissioners*; for making Provision for the Repair and Maintenance of the *Eau Brink Bridge*; for simplifying the Mode of levying and collecting Drainage Taxes; for constituting from the Body of Commissioners a new Board, to be called Conservators of the *Ouse Outfall*; and for other Purposes.

lxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Buckley* to *Connah's Quay* in the County of *Flint*; and for other Purposes.

xc. An Act for making a Railway from *Altrincham* through *Knutsford* to *Northwich* in the County of *Chester*; and for other Purposes.

xc. An Act to change the Name of the *Nuneaton and Hinckley* Railway Company; and to enable that Company to extend their Railway from

Hinckley, in the County of *Leicester* to the *Midland* Railway at *Wigston Magna* near *Leicester*, in the same County; and for other Purposes.

xcii. An Act for the Alteration at *Yeovil* of the *Salisbury and Yeovil* Railway leased to the *London and South-western* Railway Company, and of the *Yeovil and Durston* Branch of the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway; and for the making at *Yeovil* of a Joint Station for the *London and South-western* and the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Companies; and for other Purposes.

xciii. An Act to alter and amend the several Acts relating to the *Manchester Corporation Waterworks*; and for other Purposes.

xciv. An Act for making a Railway from *Stourbridge* in the County of *Worcester* to *Old Hill*, with Branches to *Cradley Park* and *Corngreaves Ironworks*; and for other Purposes.

xcv. An Act for incorporating the *Wellington Waterworks Company*, and granting Powers to them for better supplying with Water the Town of *Wellington* and Places adjacent thereto in the County of *Salop*; and for other Purposes.

xcvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Maidstone* in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.

xcvii. An Act for more completely merging in the Undertaking of the *Caledonian* Railway Company certain Railways known as the *Lesmahagow* Branches; for incorporating the Holders of the *Lesmahagow* Branches Stock, and securing to them a fixed Annuity; and for other Purposes.

xcviii. An Act for Incorporating "The *City of Dublin Steam Packet Company*;" and for authorizing them to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xcix. An Act for making a Railway from *Letterkenny* to the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway, in the County of *Donegal*; and for other Purposes.

c. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western* Railway near *Charleville* to the *Limerick and Foynes* Railway near *Patrick's Well*, and also a short Line of Railway at *Limerick*, to be called "The *Cork and Limerick Direct Railway*;" and for other Purposes.

- ci. An Act for enabling the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway Company to raise additional Capital, to lease their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- cii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Towns of *Staines, Hounslow, Ealing, Acton, and Hanwell*, and the several Parishes and Places adjacent thereto, in the County of *Middlesex*; and for other Purposes.
- ciii. An Act for authorizing the *London and South-western* Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway in extension of their *Exeter Extension* Railway, and to connect that Railway with the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway; and for authorizing Alterations of the *Saint David's* Station on the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway, and the laying down of Rails on the Narrow Gauge on divers Railways, and the working by the *London and South-western* Railway Company, over those Narrow Gauge Lines of Railway, from their *Exeter Extension* Railway to *Bideford*; and for other Purposes.
- civ. An Act to carry into effect an Arrangement between the Corporation of the Royal Naval School and Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, for the Admission of Pupils into the said School.
- cv. An Act for enabling the *Cardiff* Waterworks Company to construct additional Works, and obtain a further supply of Water for the Town of *Cardiff* and the surrounding Districts in the County of *Glamorgan*; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act to amend "The *Blyth Harbour and Dock Act, 1858*;" to extend the Time for Completion of Works, and to levy additional Tolls and Rates; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act for continuing the Powers of the Trustees of the *Wexford Free Bridge*; for enabling them to complete that Bridge, and to construct and improve Approaches thereto; for authorizing the Grand Jury of the County of *Wexford* to present additional Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act for making a Turnpike Road from the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway near *Cilgerran* in the County of *Montgomery*, over the River *Severn* to *Tregynon*, in the same County.
- cix. An Act to authorize the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway, in the Parish of *Croydon*, to the *West End of London and Crystal Palace* Railway, near *Batham Hill*, all in the County of *Surrey*, with a Branch Railway connected therewith; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of *Conselt* and other Districts in the County of *Durham*.
- cx. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway at *Watford* to *Rickmansworth*; and for other Purposes.
- cxii. An Act to create a further Term in the *Egleston* Roads; to add other Roads to the Trust; to repeal, amend, and extend the Act relating to the said Roads; and for other Purposes.
- cxiii. An Act for the *Bolton and St. Helen's* Road in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- cxiv. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Kells* to *Oldcastle*; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act to amend and extend the Powers of Management of the Corporation of the *North British Insurance* Company.
- cxvi. An Act to enable the *Morayshire* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Elgin* to *Rothies*; and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act to enable the *Sovereign* Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued; to alter and amend some of the Provisions of their Deed of Settlement; and to confer further Powers on the Company.
- cxviii. An Act for the *Doncaster and Tadcaster* Road in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- cxix. An Act to authorize the Improvement of the Common Muir of *Auchterarder* in the County of *Perth*, and to regulate the Management thereof, and the Application of the Revenues arising therefrom for the Benefit of that Burgh or Town.
- cxix. An Act to enable the *Symington, Biggar, and Broughton* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Broughton* to *Peebles*; and for other Purposes.
- cxxi. An Act for enabling the *Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction* Railway Company to alter the

- Line of their Extension Railway, and to make a Branch Railway at *Omagh*; for authorizing certain Arrangements with the *Ulster Railway Company* and *Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge* Railway, in the Parish of *Stockport* and County of *Chester*, to *Hayfield* in the County of *Derby*; and for other Purposes.
- cxli. An Act to enable the *London and Blackwall* Railway Company to provide additional Station Accommodation and other Works connected with their Railway; to make a Branch Railway to the *London Docks*; to enter into Arrangements with certain other Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act to enable the *Salisbury and Yeovil* Railway Company to make a Deviation from their authorized Main Line near *Yeovil*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxliii. An Act for vesting in a Body of Trustees, to be called "The *Upper Mersey Dues Trustees*," a certain Portion of the *Liverpool Town* and Anchorage Dues; and for other Purposes.
- cxliiii. An Act to continue and amend Two Acts, passed in the First and Tenth Years of the Reign of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, relating to certain Roads and Bridges in the Counties of *Lanark* and *Dumarton*.
- cxlv. An Act to enable the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon* Railway Company to relinquish the Junction of their Linewith the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway, and in substitution therefor to form a Junction with the *Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford* Railway.
- cxlv. An Act for making a Railway from *Tenbury*, in the County of *Worcester*, to the *Severn Valley* Railway, near *Bewdley*, in the County of *Worcester*.
- cxlv. An Act to incorporate a Company for the Improvement of Buildings; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act for extending the Time for the Completion of Portions of the *Dorset Central* Railway; for enabling the *Somerset Central* Railway Company to subscribe to the Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act for making a Railway from *Inverness* to *Invergordon*, to be called "The *Inverness and Ross-shire* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to provide for Alterations in the Appointment of Overseers, Collectors, and other Poor-Law Officers in the Township of *Leeds*; for the Incorporation of Overseers for specific Purposes; and for the Levying and Collection of Poor Rates in that Township; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to enable the *Mid-Wales* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway, and to construct Railways to connect their Railway with the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon*, and the *Brecon and Merthyr Junction* Railways; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to alter, amend, and extend the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Port Carlisle Dock* and Railway, and *Carlisle and Silloth Bay* Railway and Dock Companies; to enable the *Port Carlisle Dock* and Railway Company to raise additional Capital; to enable both or either of the said Companies to run over and use Portions of the Railways of the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway Company; to compel the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway Company to afford Facilities and Accommodation upon their Railways to the Traffic of the said Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to extend the Period limited by "The *Swansea Harbour Act, 1859*," for the Construction and Completion of the Works authorized by "The *Swansea Harbour Act, 1854*."
- cxlv. An Act to empower the *Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge* Railway Company to raise additional Money; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cxlv. An Act for amending "The *Abergavenny Improvement Act, 1854*," for enabling the Commissioners to construct Works, and supply their District with Water and Gas; and for other Purposes.
- cxlv. An Act for renewing the Term and for more effectually re-

- pairing and maintaining the Road from the *Marchburn*, through *Kelso*, in the County of *Roxburgh*, to *Lauder*, in the County of *Berwick*, with a Branch from the said Road near *Fansloanend*, in the County of *Berwick*, through the Village of *Earlston*, to the *Roxburghshire* Turnpike Road.
- cxix. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway at *Llynellys* to the *Porlthwaen* Lime Rocks in the County of *Salop*.
- cxl. An Act to amalgamate the *Jedburgh* Railway Company with the *North British* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxli. An Act for making a Railway from *Llandrindod*, in the County of *Radnor*, to *Llandovery*, in the County of *Carmarthen*, to be called "The *Central Wales Extension* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for making a Railway from the Royal Burgh of *Bervie* or *Inverbervie*, in the County of *Kincardine*, to the *Montrose* Branch of the *Scottish North-eastern* Railway, in the County of *Forfar*, to be called "The *Montrose and Bervie* Railway."
- cxliii. An Act to extend the *Epping* Railways to *Great Dunmow*, in the County of *Essex*.
- cxliv. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to acquire, make, and maintain certain Branch Railways to *Lanark* and to the *Douglas* Mineral Field, and also to their *Granton* Branch.
- cxlv. An Act to enable the *West of Fife* Mineral Railway Company to extend the *Kingsseat* Branch of their Railway; and for certain other Purposes.
- cxlvi. An Act to repeal an Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *William the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for repairing the Road from Wimborne Minster to Blandford Forum*, in the County of *Dorset*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvii. An Act for the Tranfer of the remaining Property of the *Hungerford Market* Company and the *Charing Cross Bridge* Company respectively to the *Charing Cross* Railway Company, and for the winding-up of the Affairs and the Dissolution of the *Hungerford Market* Company and the *Charing Cross Bridge* Company respectively; and for other Purposes.
- cxlviii. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the Town and District of *Swansea* to construct and maintain an improved System of Waterworks; and for other Purposes.
- cxlix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway near *Conway* to *Llanrwst*.
- cl. An Act to enable the *Mersey* Docks and Harbour Board to erect Floating Bridges and other Works at *Liverpool* and *Woodside*, for improving the Communication between *Liverpool* and *Birkenhead*; and for other Purposes.
- cli. An Act for making better Provision for the Maintenance, Regulation, and Improvement of *Watchet* Harbour; and for other Purposes.
- clii. An Act to enable the *Wimbledon and Dorking* Railway Company to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.
- cliii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Waterford and Kilkenny* Railway, at *Kilkenny*, to the *Great Southern and Western* Railway, at *Mountrath*; and for other Purposes.
- cliv. An Act to consolidate into One Act, and to amend, extend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts for embanking and draining certain Low Lands and Grounds in the Parishes or Townships of *Everton*, *Scaftworth*, *Gringley-on-the-Hill*, *Misterton*, and *Walkeringham*, in the County of *Nottingham*, and to make further and better Provision for such Enbankment and Drainage.
- clv. An Act for making a Railway from *Kilrush* to *Kilkee*, and for embanking and reclaiming certain Waste Lands in the Estuary of *Poulnasherry*, in the County of *Clare*.
- clvi. An Act for authorizing the Construction of a Railway and Docks and other Works on the North Side of *Milford Haven*, in the County of *Pembroke*; and for other Purposes.
- clvii. An Act for the Extension of the *Waveney Valley* Railway from *Bungay* to *Beccles* in *Suffolk*.
- clviii. An Act for authorizing the transfer of the *Epsom and Leatherhead* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- clix. An Act to confer Powers on the

- North British Railway Company to enlarge their Station at Edinburgh, and with respect to the Carlisle Citadel Station.*
- clx. An Act to enable the *Waterford and Limerick Railway Company* to construct a Tramway to the Market Place at *Limerick*, and a Railway with a Pier or Wharf in connection therewith at their Terminus at *Waterford*; to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.
- clxi. An Act for authorizing a Lease in perpetuity of the *Vale of Towy Railway* to the *Llaneddy Railway and Dock Company*, and for increasing the Capital of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for making Railways for the Purpose of connecting *Ryde* with *Ventnor* and the East Coast of the *Isle of Wight*; and for other Purposes.
- clxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Sudbury*, through *Melford*, to *Clare*.
- clxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Vale of Clwyd Railway* at *Denbigh*, in the County of *Denbigh*, to *Corwen* in the County of *Merioneth*, to be called "*The Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway*."
- clxv. An Act to repeal an Act, intitled *An Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Moy, in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo, in Ireland*, and to grant other and further Powers for the Improvement of the said Navigation.
- clxvi. An Act for making Railways between the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* and *Direct Portsmouth Railways* and *Hayling Ferry*; and for other Purposes.
- clxvii. An Act to empower the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company* to construct a Railway to *Ossett*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- clxviii. An Act for making an improved Communication between the *Great Northern Railway* and the *Metropolitan Railway* near the *King's Cross Station*, and for authorizing certain Arrangements between the *Great Northern* and *Metropolitan Railway Companies* with reference thereto.
- clxix. An Act for incorporating and granting other Powers to "*The Land Loan and Enfranchisement Company*."
- clxx. An Act to alter and amend "*The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1856*."
- clxxi. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company* to make certain Alterations in their Coast Lines and in the Line of the *West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway*, a new Channel for the River *Arun*, and other Works; and for other Purposes.
- clxxii. An Act for enabling the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway Company* to deviate a Portion of the authorized Line of the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway, 1859*.
- clxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway* to *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*.
- clxxiv. An Act for the Transfer of the *Farnborough Extension Railway* to the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company*, and for the Dissolution of the *West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Llanidloes*, in the County of *Montgomery*, to *Pencader*, in the County of *Carmarthen*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvi. An Act for consolidating the Acts relating to the Widows' Fund of the Royal College of Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, for regulating the future Management of the said Fund; and for other Purposes.
- clxxvii. An Act for enabling the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company* to extend their Railway Communications to the Metropolis; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- clxxviii. An Act to enable the *Monkland Railways Company* to make and maintain a Branch Railway to *Shotts Ironworks*, and certain other Branches and Works in the Counties of *Lanark* and *Linlithgow*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxix. An Act for vesting the *Hay Railway* in the *Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway Company*, and for dissolving the *Hay Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Mid-Sussex Railway* to the *Godalming Branch of the London and*

South-western Railway at Guildford, to be called "The Horsham and Guildford Direct Railway."

- clxxxi. An Act to confer upon the Local Board of Health for *Macclesfield* further Powers with reference to the supply of Gas; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxii. An Act to authorize the Lease or Sale of the *Athenry and Tuam* Railway to the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxiii. An Act for establishing Railway Communication between *Bedford* and *Cambridge*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxiv. An Act for confirming, with certain Variations, an Agreement made in the Year 1682 between the Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of *Lincoln's Inn* and *Henry Serle*, Esquire, and for the future Government and Regulation of *Serle's Court*, now commonly called *New Square, Lincoln's Inn*.
- clxxxv. An Act for authorizing the *London and South-western* Railway Company to alter their *Kingston Bridge* Line; and for authorizing divers Arrangements between them and other Companies; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvi. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the Borough of *Wigan* to abandon a Portion of their Waterworks, and to construct and maintain other Waterworks; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvii. An Act for the Creation of Capital Stocks and Debenture Stock of the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Llangollen*, in the County of *Denbigh*, to *Corwen*, in the County of *Merioneth*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxix. An Act for providing and constructing Markets, Market Places, and Slaughter-houses, with all necessary Conveniences, within the Parishes of *Burnham* and *Huntspill*, in the County of *Somerset*, and for supplying and lighting with Gas the Town or Hamlet of *Highbridge* and the Parishes or Places adjacent, all in the County of *Somerset*.
- cxc. An Act for the improving of the Navigation of the River *Fergus*, and the embanking and reclaiming from the Sea of Waste Lands subject to be overflowed by the Tide on the Eastern and Western Sides of the River in the County of *Clare*.
- xcxi. An Act for converting Part of the River *Brue* into a Tidal Harbour, for making a Quay or Landing Place at *Burnham*, in the County of *Somerset*, for regulating the Access thereto; and for other Purposes.
- xcxii. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Aylesbury* to join the *Buckinghamshire* Railway at or near the *Claydon Junction*, to be called "*The Aylesbury and Buckingham* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- xcxiii. An Act to establish at *Smithfield*, in the City of *London*, a Metropolitan Market for Meat, Poultry, and other Provisions; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- xcxiv. An Act to rectify a Mistake in an Act of the Present Session, "for incorporating and granting other Powers to '*The Land Loan and Enfranchisement* Company.'"
- xcxv. An Act to authorize the Amalgamation of the *Border Counties* Railway Company with the *North British* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xcxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western* Railway to the Town of *Faringdon*, to be called "*The Faringdon* Railway."
- xcxvii. An Act for forming a new Street and Railway to connect the *Metropolitan* Railway with the proposed Meat Market at *Smithfield*, in the City of *London*, with a Depôt and Storehouses; and for other Purposes.
- xcxviii. An Act to enable the *Hamilton and Strathaven* Railway Company to create Preference Shares; to extend the Time for completing their Line; and for other Purposes.
- xcxix. An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the *Forest of Dean Central* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cc. An Act for making a Railway from the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* to the *Limerick and Ennis* Railway, to be called "*The Athenry and Ennis Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- ccci. An Act for more effectually making, maintaining, and keeping in repair the Highways, Roads, and Bridges

within the County of *Caithness*; and for other Purposes.

ccii. An Act to revive some of the Powers of "The *Galway* Harbour and Port Act, 1853," and to confer additional Powers on the *Galway* Harbour Commissioners; and for other Purposes.

cciii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making Railways in the West Part of the County of *Cork*; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. **A**N Act for to Sale of certain Estates at *Gibraltar* held on the Trusts of the Will of *John Maria Boschetti* deceased, and for the Investment of the Proceeds thereof in this Country.
2. An Act to incorporate the Governors of the Hospital in *Edinburgh* founded by *Daniel Stewart*, and to amend and explain his Trust Settlement.
3. An Act for the better leasing of the *Walworth* Manor Estate in the Parish of *Newington*, in the County of *Surrey*, to the respective Trustees of the Wills of *Samuel Brandon* deceased and *Thomas Brandon* deceased, and for Exchanges and a Partition; and other Purposes.
4. An Act for the Sale of the Settled Estates, in the Counties of *Sligo* and *Galwey*, of *John Lord De Freyne*, and for the Purchase of Estates in the County of *Roscommon*, to be limited to the Uses of those Settled Estates.
5. An Act to enable the Trustees of *Lord Beauchamp's* Charity to purchase the Right of Nomination to the Chapelry of *Newland*, in the County of *Worcester*, and to vest in them the Site of the Church or Chapel of *Newland*.

6. An Act for granting further Power to lease for Building and Improving Purposes certain Parts of the Estate, situate in the County of *Dublin*, of *Sir Charles Compton William Domville*, Baronet, and to accept Surrenders of Leases of such Portions of the said Estates; and for other Purposes.

7. An Act to vary or extend certain borrowing Powers contained in the Settlement of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Estates; and for other Purposes.

8. An Act for amending the Powers of Leasing contained in the Will of the Right Honourable *Edward Michael*, late Earl of *Longford* and Baron *Silchester*, deceased; and for other Purposes.

9. An Act for authorizing the raising of Money for Payment of Incumbrances on the Estates, in the Counties of *Roscommon* and *Sligo* and *Queen's County*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Viscount Lorton* is Tenant for Life in Possession, by Mortgage instead of Sale.

PRIVATE ACT.

Not Printed.

10. **A**N Act for naturalizing *Charles Maria Joseph Livy Anthony James Joachim Livingstone Bandini Giustiniani*, *Caroline Maria Elena Gioacchina Bandini Giustiniani*, and *Elena Maria Concetta Isabella Gioacchina Guiseppe Bandini Giustiniani*, the infant Children of *Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaietano Francis Bandini Giustiniani*, Esquire, commonly called Viscount *Kynnaid*, Marquess *Bandini* in the *Roman* States, the only Son and Heir Apparent of *Maria Cecilia Agatha Anna Josepha Laurentia Donata Melchiora Balthassara Gaspara* Countess of *Newburgh*.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. CONSOLIDATED FUND.

IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	94,789,793 3 0	308,709 5 8	24,391,083 17 4
Excise	20,836,206 1 7½	595,739 8 2½	29,240,466 13 5½
Stamps	8,300,301 18 0½	290,211 6 3½	8,040,090 11 9½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,241,996 12 7	4,423 3 8	3,237,573 8 11
Income and Property	9,709,483 8 1½	123,341 8 10	9,686,141 19 3½
Post Office	3,331,609 7 1	20,953 19 0½	3,310,655 8 0½
Crown Lands	416,530 18 8	....	416,530 18 8
Miscellaneous	1,801,584 3 0	....	1,801,584 3 0
TOTALS	72,507,505 12 2	1,403,378 11 8½	71,104,127 0 5½

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, (after abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management thereof defrayed by the several applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the ADVANCES

INCOME.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1859.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1859.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1859.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1860.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,284,000	23,748,355	23,769,980	23,408,722
Excise	17,326,017	17,792,517	18,144,117	19,467,917
Stamps	7,678,592	7,770,192	7,732,892	7,821,169
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,999,671	3,014,171	3,039,571	3,063,571
Property Tax	6,042,339	5,488,539	5,891,439	9,420,639
Post Office	1,725,683	1,316,583	1,348,784	1,383,686
Crown Lands	280,540	291,579	282,679	284,479
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	4,911	5,438	5,449	4,743
Fees of Public Offices	118,913	97,520	115,933	117,944
Contribution from the East India Company	59,056,429	59,544,898	60,368,754	64,972,224
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Naval and Military Departments	38,000	38,500	38,000	38,500
Unclaimed Dividends received	1,404,260	1,464,378	758,712	978,800
Miscellaneous Receipts	103,218	103,218	1,348,784	72,692
	558,219	327,310	331,405	529,426
Excess of Expenditure over Income	61,220,228	61,537,895	61,660,000	66,651,120
	344,102	1,042,859	2,019,583	....
	61,564,331	62,580,665	63,679,673	66,651,120

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

CLASS V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VIII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1860.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1860.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25,136,347 16 2	....	24,460,901 9 1	675,446 7 1	25,136,347 16 2
42,262,640 10 0½	....	20,361,000 0 0 8,043,508 2 1 3,232,000 0 0 9,596,108 17 6	1,029,936 10 5½	42,262,640 10 0½
4,068,304 4 3½	116,977 4 11	3,310,000 0 0	758,304 4 3½	4,068,304 4 3½
448,542 19 8	....	284,479 5 8	47,086 9 1	448,542 19 8
1,801,584 3 0	....	1,801,584 3 0	....	1,801,584 3 0
73,717,419 13 2	116,977 4 11	71,069,668 17 4	2,510,773 16 11	73,717,419 13 2

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1859, £2,613,292 12s. 8½d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

in the Years ended 30th June, 1859, 30th September, 1859, 31st December, 1859, and 31st March, 1860 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1859.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1859.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1859.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1860.
Debt :	£	£	£	£
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,575,955	23,654,202	23,688,037	23,765,029
Terminable Annuities	3,913,355	3,987,248	3,994,524	4,320,394
Unclaimed Dividends	112,657	115,022	114,681	114,681
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	153,750	153,750	135,000	135,000
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	439,353	439,353	439,353	301,048
Ditto ditto Deficiency . . . . .	....	331	818	1,780
Consolidated Fund :				
Civil List	402,835	402,985	398,723	403,950
Annuities and Pensions	346,677	347,283	349,514	350,713
Salaries and Allowances	158,624	158,197	157,802	157,602
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	163,065	162,969	162,258	163,061
Courts of Justice	722,889	757,799	772,887	712,417
Miscellaneous Charges	175,738	177,941	188,273	177,339
Supply Services :				
Army, including Ordnance	13,775,164	14,250,164	14,675,719	14,057,186
Navy	9,417,242	9,852,242	11,072,242	11,823,859
Civil Services	7,354,498	7,339,250	7,369,214	7,721,518
Extraordinary Expenses of the late War with Russia	390,580	390,580	160,580	....
Naval and Military Operations in China	391,943	391,943	....	658,057
	61,564,331	62,580,665	63,679,673	65,063,741
Excess of Income over Expenditure . . . . .	....	....	....	1,587,379
	61,564,331	62,580,665	63,679,673	66,651,120

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks and Bounties in the nature of
the UNITED KINGDOM exclusive of the Sums applied to the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4, Column 4, Page 10.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances and Bills and Advances re- payable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1859	24,391,083	17 4	2,613,292	12 8½
Customs	20,240,466	13 5½		
Excise	8,040,090	11 9½		
Stamps	3,237,573	8 11		
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	9,666,141	19 3½		
Income and Property Tax	3,310,655	8 0½		
Post Office	416,530	18 8		
Crown Lands (net)	1,801,584	3 0		
Miscellaneous			71,104,127	0 5½
			73,717,419	13 2
Deduct,—Balances and Bills, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1860	1,352,926	8 3½		
Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, out- standing on the 31st of March, 1860	1,157,847	2 7½		
			2,510,773	10 11
			71,206,646	2 3
Excess of Income as per contra	1,587,379	13 2		
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1859 £2,613,292 12 8½				
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1860 2,510,773 10 11				
	102,519	1 9½		
Actual Excess of Income over Expen- diture	1,484,860	11 4½		
			71,206,646	2 3

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, after deducting the Repayments, Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.			—		
			£	s.	d.
Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer			116,977	4	11
PUBLIC DEBT :					
			£	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt			23,765,829	13	8
Terminable Annuities			4,320,384	15	0
Unclaimed Dividends repaid			114,681	15	6
Interest of Exchequer Bonds			135,000	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply			301,048	9	6
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency			1,780	18	9
			28,638,725 12 5		
Civil List			403,260	0	0
Annuities and Pensions			350,713	14	3
Salaries and Allowances			157,602	9	10
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions			163,061	0	1
Courts of Justice			712,417	17	2
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund			177,339	9	10
			1,964,394 11 2		
Army, Militia, and Ordnance Services			14,057,186	4	2
Navy Services, including Packet Service			11,823,859	0	0
Naval and Military Operations in China			858,057	0	0
Miscellaneous Civil Services			7,721,518	12	11
			34,460,620	17	1
Revenue Departments, Votes issued			4,438,548	3	6
			38,899,169 0 7		
Excess of Income over Expenditure			69,619,266	9	1
			1,587,379	13	2
			71,206,646	2	3

IV.—PUBLIC

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of
31st March, 1860.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	3,600,930 3 1	22,971 17 10	2,977,958 5 3
Exchequer Bonds, created per 16½ Vict. c. 23, at 2½ per cent. . .	418,300 0 0	.. ..	418,300 0 0
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent. . .	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto. . .	402,113,873 2 7	1,476,023 10 10	400,637,849 11 9
Reduced Annuities ditto. . .	116,707,279 7 7	1,750,595 17 4	114,956,083 10 3
New Annuities ditto. . .	212,764,319 9 2	605,470 11 0	212,258,848 18 2
Total, at 3 per cent. . .	742,600,571 19 4	3,732,089 19 2	738,869,482 0 2
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	431,749 14 4	1,145 18 5	430,603 15 11
Total, Great Britain . .	746,922,298 3 1	3,756,207 15 5	742,836,000 7 8
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	3,080 0 0	.. ..	3,080 0 0
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent. . .	6,277,983 14 8	.. ..	6,277,983 14 8
Reduced Annuities ditto. . .	125,015 15 11	.. ..	125,015 15 11
New Annuities ditto. . .	33,987,061 5 3	.. ..	33,987,061 5 3
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent. . .	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland . . .	43,025,910 0 6	.. ..	43,025,910 0 6
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1860 . . .	789,718,208 3 7	3,756,207 15 5	785,962,000 8 2

ABSTRACT.

•• Shillings and Pence omitted.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Com- missioners.	CAPITALS unre- deemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNRE- DEEMED DEBT.			DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 31st Mar. 1860.
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Mane- gement.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Gt. Britain	746,692,298	3,756,207	742,936,090	24,371,381	77,172	24,448,554	Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 Will 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45
Ireland . .	43,025,910	..	43,025,910	1,302,901	..	1,302,901	£ 22,501 12 0
Total, Un Kingdom, on 31st, Mar. 1860.	789,718,208	3,756,207*	785,962,000	25,674,282	77,172	25,751,455	Deferred Annuities for terms of Yrs. per do. 500 6 0
							£23,011 18 0
At Mar. 31, 1859 . .	790,480,719	3,679,565	786,801,154	27,634,784	90,019	27,724,804	

* On account of Donations and Bequests £772,449 8 5
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards 543,683 8 10
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,480,074 18 2
£3,756,207 15 5

FUNDED DEBT.

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the

CHARGE.			
	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	22,281,962 19 6 ⁴	1,297,378 16 5 ³	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	583,740 0 0		
Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expire 5th April, 1885	116,000 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 March, 1860	£1,747,632 14 6		
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto, including £106,100 Waterloo Annuities, 59 Geo. 3, c. 34.	1,454,106 10 6		
	293,526 4 0		
Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 Mar. 1860	£3,023,253 3 0		
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1860	1,969,834 16 6		
	1,053,418 6 6		
Tontine and other English Life Annuities, per various Acts	14,648 13 7		
	26,084 19 9	5,522 13 11	
Management	24,371,381 3 4 ⁴	1,302,901 10 4 ³	
	77,172 18 7		
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £112,594 5s. 9 ³ d., the Annual Charge on Capitals standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	24,440,554 1 11 ²	1,302,901 10 4 ³	25,751,455 12 4

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz. :—

	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applicable between		
31st Mar. and 30th June, 1859	281,914 7 3	3,820 5 5
30th June and 30th Sept. 1859	210,267 2 0*	7,409 0 0
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1859	.. ..	3,998 1 5
31st Dec. 1859, and 31st Mar. 1860	.. ..	7,409 0 0
	492,171 9 3	22,636 6 10

* £6,906 14s. 7³d. of this issue is under the authority of the Act 16 Vict. c. 23.

III.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND ARISING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1860,
and of the Actual Payments on Account of the Consolidated Fund within the same Period.

	£		HEADS OF PAYMENT.		£	
	s.	d.			s.	d.
Total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund	71,089,668	17 4	Interest and Management of the Debt		28,200,896	4 2
			Interest on Donations and Requests		22,636	6 10
			Interest of Unfunded Debt, exclusive of Ex- chequer Bills, Supply		136,780	18 9
Repayments on account of Advances made for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c.	1,822,396	2 3	Civil List, and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund		1,964,394	11 2
			Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c.		1,148,993	13 6
			Sinking Fund, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27		5,264	14 8
					31,478,966	9 1
			Surplus	£41,249,317	10 1	
			Add	188,781	0 5	
					41,438,098	10 6
					72,912,064	19 7

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st MARCH, 1860.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1859; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1860; distinguishing, also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills and Bonds computed to the latter Day.

	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31st March, 1859	13,277,400	5,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, viz. :		
Exchequer Bills issued in exchange for Bills delivered up to be cancelled	13,128,200	
	26,405,600	5,000,000
Amount paid off within the same period :		
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills . . 13,128,200		
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money out of Ways and Means Money Grants . . . 49,100	13,177,300	
Exchequer Bonds (Series B) paid off on the 8th May, 1859		2,000,000
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1860	13,228,300	*3,000,000
Amount of Interest upon the same to same Date	138,291	39,617

* £1,000,000 due on 8 November, 1860; £1,000,000 on 8 May, 1862; and £1,000,000 on 8 May, 1863.

AN ACCOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1860, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge :	£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ended 31st March, 1859, and paid off before 30th June, 1859	529,225	19	11
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1859, and paid off before 30th September, 1859	2,929,940	7	11
For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, and paid off before 31st December, 1859	2,961,974	7	8
For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1859, and paid off before 31st March, 1860	2,971,501	18	11
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1860, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1860	Nil.		

VI.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

An Account, showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCES of the MONEYS granted for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year 1859-60, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1860.

Voted in March, 1859.	Balance on 31st March, 1859, of Supplemental Supplies voted for the Year 1857-58.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Army: Works, 1857-58	250,000 0 0	250,000 0 0

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.
SUPPLIES, 1859-60.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ARMY: Land Forces, &c. . . .	8,360,189 0 0	8,179,628 19 3
Works, Stores, &c. . . .	4,961,958 0 0	4,916,898 4 11
NAVY	12,779,726 0 0	10,910,000 0 0
CLASS 1.—PUBLIC WORKS and BUILDINGS.		
Royal Palaces	61,988 0 0	20,000 0 0
Public Buildings	122,740 0 0	52,740 0 0
Furniture of Public Offices	28,000 0 0	...
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c. .	108,847 0 0	58,847 0 0
New Houses of Parliament	58,525 0 0	...
Probate Court and Registries	29,130 0 0	6,000 0 0
Embassy Houses Abroad, Repairs . .	5,390 0 0	...
British Consulate, Constantinople . .	10,000 0 0	4,500 0 0
Harbours of Refuge	174,000 0 0	89,000 0 0
Holyhead Harbour	80,000 0 0	17,000 0 0
Port Patrick Harbour	20,403 0 0	...
Public Buildings, Ireland	90,421 0 0	36,000 0 0
Kingstown Harbour	10,000 0 0	4,400 0 0
CLASS 2.—SALARIES and EXPENSES of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.		
Two Houses of Parliament (Offices of) .	88,959 0 0	25,959 0 0
Treasury	54,600 0 0	54,600 0 0

SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Home Office	25,911	0	0	20,911	0	0
Foreign Office	82,800	0	0	82,800	0	0
Colonial Office	30,178	0	0	20,178	0	0
Privy Council Office	15,593	0	0	8,000	0	0
Board of Trade	53,942	0	0	53,942	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,720	0	0	2,720	0	0
Civil Service Commission	5,855	0	0	4,855	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	17,762	0	0	6,000	0	0
Exchequer	6,898	0	0	4,000	0	0
Commissioners of Works	29,746	0	0	25,746	0	0
Commissioners of Woods	23,514	0	0	23,514	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	19,498	0	0	10,000	0	0
Poor Law Commissioners	223,369	0	0	78,700	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	35,052	0	0	10,100	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	21,925	0	0	19,925	0	0
Exchequer, Scotland, and Offices in Scot- land	6,179	0	0	4,379	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant, Ireland	6,431	0	0	3,200	0	0
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	15,904	0	0	4,500	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	7,204	0	0	6,200	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,709	0	0	2,709	0	0
Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland	23,105	0	0	21,000	0	0
Audit Office	32,466	0	0	22,466	0	0
Copyhold, Tithe and Inclosure Commission	18,621	0	0	15,621	0	0
Copyhold Commission, Imprest Expenses	12,680	0	0	8,680	0	0
Registrar-General, England	36,300	0	0	26,300	0	0
Registrar-General, Ireland	3,296	0	0	2,400	0	0
Registrar-General, Scotland	5,302	0	0	4,002	0	0
National Debt Office	14,652	0	0	14,652	0	0
Public Works Loan Commissioners	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
West India Relief Commissioners	1,670	0	0	1,670	0	0
Lunacy Commissioners	6,642	0	0	4,000	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	1,223	0	0	1,223	0	0
Registrars of Friendly Societies	2,128	0	0	2,128	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	23,662	0	0
Printing and Stationery	337,111	0	0	312,111	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	106,750	0	0	44,750	0	0

CLASS 3.—LAW and JUSTICE.

England:

Solicitor, Treasury, and Law Charges	31,545	0	0	...	...	
Prosecutions, formerly paid from County Rates	150,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Police, Counties and Boroughs	214,275	0	0	174,275	0	0
Queen's Bench, Crown Office	1,500	0	0	...	...	
Registrar of High Court of Admiralty	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	5,176	0	0	676	0	0
Probate Court	32,740	0	0	27,740	0	0
County Courts, Salaries and Expenses	206,150	0	0	206,150	0	0
Police Courts, Metropolis	22,130	0	0	15,230	0	0
Metropolitan Police	130,610	0	0	86,710	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0

328 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Scot'land :						
Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Prosecutions (Lord Advocate)	5,550	0	0	...	...	...
Court of Session, Salaries, &c.	18,075	0	0	18,075	0	0
Court of Justiciary, ditto	10,811	0	0	10,811	0	0
Exchequer, Legal Branch	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	0
Sheriffs, &c., Criminal Prosecutions	50,000	0	0	11,500	0	0
Procurators Fiscal, Salaries	11,955	0	0	11,955	0	0
Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries	8,120	0	0	3,000	0	0
Solicitor to the Crown, and Expenses in Matters of Tithes, &c.	2,300	0	0	...	...	...
General Register House, Edinburgh	14,847	0	0	12,247	0	0
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh	1,044	0	0	1,044	0	0
Accountant in Bankruptcy	1,532	0	0	1,532	0	0
Ireland :						
Law Charges	51,630	0	0	30,000	0	0
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses	3,671	0	0	3,671	0	0
Court of Queen's Bench . ditto	2,408	0	0	2,408	0	0
Court of Common Pleas . ditto	2,711	0	0	2,711	0	0
Court of Exchequer . ditto	12,370	0	0	5,157	9	10
Taxing Officers of Law Courts ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
Registrars to the Judges, Salaries	5,933	0	0	5,933	0	0
Registrar of Judgments ditto	2,363	0	0	1,868	0	0
High Court of Delegates, Fees to Advoca- tes	300	0	0	100	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Courts, Salaries and Expenses	7,282	0	0	4,500	0	0
Court of Probate	7,105	0	0	7,105	0	0
Landed Estates Court	11,211	0	0	8,000	0	0
Revising Barristers, Dublin	450	0	0	450	0	0
Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary	300	0	0	300	0	0
Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Dublin Police	43,378	0	0	43,378	0	0
Constabulary Police, Ireland	700,768	0	0	671,400	0	0
Four Courts, Marshalsea Prison, Salaries and Expenses	2,597	0	0	2,597	0	0
Prisons, Superintendence	18,038	0	0	9,760	0	0
Ditto Establishments at Home	300,154	0	0	235,054	0	0
Ditto Maintenance in County Gaols, &c.	197,544	0	0	84,000	0	0
Ditto Transportation	30,111	0	0	...	...	...
Ditto Convict Establishments, Colonies	269,399	0	0	197,987	18	7
CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.						
Education, Great Britain	836,920	0	0	746,929	0	0
Ditto Ireland	249,468	0	0	235,000	0	0
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses	655	0	0	655	0	0
Science and Art Department	93,394	0	0	78,394	0	0
University of London	3,650	0	0	...	...	...
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,650	0	0	3,050	0	0
Queen's University in Ireland	2,297	0	0	2,297	0	0

SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	500	0	0	500	0	0
Belfast Theological Professors	2,500	0	0	1,875	0	0
British Museum Establishment	77,425	0	0	77,425	0	0
Ditto Buildings	22,270	0	0	22,270	0	0
Ditto Purchases	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
National Gallery	15,985	0	0	10,985	0	0
Scientific Works and Experiments	6,439	0	0	...	...	...
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Society (Experiments for Public Ob- jects)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL AND CONSULAR SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,050	0	0	2,050	0	0
Clergy, North America	6,628	0	0	559	15	1
Indian Department, Canada	2,342	0	0	...	...	...
British Columbia	42,998	0	0	42,998	0	0
Governors, West Indies, &c.	24,728	0	0	4,728	0	0
Justices ditto	19,350	0	0	1,086	14	0
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0	0	3,400	0	0
St. Helena	6,533	0	0	3,802	7	1
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	...
Falkland Islands	4,067	0	0	1,000	0	0
Labuan	6,299	0	0	6,299	0	0
Emigration	12,708	0	0	2,708	0	0
Captured Negroes	13,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Commissioners, Slave Trade Suppression	11,050	0	0	...	...	...
Consuls Abroad	156,404	0	0	156,404	0	0
Services in China, Japan, and Siam	67,363	0	0	17,363	0	0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHA- RITIES.						
Superannuations, &c.	166,989	0	0	126,500	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	1,170	0	0	...	...	...
Vaccine Establishments *	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	...	...	...
Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	3,428	0	0	1,928	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly Civil List	4,176	0	0	1,176	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,717	0	0	2,717	0	0
House of Industry, Dublin	7,600	0	0	7,600	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	2,600	0	0	1,700	0	0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital ditto	700	0	0	700	0	0
Coombe Lying-in Hospital ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital ditto	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
Fever Hospital, Cork-street ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, ditto	100	0	0	100	0	0
Meath Hospital ditto	600	0	0	500	0	0
Expenses of the Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Ireland	265	0	0	165	0	0

* £1000 included in Vote for Privy Council Office (Class II.).

SERVICES— <i>Continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Concordatum Fund, Ireland	8,931	0	0	8,931	0	0
Non-conforming and other Ministers, ditto .	39,193	0	0	38,500	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Local Government Act Office (late Board of Health)	5,965	0	0	2,965	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	8,588	0	0	2,088	0	0
Charity Commissioners, England	16,695	0	0	13,695	0	0
Patent Office, Salaries, &c.	28,095	0	0	18,700	0	0
Brehon Laws Commissioners, Ireland	900	0	0	...	...	...
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions	58,700	0	0	25,700	0	0
Joint Stock Companies' Registration	2,046	0	0	2,046	0	0
Lighthouses Abroad	36,700	0	0	...	...	...
Agricultural Statistics, Ireland	3,140	0	0	...	...	...
Fishery Board, Scotland	13,254	0	0	8,754	0	0
Trustees of Manufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	5,000	0	0	...	...	...
Bounties on Slaves	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	60,000	0	0	44,000	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns, Salaries	4,700	0	0	1,700	0	0
Quarantine Expenses	5,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
Revising Barristers, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
Sundry Commissions, Temporary	30,914	0	0	30,914	0	0
Distressed British Seamen and others	20,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Orange River Territory, Cape of Good Hope	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
British Kaffraria	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
Freight of Specie, &c.	69,215	0	0	64,215	0	0
Submarine Telegraph Companies	30,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Niger Expedition	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
Zambesi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone)	7,949	0	0	7,949	0	0
Registration of Designs	1,703	0	0	1,703	0	0
Police at Aldershot and Shorncliffe	3,332	0	0	1,000	0	0
Burial Grounds Inspection	3,000	0	0	...	...	...
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Boundary Survey, Ireland, Expenses	2,550	0	0	2,200	0	0
Courts of Law, Dublin, Extension of	23,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pitcairn Islanders, Removal Expenses	1,300	0	0	700	0	0
General Register House, Edinburgh, Ad- ditional Accommodation	11,440	0	0	...	...	...
Sir George Hayter's Picture of the Re- formed House of Commons	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Neill and Havelock Statues	1,060	0	0	...	...	...
Galleries for the Vernon and Turner Pic- tures, South Kensington	9,988	0	0	9,988	0	0
Donation to W. H. Barber	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Carisbrook Castle, Repairs	1,000	0	0	...	...	...
King's College, Aberdeen, Repairs	6,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Windsor Improvements	11,500	0	0	...	...	...
Westminster Bridge, Works	60,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Westminster Bridge, Approach, Western Side	40,000	0	0	36,800	0	0
Site of New Foreign Office	100,000	0	0	...	...	...

SERVICES—Continued.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1859-60.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foreign Office, Buildings	30,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion	1,650 0 0	50 0 0
Office of Works, Professional Services of Architect and Surveyor	5,641 0 0	5,641 0 0
Serpentine River, Hyde Park	17,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Grinan Canal	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Submarine Cable to Gibraltar	135,000 0 0	71,000 0 0
New Copper Coinage, Expenses	10,000 0 0	... ..
Civil Contingencies	100,000 0 0	68,000 0 0
Army, Navy, &c. £26,101,873 }	33,946,294 0 0	29,498,189 8 9
Civil Services 7,844,421 }		
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.		
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1	857,185 0 0	618,276 17 1
Inland Revenue Salaries, &c., Vote 2	1,349,864 0 0	927,300 0 0
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 3	2,051,213 0 0	1,435,001 5 0
Superannuations of Revenue De- partments } Vote 4	481,221 0 0	351,554 12 4
	38,685,747 0 0	32,830,322 3 2
Principal of Exchequer Bonds	2,000,000 0 0	2,000,000 0 0
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1859-60 :		
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	(Estimate.) 302,430 0 0	301,048 9 6
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money . . . . .	... ..	49,100 0 0
	40,988,177 0 0	35,180,470 12 8
Voted in February and March, 1860.		
	Supplemental Sup- plies voted for the Years 1858-59, and 1859-60.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Army { Land Forces, 1858-59	126,962 0 0	126,962 0 0
{ Works	280,687 0 0	280,687 0 0
Operations in China, 1859-60	850,000 0 0	850,000 0 0
	1,257,649 0 0	1,257,649 0 0

WAYS AND MEANS (MONEY GRANTS).

GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1859-60.

	Balance 31st Mar. 1859.	Surplus Ways & Means appro- priated to Year 1859-60.	Deficiency Ways & Means 1859-60.	Issues.	Balance 31st March 1860.
	£	£	&	£	£
Prior Years, 31st March, 1859 .	1,125,585	295,403		196,962	631,219 16 0
£11,266,255 1s. 1d., per Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 107 (1858-59) .	4,897,439	.. ..	45,296	4,362,235	510,500 15 8
	5,023,024			4,561,197	1,141,720 11 8
Net Surplus £250,106 9 0					
WAYS AND MEANS granted for the service of the Year 1859-60.					
Grant, per Act 22 Vict. c. 7				£ s. d.	
" 22 Vict. c. 23				11,000,000 0 0	
" 22 & 23 Vict. c. 2				10,313,708 0 0	
" 22 & 23 Vict. c. 55				7,000,000 0 0	
" 22 & 23 Vict. c. 55, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years				11,924,562 11 0	
				250,106 9 0	
	£ s. d.			40,968,177 0 0	
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1860	32,830,322 3 2				
Ditto, to pay off Exchequer Bonds	2,000,000 0 0				
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	301,048 9 6				
Ditto, Principal of Supply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	49,100 0 0				
				35,180,470 12 8	
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1860, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date					5,807,706 7 4
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1860 (£197,595 4s. 9d. and £5,041,747 4s. 11d.)					6,949,426 19 0
					5,239,342 9 8
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60			£ s. d. 609,419 16 0 67,096 17 6 267,008 13 5 765,959 2 5	1,710,064 9 4

WAYS AND MEANS (EXCHEQUER BILL GRANTS).

	£	s. d.
Vote for the Year 1859, per Act 22 Vict. c. 22, to pay off Bills issued under Act 21 Vict. c. 13, and prior Acts	13,277,400	0 0
BILLS issued under Act 22 Vict. c. 22, and prior Acts, paid off and cancelled, as follows:—		
Paid off in New Bills	£	s. d.
{ dated 14th June, 1859	7,169,500	0 0
{ dated 12th March, 1860	5,958,700	0 0
Paid off and cancelled in the year ended 31st March, 1860, out of Money Grants of the year 1859-60	49,100	0 0
Bills issued under Act 21 Vict. c. 13, and prior Acts, outstanding on the 31st March, 1860, and included in Vote for 1860, per 23 Vict. c. 20	100,100	0 0

VIII.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, during each of the three Years 1857, 1858, and 1859; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported.—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN. Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE OF the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND. Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.		VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	
	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	Total Exports.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	Produce Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
1845	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1846	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1847	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1848	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1849	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1850	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1851	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1852	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1853	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1854	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1855	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1856	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1857	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1858	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1859	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1860	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1861	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000
1862	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	264,000,000

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT OF the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered at the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 31st Dec. 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

—	Year ending 31st December, 1857.		Year ending 31st December, 1858.		Year ending 31st December, 1859.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	1,014	192,761	813	170,239	748	149,060
Scotland	225	51,533	141	33,432	148	29,384
Ireland	39	6,178	46	4,409	43	7,326
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	46	5,065	40	4,980	31	3,041
British Plantations	721	167,940	633	99,328	576	89,628
TOTAL	2,045	423,477	1,673	312,388	1,546	278,639

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT OF the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1857.			On the 31st December, 1858.			On the 31st December, 1859.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	20,485	3,394,687	167,805	20,868	3,675,181	168,603	21,032	3,694,267	168,843
Scotland	3,508	639,557	32,135	3,543	652,675	32,862	3,513	646,442	32,737
Ireland	2,226	257,133	14,467	2,247	260,037	14,289	2,259	250,541	13,971
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	878	67,363	5,476	883	69,845	5,479	808	71,941	5,597
British Plantations	9,991	973,147	67,470	10,210	951,885	67,112	10,484	989,877	69,422
TOTAL	37,088	5,331,887	287,353	37,751	5,609,623	288,345	38,186	5,653,068	290,570

Note.—The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 31st December 1859, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, similar corrections will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1860.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red'd.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds £1000.	India 5 per Cent. Stock.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank Rate of Discount.	Bank of England	
										Note Circ.	Bullion.
January . . .	{ 230½ 227 }	{ 96 94½ }	{ 95½ 93½ }	{ 96½ 94½ }	{ 224 218 }	{ 15 pm. 10 pm. }	{ 104½ 103½ }	{ 33 pm. 16 pm. }	{ 2½ p.c. 31st 3 p.c. }	{ £ 30,290,685 29,342,620 }	{ £ 15,815,685 14,867,620 }
February . . .	{ 231 229 }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 95½ 94 }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 221½ 216 }	{ 4 pm. 5 dia. }	{ 104½ 102½ }	{ 28 pm. 7 pm. }	{ 2nd 4 p.c. }	{ £ 28,928,190 28,752,710 }	{ £ 14,453,190 14,277,710 }
March . . .	{ 230½ 229 }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 95½ 93½ }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 221½ 218 }	{ 4 pm. 5 dia. }	{ 104½ 103½ }	{ 23 pm. 14 pm. }	{ 28th 4½ p.c. }	{ £ 29,063,040 28,952,700 }	{ £ 14,588,040 14,477,700 }
April . . .	{ 226 223 }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 95½ 93½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 221 218 }	{ par. 10 dia. }	{ 106½ 104½ }	{ 18 pm. 5 pm. }	{ 12th 5 p.c. }	{ £ 28,687,415 28,365,225 }	{ £ 14,212,415 13,890,225 }
May . . .	{ 229 225 }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 224 219 }	{ 4 dia. 13 dia. }	{ 106½ 106 }	{ 10 pm. 3 pm. }	{ 10th 4½ p.c. 24th 4 p.c. }	{ £ 29,569,390 28,593,585 }	{ £ 15,094,390 14,118,585 }
June . . .	{ 230½ 228 }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 95½ 94½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 224½ 222 }	{ 3 dia. 12 dia. }	{ 106½ 106½ }	{ 12 pm. 2 dia. }	{ 4 p.c. }	{ £ 30,245,485 29,620,550 }	{ £ 15,770,485 15,145,550 }
July . . .	{ 231 228½ }	{ 93½ 93 }	{ 93½ 93 }	{ 93½ 93 }	{ 221 217 }	{ 3 dia. 9 dia. }	{ 104½ 104 }	{ 5 pm. 2 dia. }	{ 4 p.c. }	{ £ 30,227,150 29,614,440 }	{ £ 15,752,150 15,139,440 }
August . . .	{ 233 228½ }	{ 94½ 93 }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 94½ 93 }	{ 219 216½ }	{ 4 dia. 8 dia. }	{ 104½ 103½ }	{ 6 pm. 1 pm. }	{ 4 p.c. }	{ £ 29,496,420 29,282,275 }	{ £ 15,021,420 14,807,275 }
September . . .	{ 233 231 }	{ 94 93½ }	{ 93½ 93 }	{ 94 93½ }	{ 218½ 216 }	{ 2 dia. 8 dia. }	{ 103½ 103½ }	{ 4 pm. par. }	{ 4 p.c. }	{ £ 30,073,460 29,589,495 }	{ £ 15,598,460 15,114,495 }
October . . .	{ 232 227½ }	{ 91½ 91½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 91½ 91½ }	{ 221 218 }	{ 4 pm. 7 dia. }	{ 103½ 102½ }	{ 5 pm. 2 dia. }	{ 4 p.c. }	{ £ 29,642,405 28,165,615 }	{ £ 15,167,405 13,690,615 }
November . . .	{ 235½ 231 }	{ 92 91½ }	{ 93½ 92½ }	{ 92 91½ }	{ 224½ 220½ }	{ 3 dia. 10 dia. }	{ 103½ 102½ }	{ par. 6 dia. }	{ 8th 4½ p.c. 18th 5 p.c. 15th 6 p.c. 29th 5 p.c. }	{ £ 27,862,550 26,997,655 }	{ £ 13,987,550 12,522,655 }
December . . .	{ 234½ 231 }	{ 93 91½ }	{ 94½ 93½ }	{ 93½ 91½ }	{ 225 223½ }	{ 5 dia. 10 dia. }	{ 103½ 103½ }	{ par. 6 dia. }	{ 5 p.c. }	{ £ 27,536,575 26,568,575 }	{ £ 12,725,079 10,630,833 }

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	43	11	34	7	21	5	30	4	39	0	36	7
February	43	6	34	11	21	11	29	9	38	6	36	8
March	45	2	36	5	23	1	34	10	39	7	37	7
April	49	1	37	2	24	2	36	10	39	9	38	3
May	52	6	37	7	25	10	36	1	43	8	40	3
June	54	11	35	3	26	11	37	0	44	9	40	4
July	57	7	33	5	26	8	41	3	46	6	43	7
August	59	6	34	0	26	1	44	9	46	5	41	0
September	62	11	37	10	27	0	42	4	50	1	38	7
October	63	9	41	11	24	2			47	0	43	8
November	58	1	41	4	23	5	36	4	50	8	46	9
December	67	0	42	0	25	0	37	0	44	0	47	0

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ∇ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay {	from	50	70	50	60	60	60	55	60	75	50	50	75
	to	84	88	88	100	95	97	105	105	105	115	110	105
Straw {	from	25	25	26	27	24	27	36	30	30	30	30	32
	to	30	30	30	34	32	34	42	38	36	36	38	36
Clover {	from	90	70	80	80	80	80	75	80	80	70	70	80
	to	100	105	105	115	111	118	126	120	115	120	115	110

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1860.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
January ...	4	0	to	5	0	4	4	to	5	6	4	4	to	5	6	4	4	to	4	10
February...	4	0	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	8	4	4	...	4	10
March	4	0	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	10	4	0	...	5	0	3	8	...	4	8
April	4	0	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	10	4	4	...	5	6	4	4	...	5	0
May.....	3	10	...	5	4	5	0	...	6	4	4	8	...	5	10	3	8	...	4	8
June	3	10	...	4	8	4	10	...	5	10	4	10	...	5	6	4	6	...	5	0
July	4	8	...	5	8	4	10	...	5	10	4	8	...	5	6	4	6	...	5	0
August ...	3	8	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	6	4	2	...	5	4	3	8	...	4	10
September.	3	4	...	5	0	3	8	...	5	4	4	4	...	5	0	4	0	...	5	0
October....	4	4	...	4	10	4	6	...	5	2	3	4	...	4	4	4	0	...	5	4
November.	4	4	...	5	0	4	10	...	5	6	3	8	...	4	6	4	0	...	5	4
December.	4	0	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	8	3	4	...	4	10	4	0	...	5	0

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1860.—*Compiled from Tables published by the Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.					THE METROPOLIS.				
Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 15,914,148; Enumerated Population—Census, 1851, 17,927,609; Estimated Population, 1860, 19,994,000.					Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 1,948,417; Enumerated Population—Census 1851, 2,362,236; Estimated Population, 1860, 2,829,130.				
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.	Total MAR- RIAGES.	Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
Winter ..	122,642	2·472	183,206	3,683	West . . .	10,039	2·132	Winter	18,814
Spring ..	110,879	2·229	173,914	3·495	North ..	12,787	2·051	Spring	14,824
Summer ..	86,423	1·712	164,062	3·250	Central ..	8,815	2·152	Summer	12,911
Autumn ..	102,529	2·024	162,258	3·203	East . . .	13,479	2·321	Autumn	15,197
In the Year ..	2·113		3·418	50,702	South ..	16,701	2·247		
					All London . . .	2·193			
Males ..	215,275		Males ..	349,606				DEATHS	BIRTHS
Females ..	207,197		Females ..	333,834				Males ..	31,496
								Females ..	30,335
Total ..	422,472	..	..	683,440				Total ..	61,821
									92,825

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1851-1860.

Years.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Marriages	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,387	159,067	156,070	167,723	170,305
Births	615,265	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,453	663,071	655,481	689,181	683,440
Deaths	395,396	407,135	421,067	437,905	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,472

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1860.—*From Observations at Greenwich by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.							Rain.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 19 yrs.	Temp. of Thames Water.	Humidity of Air. Sat. = 100.	In Inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·675	59·5	23·2	97·0	9·5	38·8	—0·7	40·3	82	4·8	—0·1
Spring ..	29·718	76·5	28·2	130·8	19·8	50·5	—2·3	53·1	79	10·7	+4·9
Summer ..	29·721	75·0	41·6	124·0	28·0	56·2	—3·9	60·6	85	9·6	+2·1
Autumn ..	29·681	68·5	8·0	110·0	2·0	42·6	—1·9	45·8	91	6·9	—0·2
YEAR....	29·660	76·5	8·0	130·8	2·0	47·0	—2·2			32·0	+6·7

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1859.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	71	31	6	108
February	87	28	10	125
March	92	38	10	140
April	73	38	15	126
May	117	51	7	175
June	107	29	7	143
July	112	26	8	146
August	132	31	16	186
September	99	35	6	140
October	135	62	6	203
November	144	33	11	188
December	99	36	11	146
Total	1268	445	113	1826

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. PASCH. 1860.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Chute, C. W. *Balliol.*
Jenkyns, H. *Balliol.*
Tollemache, L. A. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Ballie-Skene, W. *Corpus Christi.*
Bullock, W. H. *Balliol.*
Carr, A. *Corpus Christi.*
Crawford, D. *Balliol.*
Jackson, W. W. *Balliol.*
Pallett, T. C. *Lincoln.*
Prothero, T. E. *Balliol.*
Shephard, J. *Balliol.*
Stanford, W. B. *Balliol.*
Stuart, J. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Brown, C. A. *Christ Church.*

Clark, P. *Worcester.*
Hone, E. J. *Wadham.*
Millard, F. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bell, T. *Exeter.*
Buckmaster, J. N. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and forty-seven.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
J. R. T. Eaton.
J. W. Caldicott.
C. S. Parker.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Griffiths, J. *Jesus.*

CLASSIS II.

Aglen, A. S. *University.*
Deey, A. *Merton.*
George, H. B. *New College.*
Kitto, J. F. *St. Alban Hall.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Fryer, F. W. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Heberden, W. B. *Christ Church.*
Jordan, G. W. *Magdalen Hall.*
Pallett, T. C. *Lincoln.*
Tollemache, L. A. *Balliol.*
Watson, J. S. *University.*

CLASSIS V.

Sixty-three.

Examiners.

B. Price.
T. H. R. Shand.
C. J. Faulkner.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Church, W. G. *University.*
Hill, W. *St. Edmund Hall.*

CLASSIS II.

Williams, C. T. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS III.

Levius, W. G. *St. Edmund Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

CLASSIS V.

Eight.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.
N. Reynolds.
F. G. Conington.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Arnold, F. *Christ Church.*

Browne, T. L. M. *University.*
Evans, J. W. *Jesus.*
Kennaway, J. H. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Bedwell, F. *Corpus Christi.*
Gem, S. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Adam, G. R. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Baldwin, O. de L. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS IV.

Campbell, W. A. *Worcester.*
Winstanley, F. L. *St. Alban Hall.*

CLASSIS V.

Thirty-six.

Examiners.

R. Owen.
M. Bernard.
C. E. Oakley.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. MICHAELMAS, 1860.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Berkley, W. *Brasenose.*
Boyle, E. C. *Trinity.*
Butler-Johnstone, H. A. *Christ Church.*
Latham, F. L. *Brasenose.*
Magrath, J. R. *Oriel.*
Wright, R. S. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Atkinson, G. *University.*
Badham, F. *St. John's.*
Clarke, R. F. *St. John's.*
Cornish, F. F. *Exeter.*
Edmondes, C. G. *Trinity.*
Pollett, C. J. *St. John's.*
Jelf, A. R. *Christ Church.*
Livingstone, R. G. *Oriel.*
Tonge, G. *Lincoln.*
Traill, W. F. *St. John's.*
Wace, H. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS III.

Abraham, T. S. *Exeter.*
Braumont, F. M. *St. John's.*
Corlette, J. C. *Exeter.*
Pollett, W. W. *Christ Church.*
Harris, E. *Lincoln.*
Hayes, E. *St. Alban Hall.*
Horder, P. *Queen's.*
Parnell, F. *Christ Church.*
Steward, C. E. *Magdalen.*

CLASSIS IV.

Estcourt, G. T. B. *Balliol.*
Gepp, W. P. *Merton.*
Griffith, A. F. *Merton.*
Hammick, St. V. A. *Balliol.*
Irby, G. P. *Merton.*
Jenyes, J. *Christ Church.*

Jones, W. W. *St. John's.*
 Luck, C. T. *Exeter.*
 Madan, H. C. *Corpus Christi.*
 Meeres, H. *Exeter.*
 Sharp, J. *Queen's.*
 Smith, T. *Merton.*
 Spyers, H. A. *Balliol.*
 Walker, W. C. *Trinity.*
 Walker, A. *Christ Church.*
 Wellford, J. F. *Magdalen Hall.*
 West, J. W. *Lincoln.*
 Young, Sir C. L., Bart. *New College.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and ten.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
 J. R. T. Eaton.
 W. Caldicott.
 C. S. Parker.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS
 ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Deane, H. *St. John's.*
 Penny, C. *Corpus Christi.*
 Price, C. J. C. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Adams, W. M. *New College.*
 Houghton, C. A. *Exeter.*
 Openshaw, T. W. *Brasenose.*
 Talbot, T. M. *Christ Church.*
 Tomlinson, W. E. M. *Christ Church.*
 Wace, H. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS III.

Arnott, A. P. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS IV.

Berkley, W. *Brasenose.*
 Jelf, A. R. *Christ Church.*
 Jones, W. W. *St. John's.*
 Latham, F. L. *Brasenose.*
 Magrath, J. R. *Oriel.*
 Pearson, A. C. *Balliol.*
 Seaton, J. A. *Trinity.*
 Sharp, J. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS V.

Seventy-seven.

Examiners.

B. Price.
 J. H. R. Shand.
 C. J. Falkner.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Church, A. H. *Lincoln.*
 Dawkins, W. B. *Jesus.*
 Griffin, F. C. G. *Lincoln.*
 Price, C. J. C. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Lake, E. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

CLASSIS V.

Ten.

Examiners.

G. Rolleston.
 H. Reynolds.
 F. T. Conington.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Ewin, G. *Corpus Christi.*
 Pritchard, H. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS II.

Foster, E. J. *Christ Church.*
 Williams, R. V. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Astley, T. *Christ Church.*
 Beddowe, J. A. *Pembroke.*
 Oxenham, R. G. *Exeter.*
 Smith, D. *Balliol.*
 Turnor, E. *Christ Church.*
 Wenle, J. P. M. *Trinity.*
 Welby, E. M. E. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS IV.

Brunel, I. *Balliol.*
 Hodgkinson, G. L. *Pembroke.*
 Horsfall, T. M. *Worcester.*
 Radcliff, J. *Trinity.*
 Villiers, H. M. *Christ Church.*
 Wickham, F. R. *New College.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-one.

Examiners.

R. Owen.
 M. Bernard.
 C. E. Oakley.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. 1860.

Moderators. { Henry William Watson, M.A., *Trinity*.
 { Edward John Routh, M.A., *St. Peter's*.
Examiners. { Percival Frost, M.A., *St. John's*.
 { Norman Macleod Ferrers, M.A., *Caius*.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds. Stirling	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Baily	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Richardson	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Durell	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Merriman	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Snooke γ	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Smith, C. J. E.	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Crosthwaite	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Stephenson	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Foster	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Eve β	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Fisher	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Brown	.....	<i>Caius</i> .
Macfarlan	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Churton	.....	<i>King's</i> .
Candler	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Hoare	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Taylor α	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Watkins	.....	<i>Caius</i> .
Lee	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Braithwaite	.....	<i>Clare</i> .
Marrack	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Proctor	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Williams	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Brent	.....	<i>Queen's</i> .
Blissard	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Ferguson	.....	<i>John's</i> .
MacCarthy	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Bates	.....	<i>Magdalen</i> .
Evans	.....	<i>Corpus</i> .
Booth	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Makgrill	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Previté	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Mason	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .
Scott	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Bayford	.....	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Smith, Jason	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Walsh	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Shoults	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Moodie	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Clarke	.....	<i>Pembroke</i> .
Smith	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .

Ds. Raban	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Graham	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Langdon	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Young, Sir G. β	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Cachemaille	.....	<i>Caius</i> .
Farman	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Harvey	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .
Buszard γ	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Howell	.....	<i>Catherine</i> .
Pennethorne	.....	<i>Jesus</i> .
Codd	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Jackson β	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Wyer	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Mortimer	.....	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Adams	.....	<i>Caius</i> .
Weekes	.....	<i>Sidney</i> .
Fisher	.....	<i>Jesus</i> .
Festing	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Me'calfe	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Nunn	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Watkins	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .
Bunbury	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Love	.....	<i>Sidney</i> .
Blyth	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Boulby	.....	<i>Queen's</i> .
Crombie	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Johnston	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Hodgson α	.....	<i>King's</i> .
Nisbet	.....	<i>Jesus</i> .
Cooper	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .
Grist	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Andras	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Ewen	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Mules	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Selwood	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Ward	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Farrant	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Peile α	.....	<i>Christ's</i> .
Bosanquet α	.....	<i>King's</i> .
Graham	.....	<i>Emmanuel</i> .
Methold	.....	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Storrs	.....	<i>Catherine</i> .
Jessop	.....	<i>Trinity</i> .
Nixon	.....	<i>Corpus</i> .
Paley	.....	<i>John's</i> .
Westcott	.....	<i>Pembroke</i> .

<i>Junior Optimes.</i>					
Ds. Beddome	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Ds. Coode		Trinity.
Brownlow		Emmanuel.	D'Almaine		Queen's.
Howard		Clare.	Hart		Corpus.
Cowell β	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Bigg	} <i>Æq.</i>	Caius.
Peach		Emmanuel.	Collier		Caius.
Imrie		Christ's.	Everett		Clare.
Brooks		Trinity.	Lawson		Corpus.
Shattock		Pembroke.	MacCalmont		Trinity H.
Binyon	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Whittington		Peter's.
Bower		John's.	Smith		Trinity H.
Barwell		Trinity.	Vines		Corpus.
Dunning		Christ's.	Fox		Trinity.
Bullock	} <i>Æq.</i>	Caius.	Davenport	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Cripps		Christ's.	Frere		Emmanuel.
Clayton γ		Trinity.	Scargill β		Trinity.
Attwood		Emmanuel.	Waddell	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
			Wedgewood		Trinity.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1860.

<i>Examiners.</i>	Henry John Roby, M.A., St. John's.
	William John Beamont, M.A., Trinity.
	Arthur Wolfe, M.A., Clare.
	Thomas Field, B.D., St. John's.

<i>First Class.</i>					
Ds. Hodgson	} <i>Æq.</i>	King's.	Ds. Eve	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Peile		Christ's.	Meres		Emmanuel.
Tawney		Trinity.	Pember		Caius.
Browning		King's.	Harrison		Trinity.
Taylor		John's.	Price	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity H.
Whiting		Trinity.	Wood, J. C.		John's.
Witt		King's.	Marshall		Trinity.
Bowling	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Scargill	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Francis		Caius.	Clayton		Emmanuel.
Bosanquet		King's.			
Lee		Christ's.			
<i>Second Class.</i>			<i>Third Class.</i>		
Ds. Berry, T. B.		Pembroke.	Ds. Bothamley		Trinity.
Wainwright		Trinity.	King		Queen's.
Lamb		Emmanuel.	Sainsbury		Trinity.
Clark	} <i>Æq.</i>	Magdalen.	Pringle		Trinity.
Raikes		Trinity.	Heale		Trinity.
Sanderson		Clare.	Gould	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Humphreys		Trinity.	Stone, C. H.		Peter's.
Dakyna	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.	Rowsell		John's.
Young, Sir G.		Trinity.	Bassett	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Chaytor		Jesus.	Wharton		John's.
Cowell		Trinity.	Snooke		Trinity.
Jackson, George	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Kidd	} <i>Æq.</i>	Emmanuel.
Lewin		Trinity.	Whyley		Trinity.
Barstow		John's.	Rennie		Trinity.
Jones, E. D.	} <i>Æq.</i>	John's.	Flintoff		Emmanuel.
Montagu		Magdalen.	Pettitt	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
Nelson		King's.	Todd		Trinity.
Armstrong		John's.	Clayton		Trinity.
Holmes		Trinity.	Harter	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
			Benthall		Clare.
			Buszard	} <i>Æq.</i>	Trinity.
			Moorsom		Trinity.
			Shaw		Trinity.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1860.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Civil Law, the Professor of Political Economy, the Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of English History.

No Candidates.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1860.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Botany, the Professor of Mineralogy.

ADDITIONAL.—G. D. Living, M.A., St. John's.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Allbutt Caius.

Second Class.

Darroch Trinity.
Barton Christ's.

Third Class.

Farthing John's.
Hoffman Trinity.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Raban Trinity.

Chancellor's Medallists.

F. C. Hodgson } *Æq.* King's.
J. Peile } Christ's.

Smith's Prizemen.

J. Stirling Trinity.
W. Bailly John's.

Bell's Scholarships.

A. Sidgwick Trinity.
R. Dyne King's.

Porson Prize.

H. Y. Thompson Trinity.

Broune's Medallists.

Greek Ode, F. W. Cornish, King's.

Latin Ode, E. M. Young, Trinity.
Greek Epigram, H. Y. Thompson, Trinity.
Latin Epigram, S. Churchill, John's.

Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale Trinity.

Camden Medal.

E. A. Abbott St. John's.

Craven's Scholars.

R. C. Jebb Trinity.

Chancellor's English Medallists.

A. J. D. D'Orsey Corpus.

Member's Prizemen.

No Prize adjudged.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

THE MINISTRY

As it stood at the Meeting of Parliament on the 24th January.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State, Home Department . .	Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis, Bt.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department .	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Secretary of State for Colonies	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster . .	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. William Hutt.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Thomas Emersom Headlam.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Bethell, Knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir William Atherton, Knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Rickard Deasy.
Solicitor-General	Thomas O'Hagan, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Sydney.
Master of the Horse	Most Hon. Marquess of Ailesbury.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGE TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, of Alderley, to be Postmaster-General, *vice* the Earl of Elgin, on a Special Mission to China.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Chas. Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey, esq.
Berkshire	Sir C. S. P. Hunter, of Mortimer, near Reading, bart.
Buckinghamshire . . .	Wm. Backwell Tyringham, of Tyringham, esq.
Camb. and Hunts . . .	P. Castell, Lord Sherard, of Glaston.
Cheshire	Clement Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, Congleton, esq.
Cornwall	Humphry Wiliyams, of Carnanton, esq.
Cumberland	Philip Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, esq.
Derbyshire	Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq.
Devonshire	Peter Richard Hoare, of Luscombe, esq.
Dorsetshire	Geo. Digby Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, esq.
Durham	Henry John Spearman, of Burn Hall, esq.
Essex	Geo. Henry Errington, of Lexden Park, near Colchester, esq.
Gloucestershire	Wm. John Phelps, of Chestal House, Dursley, esq.
Herefordshire	A. Rouse Boughton Knight, of Downton Castle, esq.
Hertfordshire	James Bentley, of Cheshunt, esq.
Kent	Sir Courtenay Honeywood, of Evington, Elmstead, bart.
Lancashire	Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, esq.
Leicestershire	Edward Henshaw Cheney, of Gaddesby, esq.
Lincolnshire	Sir Glynn Earle Welby, of Denton Hall, bart.
Monmouthshire	The Hon. Wm. Powell Rodney, of Llanvihangel Court.
Norfolk	Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, esq.
Northamptonshire . . .	Wm. Capel Clarke Thornhill, of Rushton Hall, esq.
Northumberland	William Cuthbert, of Beaufront, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, of Winkburn, esq.
Oxfordshire	John Fowden Hodges, of Bo'ney Court, esq.
Rutland	Samuel Hunt, of Ketton, esq.
Shropshire	Sir Charles Henry Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, bart.
Somersetshire	Robert James Elton, of Whitestaunton, esq.
Southampton, Co. of . .	Charles Seeley, of Brook House, Isle of Wight, esq.
Staffordshire	Richard Howard Haywood, of Brownhills, esq.
Suffolk	Thomas Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, esq.
Surrey	William John Evelyn, of Wootton, near Dorking, esq.
Sussex	Charles Scrase Dickins, of Coolhurst, esq.
Warwickshire	Henry James Shelden, of Brailles House, esq.
Westmoreland	Matthew Benson Harrison, of Ambleside, esq.
Wiltshire	Horatio Nelson Goddard, of Cliffe Manor House, esq.
Worcestershire	G. D. L. Smith, of The Grange, near Halesowen, esq.
Yorkshire	James Garth Marshall, of Headingley, near Leeds, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex . .	{ James Abbiss, esq., Alderman, and Andrew Lusk, esq.
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WALES.

Anglesey	George Richard Griffith, of Pencraig, esq.
Breconshire	John Evans, of Brecon, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Alan James Gulston, of Llwynberllan, esq.
Carnarvonshire	John Whitehead Greaves, of Tanyrallt, esq.
Cardiganshire	William Jones, of Glandennis, near Lampeter, esq.
Denbighshire	James Hardcastle, of Penylan, near Reabon, esq.
Flintshire	Howel Maddock Arthur Jones, of Wepre Hall, esq.
Glamorganshire	George Grey Rous, of Court-y-ralla, esq.
Montgomeryshire	William Curling, of Maesmawr, esq.
Merionethshire	Charles F. Thruston, of Talgarth Hall, esq.
Pembrokeshire	George Augustus Harries, of Hilton, esq.
Radnorshire	Henry George Philips, of Abbey Cwmhir, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Henry Hugh McNeile, Parkmount, Belfast, esq.
Armagh	Lt.-Col. William Cross, Dartan, Armagh.
Carlow	John Lecky Watson, Kilconnor, Fenagh, esq.
Carrickfergus T.	Thomas Battersby, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	James Story Turck, Belturbet, esq.
Clare	Wainwright Crowe, Cahircalla, Ennis, esq.
Cork	Nicholas Dunscombe, Mount Desert, Cork, esq.
Cork City	Francis R. Leahy, Shanakiel, Cork, esq.
Donegal	James Thompson Macky, Belmont, Londonderry, esq.
Down	John B. Houston, Orangefield, Belfast, esq.
Drogheda Town	William Gernon, 76, Lower Gardiner-street, esq.
Dublin	Sir Charles C. Domville, Santry House, bart.
Dublin City	Francis R. Brooke, Gardiner's-row, esq.
Fermanagh	Edward Maguire, Swanlinbar, esq.
Galway	Michael J. Cheevers, Killyon, Monivea, esq.
Galway Town	George Morris, Well Park, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Daniel O'Connell, Darrynane Abbey, Cahirciveen, esq.
Kildare	Thomas De Burgh, Oldtown, Naas, esq.
Kilkenny	Michael Cahill, Ballyconrath House, Ballyragget, esq.
Kilkenny City	John Smithwick, St. Francis Abbey, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Edward J. Briscoe, Riversdale, Killucan, esq.
Leitrim	Joseph Bennet Little, Kilrush, Ballinamore, esq.
Limerick	Henry Lyons, Croom, esq.
Limerick City	Edward Murphy, the Crescent, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry	John Alexander, Newtownlimavady, esq.
Longford	John Stratford Kirwan, Bawn, Longford, esq.
Louth	Lawrence Waldron, Ballybrack, Dalkey, esq.
Mayo	Colonel Charles Knox, Ballinrobe.
Meath	George Bomford, Oakley Park, Kells, esq.
Monaghan	Lt.-Col. Thos. Oriel Foster, Coolederry, Carrickmacross.
Queen's County	Thomas Kemmis, Shane, Maryborough, esq.
Roscommon	Pat. Hugh O'Connor, jun., Dundermot, Ballymoe, esq.
Sligo	John Woulfe Flanagan, Drumdoe, Boyle, esq.
Tipperary	Thomas Lalor, Cregg House, Carrick-on-Suir, esq.
Tyrone	Sir Jas. John Hamilton, Woodbrook, Newton-Stewart.
Waterford	Thomas Fitzgerald, Ballina Park, Villierstown, esq.
Waterford City	William Johnson, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	The Hon. Temple Harris Temple, Waterstown, Athlone.
Wexford	John Thos. Rosborough Colclough, Tintern Abbey, New Ross, esq.
Wicklow	William Robt. La Touche, Bellevue, Delgany, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1860.

JANUARY.

New Year's-day, at New-st., Spring-gardens, the lady of G. Sclater-Booth, esq., M.P., son and heir.

2. At East Cosham, Hants, the lady of Capt. R. P. O'Shea, 2nd Batt. 20th Regt., a dau.

— In Berkeley-sq., the lady of Capt. H. Caldwell, R.N., a dau.

— At Rue Balzac, prematurely, the lady of Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Stoke, Devonport, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a dau.

— At Beauvoir, Jersey, the lady of Rear-Adm. Warren, a dau.

3. At Wimpole Hall, the lady Mary Craven, a dau.

4. At Guildford Town, Dover, the lady of Major Barnard, Gren. Guards, a dau.

— At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Col. William Napier, a dau.

5. At Government House, Hobart Town, Tasmania, the lady of his Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B., a dau.

— At Lupton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Yarde Buller, a dau.

8. At Settrington House, Malton, the lady Macdonald, prematurely, a son.

— At Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-sq., the lady Rollo, a son.

— At Waterhouse, near Bath, the Hon. Mrs. G. Grey, a son.

10. At Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a son.

— At Wickwar Rectory, Gloucestershire, Lady Georgina M. L. Oakley, a dau.

13. At the Hotel du Louvre, Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Lady Isabella Freme, a dau.

— At Oxtou, Notts, the lady of John Chatworth Musters, esq., of Anglesley Park and Colwick Hall, a son and heir.

15. At Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a dau.

16. At Wollaston House, Northamptonshire, the lady of Mowbray Morris, esq., a dau.

19. At New Burlington-st., the lady of the Hon. C. C. Neville, a dau.

19. At Upper Seymour st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

22. At the British Legation, Vienna, the Lady Augustus Loftus, a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Greenhill, a dau.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., a son.

24. At Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Philpotts, esq., a son.

— At Castlecraig, Peebleshire, N.B., Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

— In Dover-street, the lady of Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., a dau.

— At Valence, the Countess of Norbury, a dau.

26. At Southampton, the lady of Archdeacon Wigram, a son.

27. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the lady of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart., a son.

— At Stuttgart, the Baroness Henri de Hügel, a dau.

28. At Crouch Oak, Addlestone, the lady of Major George Browne, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

— At Aldershot, the lady of Capt. Albert E. Ross, D.A.Q.M.-General, a dau.

30. At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. C. O. Goodford, D.D., a son.

31. At Southwell, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Monckton, a dau.

Lately. At Blackhall, county Kildare, the lady of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Heligan, the Hon. Mrs. J. T. Boscawen, a dau.

3. At Eton-place, Lady Cairns, a dau.

4. At Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Emily Kingscote, a dau.

6. At Grosvenor-place, the lady of Col. Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Surrey, a son.

7. At Warwick Villas, Maida Hill, the lady of the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Kingston, Canada West, a dau.

— At Palmeira-sq., Brighton, the lady of Col. Davidson, a son.

9. At Clifton, the lady of Sir Edward Strachey, bart., a son.

10. At Knipton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, a son.

11. At Brussels, the lady of Francis Clare Ford, esq., Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, a son.

BIRTHS.

11. At Gloucester-ter., South Belgravia, the lady of Lieut. R. Sackville Molesworth, a dau.
13. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Sartoris, a son.
16. At the Dowager Lady Filmer's, Eaton-sq., the lady of the Rev. P. M. Sankey, Rector of Highclere, Hants, a son.
 - The lady of Joseph G. Barclay, esq., of Leyton, Essex, a son.
 - At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.
18. At Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.
20. At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Petteward, a dau.
 - At Albany-ter., Park-sq. East, the lady of Fletcher C. Norton, esq., a son.
21. At Brighton, the lady of Capt. E. A. B. Travers, a son.
 - At West Huntington, near York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Lister Kaye, a dau.
 - At Derry Castle, Tipperary, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lumley, a dau.
23. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart., a dau.
 - At Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.
 - At Welwyn Rectory, Herts, Lady Boothby, a dau.
25. At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the lady of H. J. Kennard, esq., a dau.
26. At Eaton sq., the Countess de Morella, a son.
27. At Rutland-gate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a dau.
 - At St. John's Lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, a dau.

MARCH.

4. At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, a dau.
5. Lady Walter Scott, a son and heir.
8. At Twickenham, Middlesex, the lady of Sir Lionel Smith, bart., a dau.
9. At Glenarm Castle, North Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.
 - In Chesham-street, Lady Marcus Hill, a son.
10. In Upper Eccleston-st., Belgrave-sq., the lady of H. C. Glynn, esq., Commander, R.N., a dau.
12. At Barland, Radnorshire, the lady of George H. W. Carrew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset, a son.

12. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.
 - At Thirlestaine Hall, Cheltenham, the Countess Stenboch, a son and heir.
 - In Mansfield-street, the Lady Ulick Browne, a dau.
 - The wife of J. Ether, 5, George-street, Princes-street, Haymarket, was delivered of three fine boys.
14. At Broughton Castle, Banbury, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.
 - At Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Hobart, a son.
 - In London, the Countess of Warwick, a dau.
15. The Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a son.
16. At Meen Glas, co. Donegal, the Viscountess Lifford, a dau.
17. At Hyde-Park-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.
18. the lady of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.
19. Mrs. Spencer A. Perceval, Christchurch, New Zealand, a dau.
 - Lady Elcho, a son.
20. At Stuston-rectory, Seole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.
21. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, a son.
 - At Dacre-park-terrace, Blackheath, the lady of Col. Fordyce, Beng. Horse Art., a son.
22. At Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.
 - At Onslow-crescent, the lady of Col. Evelyn, a son.
23. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, a son.
 - At Eccles-street, Dublin, the lady of Major Bellairs, Deputy Assistant Adj.-Gen., a son.
25. At Manor-house, Farnham, the lady of Capt. Hornby Buller, a dau.
 - At Belfast, the lady of P. G. Tait, esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, a dau.
26. At Grosvenor-place, the Lady Adela Goff, a son.
30. At South-street, Lady Colebrook, a dau.
 - At Malmaison, Castle Townsend, Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son and heir.
 - at Hill-street, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

APRIL.

1. At Larchfield, near Farnham, the lady of Major-Gen. Lawrence, a son.
2. At Corfu, the lady of Major T. de

350 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

BIRTHS.

Courey Hamilton, V.C., Major of Brigade, a dau.

4. At Ednam House, near Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Augustus H. King, R.H.A., a son.

5. At Rue de Lille, Paris, the Lady Charlotte Locker, a son, stillborn.

— At Guestling, co. Sussex, Lady Ashburnham, a dau.

— At Bournemouth, the lady of Major T. Hare, C.M.R., a son.

7. At Norfolk House, the Duchess of Norfolk, a dau.

8. The lady of Col. Lysons, C.B., Morden-lodge, Surrey, a son.

10. At Grafton-street, the Countess of Cork, a dau.

— At Plymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., a son.

12. At Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, C.B., Southern Mahratta Horse, a son.

14. At Princes Gate, the Lady Ulrica Thynne, a son.

15. At Portland-place, the Lady Petre, a dau.

— At Corrig Avenue, Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a dau.

— At Sheffield, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lightfoot, C.B., Com. the 84th Regt., a dau.

16. At Forres-st., Edinburgh, the lady of Major Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, a dau.

18. At Moy-house, Morayshire, the lady of J. Grant, esq., of Glenmoriston, a son.

— At Wood Eaton, the Countess of Verulam, a son.

19. The Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, a son.

— At Lapworth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Arundel St. John Mildmay, a son.

21. At Arklow House, Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, prematurely, a dau.

23. At Kensington-gate, the lady of Major Taylor Mayne, a son.

25. At Hereford-street, the Lady Saltoun, a dau.

— At Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, a son.

— At Baden-Baden, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a dau.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. C. F. Browne, 35th Foot, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, a son.

— Lady Awdry, a dau.

26. The lady of Col. E. Wetherall, C.B., Upper Mount-st., Dublin, a son.

27. At Harley-street, the lady of John Rolt, esq., M.P., a son.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. R. Scott, Carmarthen, a dau.

29. At Sheerness, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Montagu, R.E., a son.

— At Queen's-terrace, Queen's-gate, Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

30. At Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, a son.

MAY.

2. At Prideaux Place, Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Prideaux Brune, a dau.

— At Norfolk Crescent, the lady of Pasco Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a dau.

3. At Rome, the Viscountess Kynaird (Marchioness Bandini Giustiniani), a son and heir.

— The Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, Bedford, Essex, a dau.

4. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

— At Queen-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a dau.

5. At Gresham-street, the lady of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a son.

6. At Thickthorn, near Kenilworth, the lady of Philip Albert Muntz, esq., a dau.

— At Westbury Hill, near Bristol, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, a dau.

7. At Rougham, Norfolk, the lady of Charles North, esq., a son.

— At Smithgrove-terrace, Cork, the lady of Major the Hon. William Yelverton, R.A., a son.

— At Sydney, New South Wales, the lady of Sir William M. Manning, a son.

8. At Wood Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a son.

— At Highwood Cottage, Finchley, the lady of Coventry Patmore, esq., a son.

9. In Wilton-st., Belgrave-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, a dau.

— At Umballah, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, C.B., a son.

10. At Braddon, Tor, Torquay, the lady of Vice-Admiral Sir M. Stopford, a son.

— The lady of Thomas B. Boavile, esq., Ravensfield Park, Yorkshire, a dau.

BIRTHS.

12. At Heriot Row, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, of Dalry, a dau.

— At Hollybrook, Lady Erskine, of Cambo, a son.

14. At Southend, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Gordon, a dau.

— At St. James's Square, the Duchess of Marlborough, a dau.

15. At Upper Brook-street, the Viscountess Boyle, a son.

18. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Cadwallader Edwards, a dau.

19. At East-cloze, Christchurch, the lady of Sir George Jervis, bart., a dau.

— At Heath Cottage, Inverness, the lady of Major T. T. Boileau, a dau.

— At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the lady of Col. Charles Crutchley, a dau.

20. At Hollingwood Parsonage, Manchester, the Hon. Mrs. J. A. Atkinson, a son.

21. At Harewood House, Hanover Square, the Countess of Harewood, a dau.

— At Harriet-street, Lowndes-square, the lady of Major William Fitzgerald, a son.

22. At St. Petersburg, the lady of Sidney Locock, esq., First Paid Attaché, British Legation, a dau.

— At Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of the Rev. Baden Powell, a son.

23. At the Rectory, Shobdon, Herefordshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. A. B. Hanbury, a dau.

24. At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a dau.

— At Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.

— At Dover, the lady of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son.

25. At Herbert-place, Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 75th Regt., a dau.

— At the residence of her father, the Right Hon. James Wilson, Calcutta, the lady of William Sterling Halsey, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

27. At Kew, the lady of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a son.

28. At Stone Lodge, Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a son.

29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Daly, C.B., a son.

30. At Chatkyl, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. William Jervis, a son.

31. Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.
— At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.

— At the British Consulate, Foo-Chow-Foo, China, the lady of Walter H. Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

JUNE.

1. In Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Miller, a dau.

2. At Dhurmsala, the lady of T. D. Forsyth, esq., C.B., Commissioner of Lahore, a dau.

— At Dorchester House, Park-lane, Mrs. Holford, a son and heir.

— At Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Austin, a son.

3. At Botley, Hants, the lady of Comm. George Winthrop, R.N., twin daus.

4. At Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

5. At Aldershot, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Chapman, 18th Royal Irish, a dau.

6. At Cefn, near St. Asaph, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Williams Wynn, M.P., a son.

7. At Upper Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Sir John Lawrence, a dau.

— At Gloucester-crescent North, the Lady North, a dau.

— At Ellerslie, near Barnstaple, the lady of Lieut.-Col. R. Wyllie, a son.

8. At Wear House, near Exeter, Lady Duckworth, a dau.

— At Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

10. At Woodsley House, Leeds, the widow of Col. Brandling, C.B., R.A., a dau.

— At the Rectory, Bildestone, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. Cockburn, R.N., a dau.

12. At Harracott, Barnstaple, the lady of the Rev. Bouchier W. T. Wrey, a dau.

15. At Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Carew, a son and heir.

16. At Sandgate, Kent, the lady of Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., a son.

— At Canterbury, the lady of Major Bowly, 64th Regt., a son.

— The Hon. Mrs. Gowran Vernon, Montagu-square, a dau.

— In Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Major A. Bunny, B.A., a son.

BIRTHS.

17. At Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Kathleen Tighe, a son.

— At Hamilton-place, the Lady Adaliza Manners, a son.

— At Duffryn, Aberdare, the lady of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a dau.

18. At Hastings, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Graves, a son.

— At Westbourne-place, Eaton-sq., the lady of Major Walton, 38th Regt., a dau.

— In Lowndes-street, Mrs. Lindsay Antrobus, a son.

19. At Portobello, N.B., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Clephane, late 79th Highlanders, a dau.

— At Manchester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mitford, a son.

20. At Thurloe-square, the Lady Anne Sherson, a son.

— At East Sheen, Surrey, the lady of Capt. Leicester Penrhyn, a dau.

21. At Headfort House, Lady John Taylour, a son.

22. At Heavitree House, near Exeter, the lady of Col. Little, C.B., Ninth Lancers, a son.

— In Devonshire-st., the lady of H. Chetwynd-Stapylton, esq., a son.

23. At Clifton, the lady of Henry David Ricardo, esq., a son.

— At Fulham Palace, the lady of the Lord Bishop of London, a dau.

24. At Alkenhead House, Lanarkshire, the Lady Isabella Gordon, a son.

— At the Grange, Raheny, near Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Luke White, a son.

25. At Dawlish, the lady of J. A. Locke, esq., of Northmoor, near Dulverton, a son and heir.

— At Stanley-place, Chester, Mrs. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, a dau.

— At the British Consulate, Calais, the lady of Beaumont Hotham, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

— At Langham-place, the Lady Muncaster, a dau.

26. At Bath House, Lady Ashburton, a dau.

— At Upper Berkeley-st., the lady of H. S. Parkes, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Commissioner, Canton, a dau.

— At Fermoy, the lady of Major J. M. Cuppage, 89th Regt., a son.

27. At Worpleston Lodge, near Guildford, the lady of Wm. Bovill, esq., M.P., a son.

28. At St. Helier's Jersey, the lady of Major-Gen. Savage, R.E., a dau.

29. At Claremont-ter., Mount Radford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Edwards, a dau.

— At Choisi-ter., Guernsey, the lady of Major Lennox, R.A., a dau.

Lately. At Scottow Vicarage, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Nelson, a son.

JULY.

1. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.

2. At Lyall-st., Belgrave-sq., Lady Skipwith, a son.

3. Lady Robert Cecil, a dau.

— At Garth-y-Don, Anglesea, the lady of Major W. D. Hague, a dau.

— At Purbeck-ter., Southsea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Payn, C.B., 53rd Regt., a dau.

4. At Lahore, in Northern India, the lady of Capt. A. R. Fuller, B.A., a son.

— At Hendon, Middlesex, the lady of Rear-Adm. Edward Stanley, twin daus.

— At Chester-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a dau.

5. At Edinburgh, Lady Frances Tremayne, a dau.

— At Aldershot, the lady of Col. Philpotts, R.H.A., a dau.

7. At Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park, the lady of Sir Henry Orlando R. Chamberlain, bart., a son.

9. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methnen, a dau.

12. At Hitcham Rectory, the lady of Major Barnard, a dau.

— At Ash Grange, near Farnborough, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., 32nd Light Inf., a son.

— At Nottingham-place, Regent's-park, the lady of Sir Charles H. J. Rich, bart., a dau.

— At Drumoland, the Lady Inchiquin, twin daus.

— At William-st., Lowndes-sq., the lady of Capt. Sir F. Nicolson, bart., a dau.

13. At Dean-st., Park-lane, Mrs. Hugh S. Tremenheere, a dau.

14. In Cavendish-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Francis L'Estrange Astley, a son.

15. At Chester-sq., the Lady Rose Lovell, a dau.

16. At Sandgate, the lady of Major Hoste, C.B., R.A., a son.

— At Hurn Cottage, Beverley, the

BIRTHS.

lady of Lieut.-Col. B. Granville Layard, a dau.

18. At Hertford-st., May-fair, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Gren. Guards, a son.

— At Kelso, N.B., Lady Cuninghame Fairlie, a dau.

— At Brasted, the Lady Affleck, a son.

20. At Upper Grosvenor-st., the Viscountess Stormont, a son.

21. At Jesmond Grove, Edgbaston, the lady of George A. Everitt, esq., Belgian and Hanoverian Consul at Birmingham, a son.

— At Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a dau.

22. At Lansdowne-road, Notting Hill, the lady of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a dau.

— At the Victoria Hotel, Euston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a dau.

— At Bunnoo, Punjaub, the lady of Lieut.-Col. George W. G. Green, C.B., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.

23. At The Grange, Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Clifford, a dau.

— At Portland-place, Lady Harriet Vernon, a son.

24. At Ardmore, the lady of Thos. FitzGerald, esq., of Ballina-park, High Sheriff of the county of Waterford, a son.

— At Berlin, H.R.H. the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, a dau.

25. At Burley, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Denison, a dau.

26. At Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dawson Damer, a dau.

— At Sandrock, near Farnham, the lady of Major George Waldegrave Bligh, late 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

30. At Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, a son and heir.

— At Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, the lady of Major Frederick Biscoe Tritton, 5th Depot Battalion, a son.

Lately. At Rutland Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, a son.

AUGUST.

3. At Portland-place, the lady of J. Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Wellington-ter., Sandgate, the lady of Dr. J. Fraser, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a son.

3. At Rutland Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Louis Hope, a dau.

4. At Winton Villa, Leamington, the lady of Col. W. H. Vicars, a son.

5. At Tower Villa, Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Col. H. Shuckburgh, a son.

— At the Cathedral-close, Lichfield, the lady of Charles Gresley, esq., a son.

— At Hulland Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of John K. Fitzherbert, esq., a dau.

— At Berkeley-sq., the lady of George Petre, esq., Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, a son.

6. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

8. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Campbell, a dau.

9. At Maristow, Plymouth, the Hon. Lady Lopes, a dau.

10. At Lower Baggot-st., Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hawley, 60th Rifles, a son.

11. At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Col. Pierrepont Munday, R.A., a son.

— At the Ness, Shaldon, Devon, the Lady Clifford, a dau.

— At Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a son.

12. At Lady Burrard's, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, a son.

— At Upper Brook-st., the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, son and heir.

— At Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, a dau.

— At Langley Villa, Clifton Hill, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Close, a son.

13. At Netley Castle, the lady of Major Wilbraham, a son.

15. At the Palace, Salisbury, the lady of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.

— At Queen's-ter., Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.

— At Netherseale Old Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Capt. H. Bagot, R.N., a son.

16. At Kingston, Notts, Lady Belper, a dau.

— At Government House, Hong Kong, the Hon. Lady Robinson, a dau.

17. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, Lady Simeon, a dau.

18. At Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, the residence of her mother, the lady of the Rev. C. A. Asheton Craven, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

— At Victoria, Hong Hong, the lady of Patrick R. Harper, esq., a dau.

BIRTHS.

20. In Grafton-st., May-fair, the lady of John M. Cobbett, esq., M.P., a son.
21. At Blyth Hall, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, the lady of J. D. Wingfield Digby, esq., a dau.
22. At West Court, Berkshire, Lady Perry, a dau.
23. At Heath Lodge, the lady of Col. Poulett Somerset, M.P., a son.
- At Putney, the lady of Major Greville, a son.
24. In Merrion-sq. East, Dublin, the lady of Major M'Mahon 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, a son.
25. At Wellington-place, Oxford, the lady of the Rev. James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, a son.
- At Gunter's Grove, Fulham-road, the lady of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., of H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, a dau.
27. At Titness Park, Sunning Hill, Berkshire, Lady Margaret Charteris, a dau.
28. At the Rectory, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Stamer, a son.
- At Moor Park, near Ludlow, the Lady Milman, a son.
- At Somerleyton Hall, Suffolk, Lady Peto, a dau.
- At Green-st., Lady Harriet Wentworth, a dau.
29. At Westbourne Grove West, Bayswater, the lady of Lieut.-Col. E. F. Bouchier, C.B., R.E., a son.
30. At Langham Hall, the lady of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., a dau.
- At Chowringhee, Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. Ayerest, a son.
- At Nelson, New Zealand, Mrs. Edm. Hobhouse, lady of the Bishop of Nelson, a son.
31. At Mazagon Castle, Bombay, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a son.
4. The lady of Major Peirse, District Staff, Minster Yard, York, a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Basil E. Bacon, late 50th Regt. B.N.I., and second Assistant-Secretary to Government Military Department, a son.
5. At Rawul Pindee, East Indies, the lady of Major Gildea, H.M.'s 81st Regt., a son.
- At Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., the lady of Sir Charles R. McGrigor, bart. a son.
6. At Eastwood Park, Gloucestershire, Lady Jenkinson, a son.
- At The Grange, Taplow, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Irby, a son and heir.
- At Walmer, Kent, the lady of Major Castle, a son.
7. At Queen's-rd., Regent's-pk., the lady of Edw. Joseph Thackwell, esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Capt. 50th Foot, a dau.
- At Aldershot, the lady of Major Jenyns, C.B., 18th Hussars, a dau.
- At Somerby, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Forester, a son.
11. At sea, 400 miles from Melbourne, the lady of Capt. W. L. Staniforth, R.N., a son.
- At Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a dau.
- At Clonmannon, county Wicklow, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, a son.
- At Annagh-ma-kerrig, Monaghan, the lady of Deputy Commissary-General Power, C.B., a dau.
12. At Hea House, Christchurch, Hants, the lady of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th King's Own Regt., a dau.
- At Pontefract, the lady of the Rev. Sir T. L. W. Blomefield, bart., a dau.
13. At Nusseerabad, Bombay, the lady of Capt. H. Yelverton Beale, a son.
- At Runceton Hall, Lady Troubridge, a son.
14. At Park House, South Kensington, the lady of Captain Fowke, R.E., a dau.
- At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Gurney Haubury, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, a dau.
15. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. Charles Stuart W. Ogilvie, a dau.
16. At Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, a dau.
17. At Chettle Lodge, Blandford, the lady of Capt. Douglas Curry, of H.M.S. *Aboukir*, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Dunskey, N.B., Lady Hunter Blair, a son.
2. At Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, the lady of Capt. Hore, R.N., Attaché to the Embassy, a son.
3. In Oxford-sq., Hyde park (the residence of her mother, Lady Grant), the lady of Clinton F. Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, a dau.
- At Eaton-sq., Lady Scott, a son.
4. The Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.

BIRTHS.

17. At Chorleywood, Herts, the lady of William Longman, esq., a dau.

— At Poonah, Bombay, the Baroness de Hochepeid-Larpent, a son.

— At Barthomley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. George Arkwright, a son.

18. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Grey, 85th Light Infantry, a dau.

— At the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a dau.

19. At Half-Moon-street, the lady of Henry Tremayne, esq., a dau.

— At Montpelier Terrace, Cheltenham, the lady of Monier Williams, esq. a son.

— At Dawson-street, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a son.

20. At Mussooree, the lady of Patrick Carnegie, esq., Deputy-Commissioner of Lucknow, a son.

21. At Queen-street, May-fair, the lady of Captain Gerard J. Napier, R.N., a son.

22. At Wilton House, Northwich, the lady of Richard Assheton Cross, esq., M.P., a son.

24. At Guernsey, the lady of Col. G. H. Fagan, a dau.

— At Bryanston-square, the Lady Wodehouse, a son.

— At Westmoreland-place, Bayswater, the lady of John Croker Barrow, esq., a dau.

25. At Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son and heir.

— At Stoke Talmadge, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a son.

26. At Aldershot, the lady of Captain Curtis, the Carabineers, a dau.

28. At Edinburgh, Lady Edith Ferguson, a dau.

30. At Denne Hill, Kent, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Montessor, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

— At Nuwera Ellia, in Ceylon, Lady Creasy, a son.

2. At Brookfield House, Paignton, the lady of Col. Mallock, late Ben. Art., a son.

— At Lake House, Torquay, the lady of Capt. Robert Grange, a son.

3. At Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire, the Countess of Westmoreland, a dau.

— At Sarskoselo, H. I. M. the Empress of Russia, a prince.

— Lady Norris, a son.

4. At Ningpo, Mrs. Sinclair, the lady of H.B.M.'s Consul, a dau.

— At Redhall, co. Antrim, the lady of the very rev. Geo. Bull, Dean of Connor, a son.

6. At Haarlem, the lady of J. G. C. L. Newnham, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Amsterdam, a dau.

— At 17, New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of Richard Partridge, esq., a dau.

— At 22, Belgrave-square, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

— In Pont-street, Mrs. William G. Vernon Harcourt, a son.

— At Shelton, co. Wicklow, the Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

8. At Trafford Park, Lady Annette de Trafford, a dau.

9. At Eggington Hall, Burton-on-Trent, Lady Every, a son.

— At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son.

— At Bylands, Hants, the lady of Douglas V. Vernon, esq., a dau.

— At Kineton, the lady of Col. Cartwright, a son.

10. At Worth Park, Sussex, the lady of Joseph Meyer Montefiore, a son.

— At Mottisfont Abbey, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

11. At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Thompson, R.A., a son.

13. At Firlie Place, the seat of Viscount Gage, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Gage, a son.

— At Arlington-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. North, a son and heir.

14. At Castleton, Monmouthshire, the Hon. Lady Walker, a son.

— At Brussels, the Princess Theobald de Vismes et de Ponthieu, a dau.

— At Florence, the lady of Alexander Macbean, esq., H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn, a dau.

— Lady Radstock, a dau.

A A 2

OCTOBER.

1. At Roorkee, N.W. Provinces of India, the lady of Capt. Robert MacLagan, B.E., Principal of Thomason College, a son.

— At Upper Gatton, Surrey, the lady of Coleridge J. Kennard, esq., a dau.

16. At York. the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a son.

18. At the Windsor Hotel, Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Munster, a son.

— At Southsea, the lady of Lieut.-Col. William Stuart, M.P., of Kempston, Beds, a son and heir.

19. At Papamou House, Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Dennehy, a dau.

20. The lady of Rear-Admiral Drake, a son.

21. The Lady Charles Pelham Clinton, a son.

22. At Rutland Gate, the Viscountess Bury, a dau. still-born.

— At Anglesey, Hants, the lady of Capt. Thomas Wilson, of H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, a son.

— The widow of Col. Reynell Pack, a son.

— At Canwick Hall, near Lincoln, the lady of Major Waldo Sibthorp, M.P., a son.

25. At Windsor, the lady of Com. Smithett, R.N., a son.

— At Torworth, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Clowes, a son.

26. At Rutland Gate, the Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, a dau.

27. At Bowes Manor, Southgate, the lady of Thomas Sidney, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Berkeley-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Norman, C.B., a dau.

28. At Wilton Crescent, Lady Emma Tollemache, a son.

29. At The Cloisters, Windsor, the lady of Dr. Elvey, a dau.

30. At Summer Hill, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Jacobs Clements, a dau.

— At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, a son.

— At Rome, the Baroness Rosalie de Riederer, daughter of Col. Sir William Davison, a son.

— At Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Oldfield, 5th Fusiliers, a son.

31. At Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. M. Monkton, 3rd Light Dragoons, a son.

— At Cotgrave Rectory, near Nottingham, the lady of the Rev. Evelyn H. Harcourt-Vernon, a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Major George Chesney, Ben. Eng., a dau.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Chuprah, East Indies, the lady of Henry Rose, esq., H.M.'s Ben. Civ. Serv., a dau.

— At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the lady of Major Frederick van Straubenzee, 13th (or Prince Albert's) Regt. of Light Inf., a dau.

— At Sutton, near Hull, the lady of Capt. Randolph, of H.M.S. *Cornwallis*, a dau.

2. At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Butt, 79th Highlanders, Chief Inspector of Musketry in Bengal, a dau.

— At Bathford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Younger, a son.

5. At Park Hill House, Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane-Fox, a son.

6. At Southwick Crescent, the lady of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a son.

— At Wrotham Park, the Countess of Strafford, a dau.

7. At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. Paget, a dau.

— At Eaton-place, Mrs. J. W. C. Hartopp, a son.

8. At Elford, the lady of Col. Charles Bagot, a son.

10. At Rawill Pindee, the lady of Capt. E. R. Pollock, Acting Commissioner, a dau.

12. At Berkeley-square, Lady Wenlock, a son.

13. At Eaton-place, Viscountess Ingestre, a son and heir.

— At Chesham-street, the Hon. Mrs. Boutine, a son.

— At Parham Park, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Curson, a dau.

14. At Hilton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

— At Bath, Lady Theodosia Baillie, a dau.

— At Umballah, East Indies, the lady of Hon. Kendall, M.D., Surgeon 7th Hussars, a son.

15. At Goldington, Beds, the lady of R. W. Arkwright, esq., a son.

— At Chatham, the lady of Capt. Usher, R.M., a dau.

16. At Eccleston-square, the lady of David Power, esq., Q.C., a dau.

— At Corfu, the lady of H. Drummond Wolff, esq., C.M.G., a dau.

— At Brunton, near Hexham, the Lady Mary Crosse, a dau.

17. At Evington-place, Kent, Lady Honeywood, a son.

BIRTHS.

DECEMBER.

17. In Union-street, Rochester, the Lady of Capt. Cooper, 7th Roy. Fus., a son.

18. At Mooltan, the lady of Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, H.M.'s 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, a dau.

19. At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., a son.

— At Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Hoste, a son.

22. At Peshawur, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. T. Hughes, a dau.

— At Remnantz, Marlow, the lady of Major Faussett, 44th Regt., a son.

23. At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, a dau.

— At Corfu, the lady of Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., a son.

— At Chesterfield House, the Countess of Durham, a son.

— At Great Stanhope-street, the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

— At Grosvenor-street, the Lady Frederick FitzRoy, a son.

24. At Wollaton Rectory, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Charles J. Willoughby, a son.

— At Kingstown, Ireland, the lady of Commander Young, V.C.R.N., a son.

— At Umballah, the widow of Capt. Benjamin Wyld, a son.

25. The lady of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Shawe, a son.

— At Breamore, Lady Hulse, a son.

26. At Eaton place, the lady of John Harvey Astell, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of John B. Currey, esq., a dau.

— At Upper Mount, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Hamilton, R.N., a dau.

— At St. Andrew's, N.B., the lady of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, bart., a son, still-born.

— At Stratton-street, Lady Agnes Hylton Jolliffe, a dau.

27. At Onslow-square, the lady of Capt. R. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Francis Marten Kendersley, esq., Mad. Civ. Serv., a son.

28. At Coul House, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a dau.

30. At Princes-gardens, the Viscountess Hawarden, a dau.

— The Lady Isabella Schuster, a dau.

1. At Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

— At Belgrave-square, the Viscountess Castlerosse, a son and heir.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Henry J. W. Wilkinson, esq., H.M.'s 48th Regt., a dau.

2. At Bywell Hall, Northumberland, the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son and heir.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. S. Karr, esq., C.N., a son.

— At Shington Rectory, Leicestershire, Mrs. Henry Vere Packe, a son.

4. In Hertford street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

— At Ahmednugger, Bombay, the lady of Col. Chas. Cameron Shute, Inniskilling Dragoons, a son.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. Robt. Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, 8th King's Regt., a dau.

5. At Moray-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Brown Douglas, the lady of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, a dau.

— At Pal, East Indies, the lady of Capt. G. Swiney, H.M.'s 6th Bengal European Infantry, a dau.

6. At Upper Brook-street, the lady of Dudley C. Marjoribanks, esq., M.P., a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, a dau.

9. At Prince's gardens, Prince's-gate, the lady of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., a dau.

10. At Cooper's Hill, the lady of C. W. O'Harra, M.P., a son and heir.

— At Peckforton, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.

11. At Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Bateman, a dau.

— At the Admiralty, Whitehall, the Lady Hermione Graham, a son.

— In Camden-place, Bath, the lady of Capt. Clarke, 20th Regt., a son.

13. At Portland-place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son and heir.

14. At Sherborne Castle, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

— At Danny, the lady of J. G. Blencowe, esq., M.P., a son.

— In St. George's-sq., Belgravia, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.

— At Hadley House, Hadley, Middlesex, the lady of Louis d'Eyncourt, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

15. At Pendrea, Cornwall, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a dau.

— At Hodnet Rectory, the lady of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, a dau.

16. At Lausdowne-place, Leamington, the lady of Capt. Hargraves, Norbury Manor, Stafford, a son.

— At Innergellie, N.B., the lady of the Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine, a son.

17. At The Cedars, Derby, the lady of Capt. J. T. Haverfield, R.M., Lt. Inf., a dau.

— In Victoria-road, Kensington the lady of Capt. E. F. DuCane, R.E., a dau.

18. At Haughton House, Aberdeenshire, the lady of Robert Ogilvie Farquharson, esq., a dau.

— At Cobham Hall, Kent, the Countess of Darnley, a dau.

19. At Tunbridge Wells, the Viscountess Falmouth, a son.

20. At Oxford, the lady of Professor Max Muller, a dau.

21. At Baldeon, Wigtonshire, the lady of James Caird, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Stamford, the lady of George Cayley, esq., a dau.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. C. S. Fagan, 46th Regt. Madras N.I., and Commandant 1st Regt. Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, a dau.

22. At Euxton Hall, the Lady Emma Anderton, a dau.

— The lady of Major Milman, R.A., a dau.

23. At Westbourne-ter., the lady of Adm. Bethune, a son.

24. At South Wytham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Lionel Tollemache, a son.

25. At Pietermaritzberg, Natal, the lady of Capt. Athorpe, H.M.'s 85th Light Inf., a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Major W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Beng. Eng., a son.

26. At Upper Hyde-park-st., Hyde-park-sq., the lady of Hugh Adair, esq., M.P., a son.

27. At Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, the Lady William Godolphin Osborne, a son.

— At Castle Craig, Peebles-shire, the Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

29. The Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, of Bryanston-sq., a dau.

— At Leamington, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, R.N., a dau.

29. At Shenton Hall, Leicestershire the lady of Major Wollaston, a dau.

30. At Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a dau.

31. At Harley-street, the lady of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

1860.

JANUARY.

2. At Mussorie, Lieut. W. G. Murray, 68th N.I., Topographical Assist., Great Trigl. Survey of India, to Florence Isabella, dau. of the late Capt. J. D. Young.

3. The Earl of Hopetoun, to Etheldred Anne, dau. of C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, esq.

— At Hallow, near Worcester, the Rev. C. Glynn, M.A., Vicar of Wolvey, Warwickshire, to Lucy Magdalen, dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. Hall.

— At Hove, Brighton, Capt. Alan Gardner, R.N., to Amy Sophia, dau. of the late John Payne Elwes, esq., of Stoke College, Essex.

4. At Haberton, Devon, Capt. Charles Cooper Johnson, Quartermaster-Gen.'s Department, Bengal Army, to Jemima Anne Frances, dau. of the Rev. Chancellor and the late Lady Charlotte Sophia Martin.

5. At St. Peter's, Malvern Wells, Thomas Richard Crosse, esq., to Lady Mary Stuart, dau. of the Earl of Castlestuart.

— At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, L. W. M. Lockhart, 92nd Highlanders, to Katherine Anne, dau. of the late Gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., of Ashiesteel, Selkirkshire.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. H. E. Moberley, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Lucy Proby, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chase.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Whittaker Maitland, to Venetia, dau. of Sir Digby Neave, bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Francis Sidebottom, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Flora Jane, dau. of the late

MARRIAGES.

Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel.

5. At Jersey, Robert St. John Shaw, to Georgina Louisa, dau. of Col. Whiteford, Beng. Art., and granddau. of the late Sir John Whiteford.

10. At Hanmer Church, the Rev. George Arkwright, to the Hon. Elizabeth Kenyon, dau. of Lord Kenyon.

11. At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, George Lambriek, esq., Capt. Royal Marine Light Infantry, Knight of San Fernando, to Matilda Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. Menzies, K.H., K.C.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Philip Hammond, esq., to Louisa Gurney, dau. of the late Samuel Hoare, esq.

12. At the Subdeanery Church, Chichester, the Rev. George Casson, M.A., Rector of Wold, Northamptonshire, to Frances Hutton Long Gilbert, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.

— At Christ Church, Highbury Hill, Thomas Sidney, esq., of Bowes Manor, Southgate, Middlesex, Alderman of London, to Eleanor Mary Ward, dau. of W. Ward, esq.

— At Cheltenham, Lieut. Thomas Tickell, R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tickell, C.B., Beng. Eng., to Louisa Emily, dau. of the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, of Bath Villas, Cheltenham.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthington Worsley, esq., son of Sir William Worsley, bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christina Isabella, dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

17. At Christchurch, New Zealand, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Christchurch, John Barton Arundel Acland, esq., son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart., of Killerton, Devon, to Emily Weddell Harper, eldest dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch; also, Charles Percy Cox, esq., son of the late Capt. Cox, of the 1st Life Guards, and of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, to Sarah Shepherd Harper, fifth dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch.

— At Upton Church, Torquay, the Rev. Arthur Hugh Northcote, grandson of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, to Louisa, dau. of the late H. R. Yorke, esq.

— At Otham, Kent, Frederick Ellis, esq., Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, son of the late Thos. Ellis, esq., M.P., Abbotstown, co. Dublin, to Elizabeth, dau. of

the late John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., of Ripton Hall, Huntingdonshire.

19. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Lancelot Llewellyn Haslope, esq., of Chester-ton Hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, dau. of Philip Melvill, esq., late Secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company.

— At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, N. W. Elphinstone, esq., Deputy Commissioner in the Punjaub, son of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N., of Livonia, Devonshire, to Georgina Henrietta Elliot, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart.

24. At Colombo, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maude, R.A., C.B. and V.C., son of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., to Pauline S. Sterling, dau. of the Hon. Paul Sterling, Acting Chief Justice, Ceylon.

25. At St. Mary's Church, Dnmfries, David Baird, son of J. J. Hope Johnstone, esq., M.P., to Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Grierson, of Bardennoch, and granddau. of Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, bart., and the Lady Margaret Grierson.

27. At Madrid, in the Chapel Royal of Atocha—their Majesties the Queen and King of Spain being Padrinos on the occasion—by the Illmo. y Exlmo. Senor Don Juliau de Pando, Archbishop, John Joseph Gordon, K.M., of Wardhouse and Kildrummy, in the county of Aberdeen, esq., to the Senorita Dona Maria Teresa de Aristegui, dau. of his Excellency Senor Don Rafael de Aristegui, Condé de Mirasol.

28. At Fulham, Capt. Basil Charles Boothby, to Emily, dau. of Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

30. At Beckby, Wanoa, near Auckland, New Zealand, Francis Henry Browne, esq., son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Browne, to Catherine Eudora, dau. of Joshua Thorp, esq., of Beckby.

31. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.N., to Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, Rector of Shanklin, I.W., and of Tinge, wick, Bucks.

FEBRUARY.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Charles Bruce, to Augusta Seymour, dau. of Lady Augusta Seymour and the late Mr. Frederick C. W. Seymour.

MARRIAGES.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry, son of the Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron, to Amelia, dau. of the late Charles Bailey, esq., of Stratford-place, London, and Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, John Francis Collier, son of the late John Collier, esq., M.P. for Plymouth, to Frances Anne Jane, dau. of Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenvoc Castle, Glamorganshire.

4. At the French Ambassador's chapel, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, Prosper Sainton, esq., of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte Helen Dolby, of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

— At Barrackpore, Lieut.-Col. Fred. English, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 53rd Regt., to Ellen Sophia, dau. of the late Robert Sanders Maling, esq., R.N.

6. At Walcot Church, Bath, Maynard Wolfe, esq., Capt. R.A., to Geraldine, dau. of Robert F. Fitzherbert, esq., of Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith.

7. At Delhi, Capt. E. Simion, of H.M.'s Ben. Art., to Lavinia, dau. of the late Maj. Willows, of the H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. James's Church, Flockton-cum-Denby Grange, James Crosbie, esq., of Ballyheigue Castle, co. Kerry, Ireland, to Rosa, dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

— At Marford, near Ivybridge, South Devon, A. Foster, esq., Royal Marine Artillery, to Ellen Gertrude, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Matthias, Royal Lancashire Militia.

— At Leamington, Arthur, son of John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P., to Laura Frances, dau. of Edward J. Cooper, esq., of Makree Castle, co. Sligo.

— At Acton, Middlesex, Henry Young, son of the late Sir John Chapman, of Windsor, to Elizabeth Watler, dau. of the late John Clode, esq.

— At Penwerris Chapel, Falmouth, Capt. H. N. C. Blanckley, R.M.L.I., to Augusta, dau. of the late Capt. James Polkinghorne, R.N.

7. At Pakenham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry John Desborough, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, to Clara, dau. of the late Edward Rudge, esq.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Thos. Ashburnham, C.B., to the Hon. Adelaide Georgiana Foley.

— At Barrackpore, Brook Samuel Bridges Parlbry, H.M.'s 6th Regt. Beng. Eur. Inf., son of Gen. Brook Bridges Parlbry, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Forces (Madras Army), to Margaret Mary, dau. of the late Maj. Bunbury, of the Bengal Army.

9. At Algiers, James Thomas Houssemayne Du Boulay, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Alice Mead, dau. of the late Rev. George James Cornish.

10. At St. Paul's, Kingsclere Woodlands, Hants, the Rev. George Cardew, incumbent of Kingsclere Woodlands, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Cardew, Col.-Commandant R.E., to Marthanna Caroline Alice, dau. of Thomas Kirby, esq., Commander R.N.

13. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, T. Malcolm Sabine Pasley, esq., Commander R.N., H.M.S. *Atlanta*, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., to Emma Louisa, dau. of of the late W. Losh, esq., of Trinidad.

14. At Soufriere, St. Lucia, and at Trinity Church, Castries, the Hon. James Macfarlane, Member of the Legislative Council, to Anna Maria Flora, dau. of James Macfarlane, sen., esq., of Leadenhall-street, London.

15. At Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, to Mary, dau. of Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle.

16. At Madingley, William Charles Smith, esq., of Shortgrove, to Fanny Rowley, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard King, bart., K.C.B.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, William Leyland Fielden, esq., son of Sir W. M. Fielden, bart., Feniscoules, Lancashire, to Catharine Jane, dau. of Edward Pedder, esq., Ashton Park, Lancashire.

18. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Robert Gordon, esq., Capt. 4th Regt. (Rifle Corps), Bombay, son of the late Robert Gordon, esq., to Marie Theresa, dau. of the late Sir East George Clayton East, bart.

— At Sidmouth, Capt. Charles Wake, R.N., son of Sir Charles Wake, bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire, to Emma, dau. of Edward St. Aubyn, esq., of Stoke Damerel, Devon.

20. At Poonah, Bombay, G. W. Elliot, esq., C.S., nephew of the Governor of Bombay, Lord Elphinstone,

MARRIAGES.

to Fanny Mary, dau. of C. Staunton Cahill, esq., of Kensington.

— At Coleshill, Berks, James P. Wilde, esq., Q.C., to Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, dau. of the Earl of Radnor.

21. At Marylebone Church, John Wilson, son of Ambrose Moore, esq., to Nina Augusta Henerica, dau. of Robert and the late Hon. Erina Gun Cuninghame, of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, John Hardy Thursby, esq., late 90th Light Infantry, to Clara, dau. of the late Col. Williams, R.E., and niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

— At Plymouth, O. Phillpotts, esq., son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana Harriet, dau. of T. V. Lane, esq., and granddau. of Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth.

— At the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, F. Lean, esq., Lieut. and Adj. R.M.L.I., to Lettice Anne, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

— At Toronto, Canada West, C. W. Rue, M.D., Hudson's Bay Company's Service, to Catherine Jane Alicia, dau. of Maj. G. A. Thompson, H.P., 85th King's Light Infantry.

29. At the Branch Synagogue, Great Portland-street, J. Bergtheil, esq., Member of the Legislative Council of Natal, to Ziporah, dau. of the late Aaron Joseph, esq.

— At St. Bride's, Temple, E. W. Goodlake, esq., of the Inner Temple, to the Hon. Caroline Wrottesley, dau. of Lord and Lady Wrottesley.

MARCH.

1. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Capt. E. P. Charlewood, R.N., to Sarah Truscott, niece of the late Rear-Adm. W. W. Henderson.

— At Colombo, Ceylon, Maj. Andrew C. K. Lock, of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., to Catherine Ann, dau. of Col. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

6. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Robert George Tuffnell, esq., Comm. R.N., to Jessie Isabel, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.

8. The Marquis of Anglesey, to Ellen Jane, dau. of George Burnand, esq.

13. At St. George's, Hanover Square,

A. Worsley, esq., son of Sir W. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Marianne Christiana Isabella, dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry H. Hutchinson, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

15. At Bishops Lydeard, Somersetshire, Maj. Hercules Walker, of the Rifle Brigade, to Julia Decima, dau. of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, bart., in that county.

17. At Dawlish, Col. John Graham, of Barnstaple, to Jane, dau. of Vice-Admiral Thomas Dick, of Dawlish, South Devon.

20. At Enniscoffy, Charles Pole Stuart, esq., of Langley Broom House, Bucks, to Anne, dau. of Robert Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, Westmeath.

22. At Denton, John Richards Homfray, esq., son of John Homfray, esq., of Penllyn Castle, Glamorganshire, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Glynne Earle Welby, bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire.

26. At Great Malvern, Robert Fergusson, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, to Mary Park Nelson, dau. of Robert Nelson, esq., late judge of Malabar, H.E.I.C.S.

27. At the Cathedral, George Town, Demerara, William Madan, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 49th Regt., son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, to Georgina Marian, dau. of James Crosby, esq.

— At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Hamilton Sabine Pasley, esq., H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles, fourth son of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, bart., to Catherine Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard Hare.

31. At the British Legation, at St. Petersburg, Sir John Fiennes Cramp-ton, bart., K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, to Victoire, dau. of M. W. Balfe, esq., of Dublin.

APRIL.

3. At St. John's Church, Clifton, William Charles Macready, esq., of Sherborne House, Sherborne, Dorset, to Cécile Louise Frederica, dau. of the late Henry Spencer, esq.

10. At Whitechurch, Glamorgan, the Rev. J. T. Cyril Stacey, to Mary, dau. of the late T. W. Booker Blakemore, of Velindra, esq., M.P.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Plympton St. Mary Church, Florence, widow of Sir William Young, bart., and dau. of Irving Clark, esq., of Efford Manor, Devon, to John Soltan, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Edward Oakeley, esq., of Glanwilliam, Merionethshire, and grandson of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, bart., to the Hon. Mary Russell, dau. of the Baroness de Clifford.

— At Tunbridge Wells, George Schoales, esq., son of the late John Schoales, esq., Q.C., to Caroline Emma, dau. of the late Col. Featherston, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Clifton, the Rev. Wm. Thos. Jones, to Frances Mary, dau. of the late Thomas John Knowlys, esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire, and niece of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, bart.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, bart., to Eliza Catherine, dau. of the late Lionel Charles Hervey, esq.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane-st., Amy Maria, dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to the Rev. Edward Cheese, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle.

— At Chingford, Essex, the Hon. Wm. Proby, son of the Earl of Carysfort, to Charlotte Mary, dau. of the Rev. R. B. Heathcote, of Chingford, Essex.

12. At Overton, Flintshire, Henry, son of the late Vice-Adm. Thomas Wolley, to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Norley, Cheshire.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Laurence Trent Cave, esq., late Capt., to Lucy, dau. of John Greenwood, esq., Q.C., of Chester-sq., and Broadhanger, Hants.

— At Alverstoke, George Dare Dowell, esq., V.C., Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, dau. of Robert Mansel, esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, Arthur William Blomfield, esq., son of the late Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London, to Caroline Harriet, dau. of Charles Case Smith, esq.

16. At Byculla Church, Bombay, the Hon. William Beresford Annesley, to Caroline, dau. of the late John Mears, esq., of Bagshot, Surrey.

17. At St. Matthias Church, Richmond, Surrey, Alexander Matheson, esq., of Ardross, M.P., to Eleanor Irving,

dau. of the late Spencer Perceval, of Portman-sq., London.

17. At Ipsden Church, Oxon, Wm. Barrington d'Almeida, esq., son of Sir Joaquin d'Almeida, Consul-General of Portugal, and Consul for Sardinia at Singapore, to Anna Harriette, dau. of Rowland Pennington, esq., of Stoke House, Wallingford.

— At Hollingbourne, the Rev. Robt. John Shaw, to Ella de Visme, dau. of Richard Thomas, of Eythorne House, esq.

— At Wymering, Hants, Maj. Octavius La Touche, late of H.M.'s 98th Regt., son of the late Peter La Touche, esq., of Bellevue, co. Wicklow, to Elizabeth Cecilia, dau. of the late George La Touche, esq.

19. At Flockton, Falkiner Chute Sandes, esq., co. Kerry, to Amelia, dau. of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange.

— At Melksham Church, the Hon. Henry George Roper Curzon, son of Lord Teynham, to Harriet Anne Lovell, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, Wilts.

21. At Meifod, Montgomeryshire, Merrick Shane Plunkett, esq., son of the late Hon. Matthew Plunkett, of Killough Castle, co. Tipperary, to Caroline Mary, dau. of the late Thos. Pen-son, esq., of Gwersyllt Hill, Denbighshire.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Archibald Gordon, esq., M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, to Mary Preston, dau. of the late William Belton Crealock, esq., of Stanhope-place, Hyde-park.

23. By special licence, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., to the Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, dau. of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

24. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. John R. Errington, M.A., Vicar of Ashburne, Derbyshire, to Charlotte Georgiana Amelia, dau. of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover sq., the Rev. William Vincent, to Lady Margaret Erskine, dau. of the late Earl of Buchan.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, esq., son of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, bart., of Horn and Logie-Elphinstone, to Christian, dau.

MARRIAGES.

of the late William Cuming Skene Gordon, esq., of Pitlurg, and Parkhill, Aberdeenshire,

24. At Bovey Tracey, Devon, George F. Carlyon Simmons, esq., of Trevella House, Cornwall, to Elizabeth Caroline Elliott Manning, dau. of the late Major Manning, and only child of Lady Farrington.

— George de la Poer Beresford, son of the Bishop of Kilmore, to Mary Annabella, dau. of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt.

— At Mansfield Woodhouse, L. T. Baines, esq., son of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, to Ellen Mary, dau. of the Rev. J. J. Werge, of Mansfield Woodhouse.

26. At Bridekirk, Cumberland, William Monerief, esq., son of the late Sir James Wellwood Monerief, bart., of Tullibole Castle, Kinross-shire, to Susan Ballantine, dau. of the late J. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland.

— At Cheltenham, Frederick Augustus Williamson, esq., son of the late Jonathan Williamson, esq., of Lakelands, co. Dublin, to Maria Dorothea, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Davenport, of Bramal Hall, Cheshire, and granddau. of the late Sir Salisbury Davenport.

27. At Kensington, William Boyd Mushet, esq., to Agnes, dau. of the late James Gibson, esq., of Heathfield Hall, Staffordshire, and great granddau. of James Watt.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew, son of the second Viscount Exmouth, to Emily Sarah, dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, co. Down, Ireland, and Ryde, Isle of Wight.

MAY.

1. At the Cathedral Church, Lichfield, the Rev. Peter Selater King Salter, of Gorleston, Suffolk, to Julia Maria, dau. of the Hon. and rev. Henry Edward John Howard, Dean of Lichfield.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charles Victor, son of F. W. Benecke, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Marie, dau. of the late Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, of Leipsic.

— At Ashburnham, Sussex, Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Beng. Eng., to

Lydia Greene, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Munn, Vicar of Ashburnham.

3. At the Church of Marylebone, Maj.-Gen. Ball, to Charlotte, dau. of the late William Wallis Mason, esq., of Beverley.

— At Mortlake Roman Catholic Church, the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, to Miss Jane Southwell, sister of Viscount Southwell.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace, son of Maj.-Gen. Broke, to Charlotte, dau. of Brampton Gordon, esq., M.P., of Letton, Norfolk.

— At Marylebone, Capt. Wallace Houstoun, of Clerkington, to Caroline Frederica, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Monteith, K.L.S.

10. At Christ Church, Lutonvale, Kent, Edmund A. Grattan, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Antwerp, to Mary Cawthorne, dau. of the late J. Hunter, esq., of Ormeley Lodge, Ham, Surrey, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

— At Dover, Maj. Charles Marshall Foster, 32nd L.I., to Sophia Augusta, dau. of John Ramsbottom, esq.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., to Charlotte Anna, widow of Col. Armine Mountain, Adj.-Gen. to H.M.'s Forces in India.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. George Pilkington Blake, to Adeline, dau. of James King King, esq., M.P., of Staunton Park, Herefordshire.

— At St. George's Hanover-square, Capt. Dearden, late of the Hollins, Yorkshire, to Henrietta Maria, dau. of Maj. Edwards, M.P., Pynest, of Yorkshire.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, esq., of New-square, Lincoln's Inn, to Laura, dau. of James Bacon, esq., Q.C., of Kensington-garden-terrace.

16. At Bedhampton, Richard Edward Cumberland, esq., son of Capt. Richard Cumberland, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Agnes, dau. of Philip Griffith, esq., of Havant, Hants.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Sir Charles William Atholl Oakley, bart., to Ellen, only child of John Messon Parsons, esq., of Angley Park, Cranbrook, and Raymond's Buildings, Gray's Inn.

17. At Leghorn, according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church, and at the British Consulate, Lieutenant J. Bu-

MARRIAGES.

chan Telfer, R.N., son of Buchan F. Telfer, esq., of Edinburgh, Dep. Com. Gen., to Catherine, dau. of the late Alex. Mouravieff, esq., of Moscow, and niece of General Mouravieff. of Kars.

19. At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Gringley, Notts, to Mary, dau. of Vice.-Adm. the Hon. Alexander Jones.

22. At Wrawby, Arthur Tennyson, esq., brother of the Poet Laureate, to Harriett West, dau. of the late Rev. John West, rector of Chettle and Farnham.

23. At Prestbury Church, Capt. Ivan Herford, of H.M.'s 19th Regt. of Light Infantry, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Herford, C.B., to Marion Jane Caldwell, dau. of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

24. At Christ Church, Brixton, Henry Chevallier, son of John C. Cobbold, esq., M.P., Ipswich, to Louisa, dau. of Charles M. Pocock, esq., of Montague House, Grove-road, Brixton.

— At St. Clements, Hastings, William Halliday Cosway, esq., son of the late Sir Richard Cosway, knt., to Maria, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, bart.

28. Sir Joseph Arnould, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Bombay, to Annie Pitcairn, dau. of Maj. J. W. Carnegie, C.B.

29. At St. Stephen's Paddington, Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to Lucy Ann, dau. of the late Robt. Hargreaves, esq., of Accrington, Lancashire.

31. At St. Paul's Church, Sketty, John Cole Nicholl, esq., of Merthyr-mawr, Glamorganshire, son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, to Mary de la Beche, dau. of Lewis Ll. Dillwyn, esq., M.P.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lucy, dau. of the late R. C. Sherwood, esq., of Suffolk-lawn, Cheltenham.

Lately. At Trinity Church, Paddington, P. Scott, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Ellen, dau. of the late William Maginn, LL.D.

to Charlotte Frances, dau. of Maj. George Willock, K.L.S., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Samuel Arnott, Vicar of Chatham, to Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Charles Dance, of Barr House, Taunton.

— At the Parish Church Pinner, Alexander William Adair, esq., Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, to Caroline Maria, dau. of J. G. Turnbull, esq., and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

— At Wimpole Church, Cambridge-shire, Henry John Adeane, esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, to the Lady Elizabeth Philippa Yorke, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke.

— At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Maj. Robert L. J. Ogilvie, H.M.'s 1. Army, to Clara, widow of Maj. Fitzbarding Hancock, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George P. Bidder, esq., son of G. P. Bidder, esq., C.E., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to Annie, dau. of J. R. McClean, esq., C.E., of Park-street, Westminster.

6. At Bath, Francis Stanier-Broade, esq., of Silverdale and Fenton Vivian, Staffordshire, to Caroline J., dau. of Maj.-Gen. Wm. Justice, Madras Army, Bath.

— At South Bersted, Sussex, Capt. Hugh G. Robison, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay European Regt., to Mary Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Mair, of Bognor. At the same time, Capt. Edward Wm. Bray, 83rd Regt., son of the late Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., to Ann Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Mair.

7. At St. Paul's Church, Valletta, the Hon. Victor Houlton, Chief Secretary to the Government, to Hyacinthe Harriette, dau. of the late Richard Wellesley, and granddau. of the late Marquis Wellesley.

— At Netley, Eling, Neville Hill Shute, esq., Lieut.-Col. 64th Regt., to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Edward Timson, of Tatchbury-mount, New Forest, Hants.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace, son of Maj.-Gen. Broke, to Charlotte, dau. of B. Gurdon, esq., M.P., of Letton.

12. At Aekworth Church, John Frank Atkinson, esq., Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, commander of the *Blenheim*, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Christo-

5. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker, M.A., Incumbent of Beaulieu, New Forest, Hants,

JUNE.

MARRIAGES.

pher Edward Dampier, esq., Canterbury, New Zealand.

12. At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, the Hon. James Fitzwalter Butler, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Marion, dau. of Col. Morgan Clifford, M.P., of Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, and Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Benyon Berens, esq., of Kington, in the co. of Kent, to Fanny Georgina, dau. of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-street.

— At Aberdeen, Charles Murray Barstow, esq., to Elizabeth Carr, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain.

14. At St. John's, Hyde-park, the Baron von Barnekow, to Anna, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, bart., of Bailieborough Castle, co. Cavan.

— At St. Stephen's near Canterbury, John Wm. Zorapore Wright, late Lieut. 2nd Dragoon Guards, son of Maj.-Gen. Wright, C.B., to Mary Ann, dau. of the Rev. John White.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Richard Henry Mageniz, esq., Brevet-Maj. and Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, to Lady Louisa Ann Lowry-Corry, dau. of the late Earl of Belmore.

— At Scarborough, Richard Wellesley Barlow, esq., Madras Civ. Serv., grandson of the late Sir George Hilary Barlow, bart., Governor of Madras, to Annie Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Vicar of Scarborough, and niece of the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas F. Scrimshire Fotheringham, esq., of Fotheringham and Powrie, in the county of Forfar, to the Lady Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir James Carnegie, bart., and sister of the Earl of Southesk.

19. At Woolley, Capt. Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Thomas Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth Hall, Warrington, to Catherine Mary, dau. of Godfrey Wentworth, esq., of Woolley-park, near Wakefield.

— At the new Church, Pembury, Kent, Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw, bart., to Maria, dau. of the late Henry Sparkes, esq., of Summerberry, Guildford.

21. At Caversham, Thos. Davison Bland, esq., of Kippax-park, to Susan

nah Emily, dau. of H. C. Waddington, esq. of Caversham-hall, Suffolk.

21. At Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire, Horatio Beaumont Young, Capt. R.N., son of the late Sir Samuel Young, bart., to Elizabeth, dau. of S. Pretor, esq., of Wyke-house, Dorset.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Col. MacDougall, Commandant Staff College, Sandhurst, to Adelaide, dau. of the late J. P. Miles, esq., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, and King's Weston, Gloucestershire.

— At St. John's, Hackney, Charles Edward Kingstone Butler, of Onslow-square, son of Charles Salisbury Butler, esq., M.P., to Mary Ann, dau. of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.

— At St. Stephen's, Paddington, John Augustus, son of Lieut.-Col. and the late Lady Ellen Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Thomas Thornhill, esq., of Woodleys, in the same county.

25. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Col. Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., of the Gren. Guards, to Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Third-part, Fife.

26. At Exeter, Arch. Edwardes Campbell, esq., H.M.'s 31st Regt., B.L.I., son of Major-Gen. John Campbell, of Woodside, Plymouth, to Lucy, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Cardew, R.E., of Mount Radford, Exeter.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Horace Mann Blakiston, Vicar of Benhall, Suffolk, son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart., to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann.

— At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Charles B. Wynne, Capt. H.M.'s 90th Light Inf., to Emily Frances Graham, dau. of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart., M.P., of Lissadell, Sligo.

— At King's College, Aberdeen, Robert Smith, esq., M.D., Sedgfield, Durham, son of the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., Senior Minister of Old Machar, to Jane Macdiarmid, dau. of the Very Rev. P. C. Campbell, D.D., Principal of the University and King's College, Aberdeen.

— At St. George's Hanover-sq., Capt. Daniel Peploc Webb, of the 4th Drag. Guards, to Eliza Theophila Metcalfe, dau. of the late Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart.

30. At the British Consulate, Tene-

MARRIAGES.

riffe, Alfred, son of the late Sir James Williams, knt., F.L.S., to Elizabeth Frances, dau. of John Thomas Topham, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. George Campbell, C.B., late 52nd Regt., to Emma, widow of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq., and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.B.

JULY.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Edw. Radclyffe, esq., to Constance Albuer, dau. of Col. and Lady Maria Sanderson, of Clarges-st., London, and Northbrook House, Hampshire.

— At Penshurst, Kent, John Unthank, esq., a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams.

4. At Plymouth, Chapman Alex. Marshall, esq., son of Major-Gen. Marshall, R.E., of Lipson-ter., to Eliza, dau. of the late Henry Greenway, esq., of Plymouth.

— At Teston, Lieut.-Col. Bickerstaff, late Carabineers, to Grace Locke Elizabeth, dau. of Charles G. Whittaker, esq., Barming, Kent.

5. At Hawick, the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank Hall, Northumberland, to Georgiana Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Ferrars Loftus, and granddau. of the late Gen. and Lady Elizabeth Loftus.

— At Bray, Berks, Charles Collier Jones, esq., to Henrietta, dau. of John Payne Collier, esq.

— At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, the Rev. Edmund Waters, C.B., to Isabella, dau. of the late Major Close, of the Roy. Art.

— At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Walter Hedger, esq., Lieut. 10th Foot, to Charlotte Grantley, dau. of Capt. R. B. Beechey, R.N., granddau. of the late Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

7. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Col. Humphrey Lyons, H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Hon. Adelaide Matilda Yelverton, dau. of Viscount Avonmore.

10. At St. James's Church, Col. Leith Hay, C.B., 93rd Highlanders, to Christina Grace Agnes, dau. of the late W. C. Hamilton, esq., of Craighlaw, Wigtonshire.

11. At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., George Cox Bompas, son of the late

Mr. Serjeant Bompas, to Mary Ann Scott Buckland, dau. of the late Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

11. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-sq., the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, brother to the Earl of Ducie, to Charlotte Constance, dau. of the late Sir John Dunlop, bart.

— At Paris, at the Church of St. Augustin, M. Paul de Mocomble, Juge au Tribunal de Première Instance at Rouen, to Mary Wallace Ogle, relict of Rear-Adm. Courtenay Boyle.

12. At Theydon Gernon, W. B. Persse, esq., Adj. Royal Wiltshire Militia, son of the late Col. Persse, C.B., to Anne Jane, dau. of John C. Whiteman, esq., of Theydon Grove, Essex.

— At Leamington Priors, Edward, son of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, bart., G.C.B., and late Capt. Scots Fusiliers Guards, to Adelaide, dau. of Robert Hassall Traffield, esq., of West Down Lodge, Dorsetshire.

— At Great Marylebone Church, the Hon. Ralph Pelham Nevill, son of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Louisa Marianne, dau. of Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean, bart.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Brydges Henniker, of Newton Hall, Essex, to Louisa, dau. of Mr. Hughan, of Airds, N.B., and the late Lady Louisa Hughan.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fitzwarrine Chichester, esq., son of the Right Hon. Lord Edward Chichester, to Elizabeth Julia, dau. of S. A. Severne, esq., of Poslingford, Suffolk.

17. At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., Henry Vere Cholmondeley, esq., son of Lord Henry Cholmondeley, esq., to Frances Isabella Catherine.

At the same time and place, the Hon. Charles Murray Hay Forbes, of Brux, Aberdeenshire, son of Lord Forbes, to Caroline Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George A. Spencer.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., the Princess Victoria Gooramma, dau. of the late ex-Rajah of Coorg, to Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

— At Higham Church, Kent, Charles Collins, esq., of Clarence-ter., Regent's-park, to Kate Macready, dau. of Charles Dickens, esq., of Gad's Hill-place.

18. At St. James's Cathedral, Mauritius, Francis Arthur Marindin, LL. R.E.,

MARRIAGES.

to Kathleen Mary, dau. of his Excellency Wm. Stevenson, esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-chief of Mauritius.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Edward Chapman, son of Clayton Clayton, esq., of Bradford Abbas, Dorset, to Charlotte Diana, dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Amersham.

19. At Gormanston Castle, John Arthur Farrell, esq., of Moynalty, co. Meath, to Lucretia, dau. of the Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston.

— At Westminster Abbey, John Gilbert Talbot, esq., son of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to the Hon. Muriel Sarah Lyttelton, dau. of Lord Lyttelton.

— At the Church of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-st., Walter George Nugent, late Capt. of the 33rd (Wellington) Regt., eldest son of Sir Percy Nugent, bart., county of Westmeath, Ireland, to Maria, dau. of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, M.P. for Kildare.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Ross Lowis Mangles, V.C., of the India Civil Service, to Henrietta Anne, dau. of James More Molyneux, esq., of Loseley Park, Surrey.

— At Knaresborough, Capt. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, to Emma Louisa Catherine, dau. of the late Charles Slingsby, esq., of Loftus Hill, and sister to Sir Charles Slingsby, bart., Scriven Park, Knaresborough.

— At Rockbeare, Devon, Col. Hodge, C.B., late commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Lucy Anne, dau. of the late James Rivington, esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Michael Edensor Heathcote, of H.M.'s 23rd Regt., to Maud, dau. of James Lane, esq., of Greenford, Middlesex.

24. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Henry Lyon, esq., of Appleton Hall, Cheshire, to Vanda, dau. of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Bingham Mildmay, to Georgiana Frances Bulteel.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. G. Young, Lenox Prendergast, Capt. Scots Greys, to Marion, dau. of the late Neill Malcolm, esq., of Poltalloch, Argyllshire.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Robert Braithwaite Batty, M.A., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Batty, of the

Grenadier Guards, and grandson of the late Sir John Barrow, bart., to Beatrice, dau. of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Upper Thames Street.

25. At St. James's, Dover, William James Smith-Neill, esq., R. Art., of Barnweill, and Swindridge Muir, Ayrshire, son of the late Brig.-Gen. Neill, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., to Jessie Gideon, dau. of George L. Wood, esq.

— At St. James's, Croydon, St. George Tucker, esq., Ben. Civ. Ser., to Frances Margaret, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Military College, Addiscombe.

— At the Congregational Church, Holloway, Rear-Adm. Michael Quin, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Palmer House, Holloway.

26. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Thomas Webster, Esq., R.A., to Ellen, dau. of the late Richard K. Sumnerfield.

— At Aghada, near Cloyne, the Rev. T. Palling Little, to Anne Esther Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B.

31. At Tottington, Norfolk, the Rev. J. E. Troughton, to Isabella Henrietta, dau. of Col. C. Shaw, R.A., and grand-dau. of the late Gen. A. Shaw, Governor of the Isle of Man.

— At Shortflat Tower, Lord Decies, to Catherine Anne, dau. of Wm. Dent Dent, esq., of Shortflat Tower, Northumberland.

— At Hollycot, Lasswade, Dr. David Deas, C.B., &c., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, to Margaret, dau. of the late William Hepburn, esq.

AUGUST.

1. At Madras, R. Reginald Scott, esq., to Justa, dau. of the late Maj. Locke, of Madras.

2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, George, son of the late Sir Thomas Marrable, to Theresa Maria, dau. of James Nichols, esq., of Saville Row, Burlington Gardens.

— At York, John Charles, son of Sir Jos. Radcliffe, bart., of Milner Bridge House, and Rudding Hall, Yorkshire, to Clementina Maria, dau. of the late Anthony G. Wright Biddulph, esq., of Burton Park, Sussex, and Norton Hall, Norfolk.

MARRIAGES.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis George Manningham Boileau, esq., son of Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, of Ketteringham, Norfolk, to Lucy Henrietta, dau. of Sir George and the Hon. Lady Nugent, of West Haring, in the same county.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles Halliburton Campbell, esq., son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fife, to Evelyn, dau. of Henry Stuart, of Newton Stewart, and granddau. of the late Rear-Adm. Lord George Stuart.

— At St. Marylebone, Charles Doxat, esq., of Gloucester-square, to Rosalie Sydney, dau. of Vice-Adm. Rattray.

— At Much Haddam, Herts, Charles Bagot, son of the late Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., to Caroline Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Randolph.

4. The Hon. Terence Aubrey Murray, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, to Agnes Anne, dau. of John Williams Edwards, esq.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Howard Warburton Elphinstone, esq., only son of Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., to Constance Mary Alexander, dau. of John Alexander Hankey, Esq., of Balcombe Place, Sussex.

6. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, I. Inglis Jones, esq., late Royal Horse Guards, of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, to the Lady Elizabeth Mallet Vaughan, dau. of the Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood Park, Aberystwith.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Henry Green Wilkinson, Scots Fusilier Guards, to the Hon. Louisa Catherine Bateman Hanbury, dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Bateman.

7. At Melbourne, William Preston Cobb, esq., of Preston-grange, Schnapperpoint, Victoria, to Emma Mansfield, dau. of the late Ven. Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Bombay.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. the Hon. William Edward Sackville West, Grenadier Guards, son of the Earl and Countess De la Warr, to Georgina, dau. of the late George Dodwell, esq., of Kevinsfort, Sligo.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Ralph A. Benson, of the Inner Temple, to Henrietta Selina, dau. of C. R. Cockerell, esq., R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

8. At Parsonstown, Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, esq., of H.M.'s 12th Regt., Lon-

don-wall, to Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Manners, late 59th Regt., of Chesterfield, King's County.

11. At the Chapel of the British Embassy in Paris, Arthur Duke Coleridge, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and son of the late Francis George Coleridge, esq., of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late James Jameson, esq., of Montrose, co. Dublin.

14. At Brooke Church, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Thomas Renwick, rector of Mottistone, to Mary, dau. of Charles Seely, esq., of Brooke House, Isle of Wight, and Heighington, Lincolnshire, High Sheriff of Hants.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Lord Conyers, to Mary, dau. of the late Reginald Curteis, esq., and stepdau. of Lt.-Col. Fitzroy Campbell.

— At Doddington, Kent, William, son of the late Sir William Marjoribanks, bart., to Frances Ann, dau. of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House, Kent.

— At Lyminster, Col. St. George, C.B., Roy. Art., to Elizabeth Marianne, dau. of Thos. Evans, esq., Lyminster House, Arundel, Sussex.

15. At Seetapore, Oude, Marshall P. Moriarty, esq., Lieut. late 41st B.N.I., to Emily Casement, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Indian Army.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, H.M.'s 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, to Fanny Isabella, dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. Wm. Wood, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

— At All Saints', Paddington, the Rev. John Godding, Incumbent of Homerton, Middlesex, to Agnes Sophia, dau. of Gen. Sir James Wallace Sleight, K.C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 9th Lancers.

16. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lord Skelmersdale, of Chatham House, Ormskirk, Lancashire, Deputy-Lieut. for Lancaster, to the Hon. Lady Alice Villiers, dau. of the Earl of Clarendon.

18. At the Parish Church, Birnham, Herwald Craufurd Wake, C.B., son of Sir Charles Wake, of Courteen Hall, bart., to Lucy, dau. of the late Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw, bart.

— At Geelong, John Eldon Gorst, esq., of Auckland, New Zealand, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of the late E. C. Lowndes, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Lorenzo Moore.

MARRIAGES.

20. At Her Majesty's Legation, Berlin, Mr. Augustus B. Paget, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, to the Countess Hohenthal, Maid of Honour to H.R.H. the Princess Frederic William of Prussia.

21. At Victoria, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Vancouver Island, Henry Montague Doughty, esq., of Theberton, Suffolk, to Edith Rebecca, dau. of David Cameron, esq., Chief Justice of Vancouver Island.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, esq., of Horsley, Durham, and of Hutton Bonville Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Blanche, dau. of Sir Digby Neave, bart., of Dagnam-park, in the county of Essex.

22. At New Park Street Chapel, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, Minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily Georgiana, dau. of Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, bart.

23. At Burneston, York, the Rev. Pennyman Warton Worsley, rector of Little Ponton, and canon residentiary in Ripon Cathedral, to Caroline Susanna, dau. of the late W. R. L. Serjeantson, of Camp Hill, and Hanlith Hall.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Douglas Pennant, esq., eldest son of Col. the Hon. E. Douglas and Lady Louisa Pennant, to Pamela, dau. of Sir Charles and Lady Rushout, and niece of Lord and Lady Foley.

25. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Chas. S. Tinling, esq., of Ashwell, Herts, and Hessett, Suffolk, son of the late Adm. Tinling, to Eliza, dau. of Gen. Connolly, Royal Marines Light Infantry.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Richard Hughes, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hughes, to Agnes Matilda, dau. of the late Richard Hermon, esq., of St. John's Wood.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., M.P.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the Church Notre Dame des Victoires, the Baron Victor d'Huart, of Longwy, Moselle, to Isabella Frederica, dau. of the late Col. Wm. Granville Eliot, R.H.Art., of Valebrook, Sussex.

27. At Geneva, Alexander Peter Prevost, esq., to Augusta, dau. of Pro-

fessor de la Rive, Swiss Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of St. James's.

28. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Herbert, son of the late Lord James Stuart, to Fanny Adelaide, dau. of John Labouchere, esq., of Browne Hall, Surrey.

29. At West Ashton, Charles William Forbes, of Moniac Castle, Inverness-shire, to Jane Agnes, dau. of Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts.

— At Pittochrie, N.B., W. F. Kemp, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to Julia Lane Grace, dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Oxon.

29. At Ashridge, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Peregrine Cust, uncle of the Earl Brownlow, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, late Earl of Almarle.

30. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Maj. W. D. Macdonald, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, to Emma, dau. of Colin Lindsay, Esq., and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fifeshire.

— At Chaddleshworth, Bertram Wodehouse Currie, esq., to Caroline Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Lawrence Young, bart.

— At the parish church, Leamington, the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart., of Downhill, co. Londonderry, Ireland.

— At Uffculme, Capt. Wm. Armytage, R.N., son of the late John Armytage, esq., to Jane Sarah, dau. of Lord Bridport, and widow of the late Capt. Sir Chas. Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Frederic, son of the Rev. S. G. Crompton, esq., of Carlton, in the co. of York, to Marcia Henrietta Mary, dau. of Chas. Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor Square, and of West Lodge, Suffolk.

3. At Sutton-on-the-Forest, Henry Cradock, esq., of Richmond, son of the late Col. Cradock, of Hartford, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, of Buckworth,

B B

MARRIAGES.

Huntingdonshire, and niece to W. C. Harland, esq., of Sutton Hall.

4. At the parish church, Brighton, Frederick William Lambert, esq., Maj. in the Indian Army, son of Vice-Adm. Sir George Robert Lambert, K.C.B., of Norbiton Place, Surrey, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Lambert, G.C.B., &c., of Weston House, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

— At St. Stephen's, Paddington, the Rev. A. Seaton, Rector of Colton, Staffordshire, to Ellen Jordan, dau. of the late Charles Porcher Lang, esq., and grand-dau. of Sir John Owen, bart., M.P., and Lord-Lieut. of Pembroke-shire.

— At Old Eastbourne, Russell James Kerr, esq., to Rosa Mary Anne, dau. of the late G. R. Griffiths, Esq., of Castle Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.

6. At Stæple Ashton, Capt. Lewis Jones, 8th Regt., to Sarah Jane, dau. of Col. Hen. O. Crawley, of the Roy. Eng.

— At Milsted, Charles Collins Onley Tylden Wright, esq., of Worksope, Notts, to Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of the Manor House, Milsted, near Sittingbourne.

— At Arley Chapel, Robert Newcomen Gore Booth, son of Sir R. Gore Booth, bart., M.P., to Mary, dau. of R. E. Egerton Warburton, of Arley, esq.

— At the church of St. John Leys, Northumberland, Alfred Frederick Adolphus Slade, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 100th Foot, eldest son of Sir Frederick Slade, bart., Q.C., to Mary Constance, dau. of William Cuthbert, esq., of Beaufront Castle, Northumberland.

7. At Neufchatel, Switzerland, Hugh Gordon, esq., of Strathbogie, New England, New South Wales, to Caroline Eliza, dau. of Adm. Hollinworth, Clarence Parade, Southsea.

8. At Marstow, Herefordshire, the Rev. Humphrey Allen, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Clifton, and Rural Dean of Bristol, to Virginia, dau. of the late J. Riley, esq., of Abbey House, Surrey.

— At the parish church, Hope, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Maynard, 88th Connaught Rangers, to Gertrude, dau. of C. B. Trevor-Roper, esq., of Plas Teg Park, Flintshire.

— At Burford, Oxon, the Rev. Theodore Francis, of Ickford, Bucks, to Harriet Eliza, dau. of the late Sir Chas. Wentworth Burdett, bart.

11. At St. Thomas' English Epis-

copal Chapel, Edinburgh, Robert Bourchier, son of the late Albany Savile, esq., of Oaklands, to Eliza Johanna, dau. of the late Col. Wm. Gordon Mackenzie, of the Bengal Army.

11. At Sketty, Glamorganshire, Geo. John, son of E. S. Cayley, esq., M.P., to Mary Anne Frances, dau. of Montagu Wilmot, esq., son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

— At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Rt. W. Keate, esq., Governor of the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, to Henrietta Jemima, dau. of T. Murray, esq., M.D., of Woodbrook, in the same island.

12. At Niddrie House, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dayrolles Blakeney de Moleyns, eldest son of the Lord Ventry, to Harriet Elizabeth Frances, dau. of Andrew Wauchope, esq., of Niddrie Marischal.

— At Swanage, Dorset, Capt. Frederick Stephen Steele, to Martha, dau. of the late Sir Francis Blake, bart., of Twisel, Northumberland.

— At Christ Church, Salford, the Rev. Arthur Keene, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Oldham, to Annie Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Salford, honorary Canon of Chester, &c.

— At Llangoedmore, Thomas Harman Brenchley, esq., to Emily Sarah, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of Llangoedmore Place, Cardiganshire.

— At Port Louis, Mauritius, Lieut. Hamilton Edward George Earle, of H.M.S. *Persian*, to Katherine, dau. of the late G. Mallet, Capt. 46th Regt.

13. At Aston, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. Frederick A. Willis, C.B., son of Maj.-Gen. Willis, R.A., to Augusta Emma, dau. of John G. Young, esq., of Brighton.

— At Hagworthingham, Arthur Reginald St. C. Radcliffe, son of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, of Rudding Park, bart., to Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. F. Pickford, Rector of Hagworthingham.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, James W. Maenabb, esq., of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, to Amy, dau. of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart.

At All Souls', Langham place, Henry Campbell, esq., son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, to Sarah Charlotte, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham Court, Sussex, to Blanche Elizabeth, dau. of

MARRIAGES.

the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester.

13. At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. J. C. Prior, H.M.'s 33rd M.N.I., to Mary Mehetabel Parthenope, dau. of John Gardiner, esq., late Capt. 5th Drag. Guards.

— At Secunderabad, Deccan, Chas. Weymouth, Capt. 17th Lancers, to Annie Frances, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Carpenter, Madras Army.

— At Murree, Chas. Edward Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, First Fiscal of British Guiana, to Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Rigby, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Lord Eustace Gascoyne Cecil, Coldstream Guards, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, to Lady Gertrude Louisa Scott, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Eldon.

— At Trent Vale Church, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Thos. Chappell Brown-Westhead, of Highfield House, Barlastone, son of J. P. Brown-Westhead, esq., M.P., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, to Marian, dau. of Geo. H. Fourdrinier, esq., of The Villas, Stoke-upon-Trent.

19. At Denton, George Troyte Bullock, esq., son of George Bullock, esq., of North Coker House, Somersetshire, to Alice, dau. of Sir Glynn Earle Welby, bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Castle Townsend Church, the Rev. William Izon Chavasse, son of Pye Henry Chavasse, esq., of Priory House, Birmingham, to Anna Georgiana, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, bart., of Belvedere, Dublin.

— At Edmondsham, Wm. Inglis, esq., Lieut.-Col. 57th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B., Col. of the 57th Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Hector B. Monro, esq., of Edmondsham, Dorset, and Ewell-castle, Surrey.

20. At Twickenham, Henry Fane Travers, esq., son of the late Gen. Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., to Jane Lucy, dau. of the Rev. John Humphrey Davies, of Sion House, Twickenham, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Anthony Hart, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

— At Brislington, near Bristol, Chas. Owen Lord, esq., 13th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Eyre Coote Lord.

24. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Henry Leland Harrison, esq.,

Ben. Civ. Ser., son of the Rev. J. H. Harrison, of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, to Fanny Matilda, dau. of the late Gilbert Abbot a'Beckett, Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

25. At Withyham, Sussex, Sir Alexander Bannerman, bart., of Crimonmogate, county of Aberdeen, to the Lady Arabella Diana Sackville West, dau. of the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

— At Milton, John Low, esq., 15th Regt., to Catherine Louisa, dau. of Capt. Hallowes, R.N., of Milton-house, near Portsmouth.

— William Frederick Stewart, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to Cornelia Jane, dau. of Lee P. Townshend, esq., of Wincham-hall.

— At Secunderabad, Albert Seagram, esq., Lieut. of the Royal Regt., to Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Nott, R.N., Beach-house, Deal.

27. At Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon, Alexander Young Adams, esq., Ceylon Civil Service, to Julia Onofra Lepel, dau. of the late Sir Henry George Ward.

— At Margat, Capt. Edward Keate, R.A., to Florence, dau. of Gen. and the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bacon.

— At Yalding, Kent, Thomas Jennings White, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Jane, eldest dau. of F. B. Elvy, esq., Bowhill, Yalding.

— At St. Petersburg, Maximilian Heine, Councillor to His Imperial Majesty, to Henrietta, widow of Nicholas Arendt, Privy Councillor and Physician in Ordinary to the late Emperor of Russia, and dau. of the late Richard Chillingworth, of Redditch, Worcester-shire.

— At Ruddington, John William Mellor, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Caroline, dau. of Charles Paget, esq., M.P., of Ruddington-grange, Notts.

28. At All Souls' Church, St. Mary-lebone, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Wollaston Goode, Rector of St. Giles, Colchester, son of Henry Goode, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, Barrister-at-law, to Amelia Agnese, dau. of Sir Charles Munro, of Foulis, bart., Foulis-castle, Ross-shire.

OCTOBER.

2. At Roehampton Church, Richard Decie, Esq., R.E., to Arabella, dau. of

MARRIAGES.

William George Prescott, esq., of Clarence, Roehampton, Surrey.

2. At Cheam, the Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux, to Caroline, dau. of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

— At St. John's Church, Notting-hill, the Rev. Henry Doddridge Gordon, to Elizabeth Oke, dau. of the late Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

— At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Henry Cipriani Potter, esq., to Fanny, dau. of G. W. K. Potter, esq., Secondary, of London.

3. At Beddington, Surrey, Capt. F. Torrens Lyster, of the 11th Regt., to Frances Jemima, dau. of the late Charles Reed, esq., of Westerfield, Worthing, Sussex.

4. At Wimbledon, the Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, to Col. the Hon. Percy Herbert.

— At Oulton, near Leeds, Thomas Blackburn Baines, esq., of Leeds, son of Edward Baines, esq., M.P., to Sarah, dau. of John Buckingham Pope, esq., of Oulton.

— At Dawlish, Devon, John Crawshay Bailey, esq., Com. R.N., of Midford-house, Somersetshire, son of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., of Glanusk-park, Brecon, to Maria Fowler Cooch, dau. of Charles Cooch, esq.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Edward Welch, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Sophia Anne, dau. of the late Maj. J. H. England, 75th Regt.

— At Clapham, Godfrey W. Barry, esq., son of the late Sir Charles Barry, to Frances Emily, dau. of J. S. Rutter, esq., of Clapham-common.

6. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Harry Robert Newton, esq., son of Sir William J. Newton, of Argyll-street, to Edith Nicola, dau. of Dr. Billing, of Grosvenor-gate, Hyde-park.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Walker, esq., of Hawkhills, of York, to Emily Laura, dau. of Thomas Vardon, esq., of the Palace, Westminster.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle, son of Lord Clinton, to Lady Gertrude Jane Douglas, dau. of the late George Sholto, Earl of Morton.

9. At Wichnor, Staffordshire, the Hon. and Rev. George Barrington Legge, son of the late Earl of Dartmouth, to Sophia Frances Margaret, dau. of the late John Levett, esq., of Wichnor-park.

— At St. Mark's Church, Torwood,

Torquay, Charles Edward Phillpotts, son of Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. George Hole, prebendary of Exeter.

9. At King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Vaughan Simpson Fox, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Stanley St. Leonard's, to Emily Frances, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley-hall.

10. At the Cathedral, Wrexham, William Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple, to Henrietta, dau. of John Foulkes, esq., of Ashfield-hall, near Wrexham.

11. At Knowsley, the Hon. Col. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Lady Emma Stanley, dau. of the Earl of Derby.

— At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Richard Pendrill Waddington, esq., R. Art., France, to Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Charles Popham Miles, M.A., Principal of the Malta College.

— At the parish church, Askham, Richard John Thomas, son of the Rev. Thomas and the Lady Louisa Cator, of Wentbridge-house, Pontefract, Yorkshire, and Bryanston square, London, W., to Catharina Sarah, dau. of John Swann, esq., of Askham-hall, Yorkshire.

13. At Hartwell Church, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, to Blanche Adeliza, dau. of Henry FitzRoy, esq., of Salcey-lawn, Northamptonshire.

16. At Stillorgan, Ireland, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, son of Lord Leconfield, to Madlaine, dau. of the late Sir Grey Campbell, bart.

— At the British Embassy in Paris, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Meredith Somerville, bart., M.P., to Maria Georgina Elizabeth, dau. of Herbert George Jones, esq., Sergeant-at-law.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Francis Henry Hanmer, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Mary Anne Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and dau. of the late Charles Charles Gordon, esq., of Fforres, N.B.

— At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Capt. Chas. Francis Smith, H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Anastasia Haly, dau. of Gen. Hutton, H.M.'s Indian Army.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Mansfield, Donegal Militia, to Anna Philippa, dau. of George Simon Harcourt, esq., of Auckerwycke, Bucks, and late M.P., for that county.

18. At Walcot, Charles, son of Mr.

MARRIAGES.

Justice McDougall, of Bath, to Mary, Greir, dau. of Major James Jackson, 14th Regt. M.N.I.

18. At Knaresbro', the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., of Settle, to Catherine, dau. of Capt. Harrison, of Arlington-house, near Knaresbro'.

20. At Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Francis Boyd Outram, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, dau. of Patrick Davidson, esq., of Inchmarlo.

23. At the British Consulate, Ostend, H. V. Pennefather (late Capt. 41st Regt.), to Margaretta, dau. of Sir John de la Pole, bart.

— At the British Embassy, Turin, Capt. Richard Newsham Pedder, 10th Hussars, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Henry Feilden, bart., Feniscowles, Lancashire.

— At St. Luke's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, John Matthew Jones, esq., of the Middle Temple, son of Rear-Adm. Sir Charles T. Jones, of Frounraith, Montgomeryshire, to Mary, dau. of Col. W. J. Myers.

27. At St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Sir Wm. Boyd, to Elizabeth Hannah, widow of the late Thomas George Warrington Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somerset.

30. At Newick, the Hon. Chas. Cornwallis, son of Viscount Chetwynd, to Emily Hannah, dau. of W. H. Blaauw, esq., of Beechlands, Sussex.

— At Leamington, the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Vicar of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, bart.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Ootacamund, East Indies, H. J. Lees, esq., 60th Rifles, son of Sir J. Lees, bart., to Charlotte, dau. of the late W. McTaggart, esq.

— At the Parish Church, Mangotsfield, Rowley Y. Lloyd, esq., son of the late Rear Adm. Lloyd, K.H., F.R.S., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of John J. Nevins, esq., of Cleve Dale, Gloucestershire.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, to Katherine Isabella, dau. of the late Hon. William Cust.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. Thornton Grant, C.B., of H.M.'s

Royal Irish Regt., to Mary Rosanna, dau. of T. Blair, esq., and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.

4. At Darjeeling, Bengal Presidency, Capt. Frederick Fortescue, son of the late Mathew Fortescue, esq., of Stephen's-town, co. Louth, to Marion, dau. of Gen. Garstin.

6. At Ennis, Capt. Walter Jas. Poliard, R.N., to Jane, dau. of Francis Nathaniel Keane, esq., J.P., of Hermitage, co. Clare.

— At Newark-upon-Trent, the Rev. T. Falkner, Minor Canon of York Cathedral, to Marianne Harriet, dau. of Hugh Morton, M.D., and niece of Gen. Herbert.

— At Crowcombe, Somerset, Coventry Warrington Carew, esq., of The Cottage, Crowcombe, to Rosetta Anne, dau. of William Hotham, esq., of Upton, Bucks. and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir William Hotham.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Frederick Gibbons, R.E., Middlesex Militia, grandson of the late, and brother to the present, Sir John Gibbons, bart., to Hester, dau. of James Colquhoun Kemp, esq.

8. At Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, Sir John Bowring, L.L.D., F.R.S., late H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, to Deborah, dau. of the late Thomas Castle, esq., of Clifton.

9. At King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Vaughan Simpson Fox, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Stanley St. Leonard's, to Emily Frances, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley Hall, and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. Young, of Barton-end House.

13. At Maryport, Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart., of Brayton, Cumberland, to Mary, dau. of J. Pocklington Senhouse, esq., of Netherhall.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham court, Sussex, to Blanche Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester.

— At Cardynham, John Tremayne, esq., to the Hon. Mary Charlotte, Martha Vivian, dau. of Lord Vivian.

15. At Benares, Maj. James W. Dewar, H.M.'s 77th Regt., son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Anne Maria Charlotte, dau. of the late Baron Alexander de Steiger, of Berne, Switzerland.

MARRIAGES.

18. At Milton, near Lymington, Hants, Maj.-Gen. William Donald Robertson, of H.M.'s Army in India, to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Stockdale, R.N.

20. At St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Capt. George Henry Grey, Grenadier Guards, son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., to Harriet Jane, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Pearson.

— At Magheragall, Antrim, Charles Henry Higginson, esq., Mauritius Civil Service, to Mary Macaulay, dau. of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., Brookhill.

22. In the Church of Haddington Road, Dublin, Joshua James M'Evoy, esq., brother of the present M.P., to the Hon. Mary Netterville, dau. and coheirss of the late Viscount Netterville.

— At Sandgate, Geo. Hamilton Gordon, Capt. Roy. Eng., to Blanche Emma Beatrice, dau. of the late John Ashton Case, esq.

24. At Wellow Church, Hants, Wm. B. Coltman, esq., to Bertha Elizabeth Shore, dau. of Samuel Smith, esq., of Combe Hurst, Kingston-upon-Thames.

27. At Anerley Church, Norwood, William Reginald Hesketh, esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire, to Agnes Emily Isabella FitzMaurice, dau. of Maj. the Hon. W. E. FitzMaurice.

— At Milborne Port, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake House, Wiltshire, to Jane Mervyn, dau. of Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart., of Ven, Somerset.

28. At Shrivenham, Charles Balfour, esq., of Newton Don, to the Hon. Adelaide Barrington, dau. of Lord and Lady Barrington.

— At Philorth, Aberdeenshire, John Stuart Menzies, esq., of Cheshill, Perthshire, to the Hon. Catherine Thurlow Fraser, dau. of the late Hon. William Fraser, and sister to Lord Saltoun.

— At Auckland, New Zealand, Lieut. Francis Alexander Hume, R.N., son of George Hume, esq., of Dorset-square, to Hannah Charlotte Clara, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Charles Emilius Gold.

— At Taurua, New Zealand, Matthew Fortescue Moresby, esq., R.N., son of Vice-Adm. Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., to Caroline, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Charles Emilius Gold.

29. At Dunmore-park, Stirling, the Earl of Southesk, to the Lady Susan C. M. Murray, dau. of the late Earl of Dunmore.

29. At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, Alexander Frederick Rolfe, of Devonshire-terrace, Kensington, esq., to Harriet Alicia, dau. of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Nottingham.

— At Penn, Bucks, James Kiero Watson, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, to Alice Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. A. Pears, Inspector of Schools, Madras.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, H.M.'s 12th Regt. M.N.I., to Eliza, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army.

DECEMBER.

3. At the Cathedral, Madras, Herbert W. Wood, esq., Lieut. Madras Eng., to Emma Louisa, dau. of H. D. Phillips, esq., Judge of the Sudder Court, Madras.

4. At Brighton, the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, Rector of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, to Isabella, dau. of the late Sir Samuel Crompton, bart., of Thornton-le-Street, in the same county.

5. At the Mission Church, Inverness, Joseph Anderson Pantou, esq., the Resident Commissioner of the Sandhurst Gold Districts, Victoria, to Eleanor Margaret, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fulton, H.M.'s Indian Army.

— At Ventnor, Henry James Ross, esq., of Alexandria, to Jane Anne, dau. of Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon.

— At St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Julius Alphonso, son of Sausmarcz Carey, esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, to Caroline, dau. of Peter Stafford Carey, esq., the Bailiff of Guernsey.

— At Norley, Capt. Mansell, 3rd Light Dragoons, to Clara Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, of Norley, Cheshire.

6. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Herbert Francis Vyvyan, nephew of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart., of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Augusta Clara de Schmiedern, dau. of the late Baron de Schmiedern, K.H.

— At the Cathedral Church, Exeter, Capt. James Casamajor Farquharson, H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Cavalry, to Mary Henrietta, dau. of the Ven. John Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and Canon Residentiary.

MARRIAGES.

6. At the Church of St. Thomas, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Stanhope H. Fasson, M.D., Roy. Art., to Annie, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, late Senior Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope.

10. At the British Embassy in Paris, and afterwards at the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, James O'Donel Annesley, esq., 25th Regt., cousin of the Earl of Annesley, to Sybil, dau. of W. H. Gomonde, esq., and niece to the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.

— At Saxby, Barton-on-Humber, Arthur Henry, son of Sir Benjamin Haywood, bart., of Claremont, near Manchester, to Margaret Helen, dan. of the late John Frederick Foster, esq.

11. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, bart., of Gearloch, to Eliza Frederica, dau. of the late Walter Frederick Campbell, of Islay.

— At St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, M. B. Stapylton, son of Stapylton Stapylton, esq., Myton Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane, dau. of John Brymer, esq.

12. At the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Major F. S. Vacher, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Eliza Henrietta Augusta, dau. of Sir Fred. Wm. Frankland, bart.

— At the Episcopal Chapel, Peebles, Maj. Charles Inge, to Mary Anne, dau. of Sir Adam Hay, of Haystone, bart.

— At St. James's Church, Capt. Miligan, 39th Regt., to Gertrude, dau. of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somerford Park, Cheshire.

13. At Westmill, the Rev. Wm. Beresford Beaumont, son of the late Sir Geo. H. W. Beaumont, bart., to Julia, dau. of Charles Soames, esq., of Coles, Herts.

— At Awliscombe, James Henry Patteson, of the Middle Temple, son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Patteson, to Annie, dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Wallace, Vicar of Bickleigh, Devon.

18. At Milton, near Lymington, Hants, Maj. Gen. Wm. Donald Robertson, of H.M.'s Army in India, to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Stockdale, R.N.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Moyer Heathcote, esq., to Louisa Cecilia, dau. of Mac Leod, of Mac Leod, and the Hon. Mrs. Mac Leod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye.

19. At St. Magdalene, Hastings, Col.

Harris Greathed, C.B., of Uddens, Dorset, to Ellen Mary, dau. of the Rev. George Tufnell, of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire.

20. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Sir John Macandrew, K.C.B., to Eleanor, dau. of the late John Revans, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, Capt. Charles Vesey, R.N., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, to Harriet Alice Sheffield Grace, dau. of the late Sheffield Grace, esq., K.H. of Knole, Sussex, and grand dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hamilton, bart.

— At the Cathedral, Hong Kong, Alfred Fincham, esq., of Canton, to Ann Maria, dau. of the Hon. W. H. Adams, Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

24. At Christ Church, Colombo, Ceylon, Wilmot Cave-Brown Cave, esq., grandson of the late Sir William Cave-Brown-Cave, bart., to Marie Annie, dau. of the late William Skinner, esq., of Calcutta, and grand-dau. of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B.

27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Lord Delamere, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, to Augusta Emily, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Stuart, son of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart., to Selina Catherine, dau. of Sir Erskine Perry.

— At Twickenham, Thomas Bradshaw, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Emily Isabella, dau. of the late Col. Frederick Halkett, Coldstream Guards.

— At Catton, Capt. Joseph Hanwell, R.A., to Gertrude, dau. of Robert Chamberlin, esq., Catton House, Norfolk.

29. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. E. H. Stapleton, to Frances Mary, dau.; and at the same time and place, Charles Levinton Hogg, esq., son of Sir James Weir Hogg, to Harriet Anne, dau. of Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, N.B., bart., and the Lady Caroline Stirling.

30. In the Chapel of the Prussian Legation at Rome, his Excellency the Baron Charles William De Canity et Dallnitz, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Rome, to Helen Georgiana, dau. of the late John Knight, esq., of Wolverley House, Worcester, and of Simonsbath, Somerset.

DEATHS.

1860.

Jan. 4. At Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. J. Abercrombie, H.M. Bengal Horse Artillery.

Dec. 14. At Argyll-house, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. George Hamilton-Gordon, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartin, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellie, in the peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen in that of the United Kingdom, a Baronet of Scotland and of Nova Scotia; Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and hereditary Sheriff of Aberdeen; Chancellor of the University and King's College of Aberdeen; K.G., K.T.; and a Privy Councillor.

This eminent statesman was born at Edinburgh on the 28th January, 1784. His father, Lord Haddo, who married a sister of Sir David Baird, died in the lifetime of *his* father, the third Earl of Aberdeen. His family is accounted a younger branch of the Gordons of Huntley, Dukes of Gordon; but, in truth, the latter noble race are descended from Sir Alexander Seton, who, having married the heiress of the Huntley Gordons, assumed her name. The Gordons of Methlic and Haddo, therefore, represent in the male line that Bertram de Gourdon who shot the arrow fatal to Richard Cœur de Lion, and whom heralds assign as the founder of the race.

George Gordon was educated in the traditions of the Tories, went to Harrow (a little before Peel, Palmerston, and Byron), and after Harrow entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, which University, although prescriptively belonging to the Whigs, Pitt then represented in Parliament. These were the days of Tory ascendancy, when Pitt was all in all at the Treasury, when Melville ruled at the Admiralty, and when, in opposition to the Duchess of Devonshire and Mrs. Crewe, the Duchess of Gordon dispensed the charms of society to Tory voters. By the influence of this lady, and partly through the Edinburgh connections of Lord Melville, George Gordon, on quitting Scotland at the early age of 10, was placed in the very centre of Tory influence, was brought under the special notice

of the Premier, and, in point of fact, spent most of the time which he was permitted to pass in London either at the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury or at the residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. In this way he was early initiated into the mysteries of official life, and had opportunities of watching the conflict of Parliamentary parties at a time when Pitt and Fox, Burke and Sheridan, Granville, Grey, Wyndham, and a host of great men headed the conflicting factions.

Lord Aberdeen graduated in 1804. But he had by no means been wholly occupied up to this period in scholastic pursuits. On the contrary, he had already plunged into politics, and he had travelled further than most persons venture in the whole course of their lives. He was in 1801 attached to the embassy sent under Lord Cornwallis to negotiate with Napoleon the Peace of Amiens, which was signed in March of the following year. At Paris a new world burst upon his view. He came in contact with the leaders of the Revolution, and many great generals of the war; he had constant intercourse with Marmont, Ney, and Moreau among the rest, and, while doing full justice to their abilities, he was always emphatic in expressing disgust at the grossness of their manners and the selfishness of their aims. If Lord Aberdeen could not admire these men, he at all events measured them; and he furnished himself with the materials by which some years afterwards he was able to out-manœuvre Napoleon in his diplomatic relations with Austria.

He did not confine his visit to France. It was evident that the Peace of Amiens would not last long, and the young politician became aware that he must either return to England or extend his travels beyond the territory claimed by the First Consul, which comprised nearly the whole of Western Europe. He turned southwards to Greece, and about the time when his countryman, Lord Elgin, was despoiling that classic land of some of its finest marbles, he roamed with the enthusiasm of a scholar over ground where every stream has its deity, every stone its tradition, every hill, every valley, a name glorified in immortal song. His wanderings extended into other lands celebrated in

DEATHS.

classic lore, or rendered illustrious by their connection with the land of his idolatry. He returned home through Turkey, Russia, and the Baltic, having not as yet completed his twentieth year. The enthusiasm he had nourished by these travels was so earnest that it was communicated to all generous spirits who came within his sphere; and from his example, and that of Lord Elgin and Sir W. Hamilton, was derived that deep-seated feeling in favour of the revival of Greek nationality, which afterwards involved Byron and so many other noble Englishmen in the Greek insurrection.

One of the first acts of his fresh enthusiasm on his return to England was the establishment of the Athenian Society, one essential rule of which was that every member should have visited Greece. From this, and his absorption in this one idea, he was dubbed "Athenian Aberdeen." An article which he wrote in the *Edinburgh Review* on the topography of Troy brought him in the category of those whom Byron lashed in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" as "that travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen." A family feud, probably, had something to do with this attack upon the writer of a tasteful essay; for Byron's mother was the heiress of the Gordons of Gight, and when the thriftlessness of her father enforced the sale of the lands of Gight, they were purchased for Lord Haddo, the Earl's father. Although the Earl published no connected narrative of his travels, he gave to the world his opinions and observations through numerous channels, in essays exhibiting great knowledge and taste.

In 1806, the Earl was elected a representative Peer of Scotland. It was a period of gloom and almost of despair. In that year Nelson, Pitt, and Fox were consigned to the tomb; the glories of the Peninsular war had not yet dawned. The strength of parties had been dispersed by the loss of the leaders. The "Coalition" Government—the "Ministry of all the Talents" had been formed—remarkable for the lack of talent it exhibited, but note-worthy to us, for Lord Henry Petty, the now venerable Marquess of Lansdowne, was its Chancellor of the Exchequer. The rupture of the Peace or Truce of Amiens had been followed by consequences of momentous import. Although the great victory

at Trafalgar swept the French fleet from the seas, and England was secure in her island home and mistress of the ocean, the Continent of Europe was at the feet of the Emperor Napoleon; Austria was humbled to the dust, and Prussia crushed almost out of existence. An extraordinary series of events raised the nations from the abyss. The low ambition of Napoleon to connect himself with the ancient Royal races had brought about his alliance with the House of Austria, "a veritable abyss covered by flowers," and a mortal quarrel with Russia. Napoleon precipitated his vast armies upon the interior of Russia, and his myriads perished in the snows of his disastrous retreat. The crushed nations raised their heads. As the Emperor of Russia advanced, the Prussians rose to throw off the yoke; there were even hopes that the Emperor of Austria would cast aside the ties of family bonds and seek to restore his diminished empire. It was in the delicate task of inducing the Austrian Emperor to join the Alliance against his son-in-law that the Earl of Aberdeen received his first important public employment. The Earl was at this time scarce thirty years of age. He must already have exhibited rare tact, graced by a refined intellect, and large knowledge, to be thus early entrusted with a mission of such difficulty and importance. The destinies of Europe depended upon his success.

The Earl fulfilled his mission with an address that fully justified the selection of the Government. At first Austria assumed the position of perfect neutrality; from neutrality she advanced to mediation; then, in order to be an impartial mediator, she discovered that the alliance between her and France must not be annulled, but temporarily suspended; finally, by the Treaty of Toplitz (Sept. 1813), she broke with Napoleon and threw in her lot with the allied Sovereigns. To this she was in a great measure assisted by the promise of a large subsidy, by the ineffective character of the victories obtained by Napoleon at Lützen and Bautzen, and by the decisive results of the great battle of Vittoria, which drove the French out of the Peninsula. Austria immediately joined the alliance, and with it fought the battles of Dresden and Leipsic. From this moment every one save the Emperor saw the danger

of the Empire. Dresden was the last of Napoleon's great victories. Leipsic began the series of his defeats.

At most of these battles Lord Aberdeen was present, and learnt that horror of war for which in later life he received many reproaches. He saw Lützen, he saw Bautzen; it was in his quarters that Morcau died after receiving at Dresden his mortal wound; he rode over the field at Leipsic, in company with Humboldt; he was present at Hanau; and he followed the movements of the army so closely, getting into the thick of fighting and danger, that on one occasion, near Chaumont, he had, with the Emperor of Austria and the whole diplomatic staff, to mount horse and to fly, without halt, some 13 leagues across country to Dijon. But he was more than a spectator in these exploits; he was a very active agent. He had been so successful in detaching Napoleon's father-in-law from the French alliance that he was immediately employed in the not less delicate mission of detaching Napoleon's brother-in-law; and not long after Leipsic the public were surprised with the announcement that the Alliance had found a new adherent in the person of Murat, the King of Naples. Thus, by the contrivance of the English Minister, the Emperor lost friend after friend; he was left alone on the Continent; adversaries hemmed him in on all sides; he was forced to retreat; victory forsook his legions; and at length, having not only lost all the territory which he had acquired, but also a third of France, which was now in possession of the allies, he consented to the Congress of Chatillon. At this moment, when Lord Aberdeen was pushing his diplomatic victories with a vigour which made them the worthy counterpart of the military victories of Wellington, his chief, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Castlereagh, went to the Continent to conduct in person those difficult negotiations. Except the King of England, all the Sovereigns who formed the Alliance were personally present at the Congress—the Emperor Alexander, whose nation alone, of all the peoples of the Continent, had repelled the invader, whose armies formed the most efficient part of the allied force, and who had acquired a supremacy over the minds of men by the force of his character and his position;

the King of Prussia, whose general, Blücher, had inflicted some of the most disastrous defeats upon the French army, and who was the faithful adherent of Alexander; and the Emperor of Austria, who had great losses to recover, and whose position placed the scales in his hands. It was thought necessary to counterbalance the great weight of these potentates by the presence of the Secretary of State, representing the nation who was the paymaster of all, and whose armies were in occupation of the south of France. But Lord Aberdeen was not superseded by his chief. The Earl, with Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart (the late Marquess of Londonderry), were colleagues, not subordinates of Lord Castlereagh, in the Congress. It is not improbable that the calm, practical, common sense of the two Scotchmen had that control over the impetuosity of the two Irishmen, which induced the British plenipotentiaries to accept the proposition, that Napoleon should remain Emperor of France, reduced to her ancient limits. But what the Congress would grant, the Emperor would not accept; he insisted on all, and he lost everything.

After the cessation of hostilities, Lord Aberdeen returned to England, to enjoy his honours in that studious retirement from which it is not impossible that but for a private sorrow he might never have emerged, as he did in 1813, to follow the sovereigns and armies of Europe from town to town, and from battlefield to battlefield. He had married in 1805 a daughter of the first Marquess of Abercorn; it was shortly after her death that, with very little previous experience of the diplomatic art, he undertook the responsible mission to Austria; and it is not unlikely that a man of his disposition, at once fond of society, but reserving his heart for a few, felt the loss so keenly as to grasp at active employment which he might otherwise have shrunk from undertaking. He returned to England to marry a second time, and to seek a retirement from which nothing allured him for some fourteen years. He married the sister-in-law of his first wife, the widow of Viscount Hamilton, and the mother of the second Marquess of Abercorn. Henceforth, to the formation of the Duke of Wellington's Administration in 1828, he contented

DEATHS.

himself with the rewards of study, the pleasures of society, and the rural hopes and fears of a farmer. He improved his land immensely; he was one of the first to set that example of agricultural enterprise which is now so remarkable throughout the country; he covered his ground with trees to an enormous extent; and of not many men could it be said, as of him, that they lived to see whole forests rise into grandeur and maturity which they themselves had planted. In 1827-8 great changes were about to take place in the political world. Lord Liverpool was incapacitated by malady; the Ministry of Canning was formed; but the liberalism of the Prime Minister offended his colleagues, and Wellington, Peel, Eldon, and other Cabinet Ministers resigned. Canning died of overwork and excitement. New combinations took place; the feeble Administration of Lord Goderich arose and passed away; and when the recalcitrant Tories grasped the reins of power, the Duke of Wellington offered Lord Aberdeen the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet; and immediately after, on the secession of the Earl of Dudley, Huskisson and Herries, he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. Thus a statesman, who, not having been bred to diplomacy, was entrusted with the highest diplomatic duty at 30, was now, without having been bred to office, entrusted with one of the highest duties of administration at 43. The Administration of Wellington and Peel is of doubtful fame; for if they passed the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, and made some advance towards free commerce, they did so in despite of their own avowed inclinations—like Falstaff, they only listened to reason on compulsion. But the Minister of 1828 realized the day-dreams of the student. The Greeks had risen to assert their independence, and had maintained for several years a doubtful and bloody struggle against the Turks. Byron, fired by the same enthusiasm which he ridiculed in his kinsman, had fought and died in their cause. Missolonghi, the stronghold of Western Greece, had been starved into surrender; Athens had been taken; and Ibrahim Pasha, with a disciplined though barbarian host, occupied the

Peloponnesus, and was carrying massacre and desolation at his leisure through that classic land. The extremity of the Greeks roused into action the sympathy of the Philhellenes throughout Europe—England, France, Germany, and even Russia (though for unholy purposes) came to the rescue of the oppressed race; the allied fleets entered the harbour of Navarino, and the Turco-Egyptian fleet was destroyed. The Greeks rallied, and were maintaining a sanguinary warfare against their enemies, when the Earl of Aberdeen became English Minister for Foreign Affairs. Whatever may have been the ill-will of his colleagues to their several tasks, there can be no doubt that the erection of the ancient land of Lacedæmon and Argolis, of Corinth, Arcadia, and Elis, of Attica and Bœotia, of Phocis and Doris, and Eubœa, with their renowned cities, into a free Hellenic kingdom, was a labour of love to "Athenian Aberdeen." In 1829, the Sultan consented to recognize the kingdom of Greece. It is much to be doubted whether the day-dreams of the youth, and the aspirations of the man, have been realized by the experience of the aged statesman. With this single exception of an active course the foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen, both now and at all future periods of power, was that of non-interference. It would be tedious to follow this policy throughout all its details, but we may indicate in a very rapid way some of the most marked events. His instant recognition of Louis Philippe was an excellent illustration of the principle. It was in accordance with the same broad principle that Lord Aberdeen refused to employ the English power to dispossess Dom Miguel of the crown of Portugal which he had usurped; and that, subsequently, he objected to the Quadruple Alliance negotiated by Lord Palmerston between England, France, Spain, and Portugal for the maintenance of Donna Isabella on the Spanish throne. By a policy so intelligible and inoffensive he won the perfect confidence of foreign Governments, and probably there never was an English Minister who was on terms of such intimacy with foreign Courts, and who preserved such a good understanding between them and ourselves. He was indeed upbraided with being the friend of the Czar; his recollections of Aus-

DEATHS.

trials were too pleasant and kindly to be altogether relished by jealous democrats; while his relations with Louis Philippe and Guizot were of such a cordial nature as to excite the suspicion of small patriots, who were always in terror lest the wily Monarch of the barricades should overreach the too-confiding Englishman, and who were always quoting in irony the epithet which the French King had applied to him—"Ce bon Aberdeen." It was under Lord Aberdeen's guidance that Her Majesty visited Louis Philippe at the Château d'Eu, in Normandy; and the relationship which he established between the Courts of the Tuilleries and St. James's may be regarded as the first programme of an alliance of which since then we have heard not a little. Not alone with the monarchies of Europe did Lord Aberdeen place our relations on the most amicable footing; it was under his direction that Lord Ashburton successfully negotiated those questions of boundary which for a time seemed likely to embroil us with our Transatlantic kinsmen. Lord Aberdeen's first tenure of office was of short duration. The era of Tory Governments was brought to a close by the death of George IV., the accession of William IV., and the Reform Bill. But by this time Lord Aberdeen's character as a temperate and wise statesman stood so high, that whether in or out of office, he was a power in the State, and to narrate the transactions which he influenced would be to narrate the whole history of England—especially of our foreign policy—during the remainder of his life. Twice subsequently to 1830, he held office under his old superiors, being Colonial Secretary to Sir R. Peel's short Administration in 1834, and Foreign Secretary to the same statesman in 1841, and assisted him in carrying the repeal of the corn-laws and his commercial reforms. In all these transactions Lord Aberdeen did no violence to his feelings. He had been always in advance of his party. He was never identified with those Tories who had to rat on the Catholic claims; he had been favourable to Emancipation long before the Government of which he was a member saw the necessity of concession, and were willing to incur the obloquy of eating their own words. With regard to the repeal of the Test

and Corporation Acts, to which some members of his party had been even more opposed than to the relief of the Catholics, as a sincere member of the Scottish Church he had personal experience of the impolicy, the vexation, and the scandal of a law which made the Sacrament of the Eucharist the passport to office, and those who sought for its abrogation found in him an able abettor. His conduct with regard to the corn-laws is an admirable illustration of the man. The abolition of Protection was the crowning act of Peel's infidelity to his party; it appeared that every important member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Stanley, had consented to the infidelity, and the bitter reproaches which were hurled, and not without some show of justice, against these facile statesmen still ring in our recollections. Peel had ratted even more inexcusably than on the Catholic claims, and the opponents of him and his Cabinet spared no opportunity of taunting them with their inconsistency. On one of these occasions Lord Aberdeen rose to reply to the charge, and astounded the House of Peers by a declaration which for the time screened the whole Cabinet, and which, although not in so many words, yet in effect amounted to this—that he could not be accused of inconsistency and facile conversion, since he had been for many years convinced of the injustice and impolicy of the corn-laws, and had long desired their repeal. That question of domestic policy in which Lord Aberdeen took the most direct and most personal interest was the question which had arisen in the Church of Scotland. A sincerely-religious man, deeply attached to the discipline of the Presbyterian worship, moderate and cautious in temper, he sought to reconcile the contending parties. But no man, however sagacious—still less a man of calm judgment—could possibly have anticipated that wild excitement that induced the disruption of the Church, by the secession of a large part of its members. Lord Aberdeen had made a proposition so moderate and conciliatory that it seems to command acceptance; it preserved the rights of the patrons, while it gave to the congregations a veto on the appointments—a compromise which seems to meet every requirement of conscience. The

DEATHS.

free-churchmen, however, rejected this "half measure," and seceded in a body; and Lord Aberdeen sustained the obloquy of having forced the disruption, which he with sincerity and wisdom sought to avert. The seceders laid upon his shoulders the blame of their own schism; and, with the mingled grandeur and absurdity which almost all displays of passion exhibit, half of the clergy gathered together in general assembly, resigned their livings, and retired to Cannonmills to start that Free Church which has done so much to prove what great results the voluntary principle is capable of effecting.

On the death of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen became the acknowledged head of his party, and with them suffered that eclipse which was the necessary consequence of an inconsiderate policy. Even those who applauded free-trade could not altogether approve the conduct of those who carried that measure; and so the friends and followers of Sir Robert Peel had to endure at once hatred from the Protectionists, and suspicion from the Liberals. When, however, in succession both the Whigs and the Tories had failed to carry on the Government, there was no course left but to apply to the Peelites, as they were called. Lord Aberdeen was invited by the Queen to construct a Cabinet. He had been invited to do so, indeed, immediately after the downfall of Lord John Russell's Ministry, and before the appointment of that of Lord Derby, and he might have failed in 1852 as he had failed in 1851, had he not sought the aid of other parties in the State. Following the example of 1806, the followers of Peel, as then the followers of Pitt, strengthened themselves by a coalition with their ancient enemies. It is the glory of Lord Aberdeen that he always rose above party considerations. Denounced all his life for his sympathy with Continental despotism, he was probably the most liberal statesman in England, and the last great act of his life was to form a coalition embracing men of all parties, from the extreme Tory to the extreme Radical.

The Russian war was the great event of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet. It was alleged at the time, and is now, perhaps, generally believed, that the war might have been averted by a more resolute policy. Lord Aberdeen put

off the evil day to the last; he could not believe that war would be precipitated; when war was declared he did not believe that there would be any fighting; we entered upon the campaign without adequate preparation, and the Cabinet were anxious to seize the earliest opportunity to patch up a peace which would place Europe in *statu quo ante bellum*. The disasters of the Crimean campaign have been attributed to our unpreparedness and want of administrative power. They were much more due to divided counsels in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister temporized with the occasion—some of his colleagues were opposed to the war altogether—some were hostile to the rest of the Cabinet. At last Lord John Russell's defection gave the finishing blow to a Ministry which certainly failed to command the confidence of the country. An inquiry into the conduct of the war was demanded by a majority of the House of Commons, and, rather than accede to the demand, the Cabinet resigned.

"So fell," says a biographer in the *Times*, "that notable Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, in which were displayed so much ability and so much weakness, so much similarity of political aim and so little unanimity of personal sentiment, so many of the elements which create popularity and so little sympathy with the popular impulse as regards the war and its objects, that our feelings are divided between surprise that the coalition did not last for ever, and admiration of the high character of the man who kept it together so long.

"The impression left upon the mind by a career so long, and in the main so successful, is not unlike that produced by an artist who, with a few dashes of his brush, strikes out a portrait which, to a near observer, seems an unintelligible daub, while at a greater distance it appears a noble picture, full of life in every detail, and full of harmony in the sum. So long as the course of events was uncertain, and Lord Aberdeen's policy not wholly developed, the nation regarded him with suspicion and dislike, and could not understand how a Minister with whom for the time they had so little sympathy could be a great and good statesman. But this confused and hateful outline assumes form and becomes attractive, the daub grows into a finished picture, as we

DEATHS.

recede a little. We see before us a statesman, certainly not without faults, but whose excellences outshine his faults, and whose very faults are entitled to respect as being but the excesses of certain great qualities. It will be observed that the policy which, in domestic as well as in foreign affairs, he maintained throughout his long career, was contained in the single principle of non-interference, to which we can give an ugly name by calling it the policy of delay, of negation, of knowing nothing and do-nothing, of peace-at-any-price; and a fine name, by calling it the policy of masterly inaction, of self-denial, of perfect freedom. After all, it is easier to underrate than to overrate such a policy; and it requires a very clear insight into the folly of over-legislation fully to comprehend that the determination not to meddle may exhibit the highest wisdom and involve the noblest sentiment. To such a policy Lord Aberdeen was constitutionally predisposed, as well as committed from conviction. He was predisposed to it, for his nature was cautious rather than impulsive, critical rather than practical, more capable of seeing what it was wrong, than of resolving what it was right, to do; and he pursued it from conviction, because what suited him so well was equally well suited to the time in which he lived. It was one of those epochs in which it is clearly recognized that civilization cramps nearly as much as it develops, that we have to get rid of intolerable burdens, that we have to be released from curiously-contrived fetters, that innumerable laws must be abolished, that independence is better than patronage, that freedom is better than protection, that restrictions are always dangerous, and that the art of undoing is of more value than half the laws that have ever been devised, and all the Utopias that legislators have imagined. Accordingly, since the first French revolution more good has been effected in the abrogation of old laws than in the enactment of new. Almost all the great legislative measures of our time have been the removal of civil disabilities, the repeal of vexatious tests, the extension of franchise, the emancipation of slaves, the annulling of monopolies, the reduction of taxes, the simplification of codes, the abolition of protective laws—in one word,

the complete development both in foreign and domestic affairs of the principle of non-interference and *laissez faire*. No statesman has ever understood this principle so well, or maintained it so firmly as Lord Aberdeen.

"If these were Lord Aberdeen's sentiments, it may well be asked how it was that, being the most liberal of Liberals, he should ever have been unpopular, and for a moment it should have been supposed that his most profound sympathies lay with the Continental despotisms? The fact is, that his liberality was the result, not of feeling, but of reason; it was rather a conviction than an enthusiasm. Moderate, both from constitution and from his position as a Minister and a Conservative, he never condescended to talk the fustian of agitation. Not only was his liberality thus unobtrusive while coinciding with the sentiment of the nation, so that he never received due credit for it—he went beyond the nation in the liberality of his foreign policy, and incurred the stigma sometimes of deficient patriotism, sometimes of a peculiar sympathy with the oppressive systems of the Continent. Lord Aberdeen knew that a people to be free must win its freedom, and that therefore it is best for the interests both of ourselves and of foreign nations that we should not interfere in their internal affairs save in extreme cases. It is a policy which John Bull accepts theoretically, although he is too generous in his sympathies, he is too free in his speech, and he has too high a sense of his own political wisdom to carry it out implicitly—that is to say, without now and then stirring up the oppressed to resistance, and without perpetually urging the Foreign Secretary to interfere with advice and remonstrance. Thus far we conceive that Lord Aberdeen may have been unjustly condemned. He received no credit for his non-interference in cases when that principle received the sanction of the nation; and he incurred odium on account of it in cases where popular opinion was not sufficiently enlightened to approve it. There were cases, however, in which the popular dissatisfaction was not wholly undeserved. There were two important instances in which his policy of non-interference seemed to take the form of constitutional apathy, and led to unfortunate results.

DEATHS.

As he failed in dealing with the Scottish Church, he failed also in dealing with the Russian complication. He who had been conducting a policy of negation all his life was slow to perceive the necessity of positive decisions and active measures. Under his guidance we "drifted into the war," and it was the natural result of an irresolute policy that our first winter in the Crimea brought on the army, not, indeed, disgrace, but terrible disaster. It is a suggestive fact that the name of one of our greatest statesmen should be more or less identified with two such catastrophes as the disruption of the Scottish Church and the destruction of the most splendid army that England ever sent forth. It shows that consistency is not, after all, the supreme wisdom, and that caution is not, after all, the only successful policy."

On his retirement from office in January, 1855, the Earl of Aberdeen retired from public life altogether. The only new incidents worthy of notice in such a career, were the bestowal of the Order of the Garter in 1855, and the visit paid to him by Her Majesty at Haddo House in 1857. The upright, cautious, and experienced statesman retained a great influence over affairs. He was still the head of the surviving "Peel party," which, although in number to be counted on the fingers, was composed of some of the most experienced and vigorous intellects of the day: though, perhaps, not loved, he was certainly greatly respected by the people, who, perhaps unconsciously, still looked to him as a wise and thoughtful counsellor, worthy of all trust.

The first Countess of Aberdeen died in 1812, and all the issue of that marriage are deceased. The Earl married secondly, Harriet, widow of Viscount Hamilton, and grand-daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Morton, and has left surviving issue four sons.

June 29. At Brighton, aged 72, Thos. Addison, M.D., of Berkeley-square, late Consulting Physician and Lecturer in Physic to Guy's Hospital. The deceased, who was author of several popular medical works, was also President of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society of London, Consulting Physician of the South London Dispensary, formerly House Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and Physician to the Infir-

mary for Children, and to the Public Dispensary, Carey-street.

Nov. 11. At Mussonrie, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Henry Alan, Olphert's Bengal Horse Artillery.

Feb. 2. In Norfolk-square, Dr. Thos. Alexander, C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Thos. Alexander entered the Staff in 1834, and served twenty-five years and three months on full pay, nineteen years and six months of which were passed on foreign service. After passing some years in the West Indies, and North America, he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60th Rifles throughout the Caffre war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition despatched beyond the Kei, and thanked in general orders.

In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and having been placed in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, he landed at Gallipoli, with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war, without being absent from his duty for a single day. At the Alma, his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion, were especially remarkable. At Inkermann, for hour after hour, day after day, he toiled through the terrible scenes of the battle-field and hospital tents, upheld by the noblest sense of duty. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown, as Principal Medical Officer of the Expeditionary Force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. And. Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander was subsequently nominated by Lord Panmure as one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and he was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals. On the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith in 1858, Dr. Alex-

DEATHS.

ander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Dec. 15. At Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 52, Ellen, only dau. of the late Joseph Allen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

June 5. At Barton-under-Needwood, Rebecca, wife of Sir Reynold Alleyne, bart.

April 18. At Cambridge, aged 86, Andrew Amos, esq., late Member of the Supreme Council of India, and Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge.

Aug. 31. At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, aged 54, Col. Eames Amsinck, Brigadier and Commandant of the Madras Artillery.

Oct. — Died near Pekin, under the horrible sufferings inflicted by Chinese officials, in his 27th year, Lieut. Robert Burn Anderson, Adjutant of that famous corps of Irregular Cavalry, "Fane's Horse." This brave and unfortunate officer was born in 1833 in Glasgow, of which city his father is an influential merchant. He was educated in the Collegiate School, and in the University of his native city, and on receiving a cadetship repaired to the Indian College of Addiscombe. In this military school he remained two years, and, after having passed excellent examinations, and received the very highest testimonials for his exemplary conduct and soldier-like qualities, proceeded to India. On arriving in Bombay he was temporarily attached to the 29th Native Infantry, then at Surat, and was shortly afterwards posted to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, one of the oldest and most distinguished regiments in the Presidency. With a portion of his regiment he resided at Aden nearly a year, and on joining the regimental head-quarters at Kurrachee he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Scott. On the outbreak of the mutiny the regt. was immediately ordered to Moultan, and after two days' residence at this place, Lieutenant Anderson was sent to Meean Meer, as Quartermaster, and on arrival at this latter station was appointed Adjutant of the left wing of his regiment. He continued to serve in this capacity at Ferozepore and Umritsir, and while at the former place, on the occasion of the mutiny of a Native regiment, greatly distinguished himself. On rejoining the head-quarters of the regi-

ment at Moultan, he found his name in general orders, and the day following was appointed by the Indian Government Brigade-Major of "Hodson's Horse," so well known for their eminent services at Delhi, under their gallant chief, Major Hodson. With one of the regiments of "Hodson's Horse" he served for some time on the Nepaul frontier, endeavouring to entrap the Nana Sahib, and was then ordered with the regiment to Fyzabad, where he anticipated being stationed for some considerable time. Shortly afterwards, however, he was obliged to repair to Lucknow, where he spent some time in disbanding the 3rd Regiment of the brigade; and as by the reorganization of the corps the appointment which he held was done away with, he volunteered to go to China, and very soon received orders to join "Fane's Horse" as Adjutant, then at Calcutta, on the eve of departing with the expeditionary force under Sir Hope Grant. Landed in China, he served with this dashing regiment in the various actions that were fought during the advance upon Pekin, until he, with the rest of his party, were treacherously seized by the Chinese. The particulars of this infamous transaction are recorded in the *History*: the fate of Lieutenant Anderson and of Mr. de Norman is thus related by a Native trooper of "Fane's Horse":—"When Messrs. Parkes and Loch left our party for the purpose of seeing Sang-ko-lin-sin, there were Mr. Boulby, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain Brabazon, Mr. de Norman, one man King's Dragoon Guards, one man 1st Sikh Cavalry, and our own party of seventeen men. We stood waiting for half an hour, when Lieutenant Anderson asked to be taken to where the other gentlemen were gone; he was told to remain till they came back. After another half hour the army assembled in large numbers and surrounded us, told us to get off our horses, and leading them to come with them. Then, the whole army, as Lieutenant Anderson remarked, about 10,000 men, took us back to Tung-chow, and made us rest for about a quarter of an hour, and give up our arms. They then made us remount, and paraded us through the army, and then took us on the road to Pekin, and rested for that night in a joss-house. In the morning they again

DEATHS.

mounted us on our horses and took us to Pekin. In Pekin they made us dismount and fed us. They then took us through the city to a place about two miles beyond it; they there made us dismount and gave us tents, the English officers and the Natives separate. Then they took us away one by one and bound us lying on the stomach, with hands and feet tied behind the back. They kept us there in this position for three days. They gave us food three times, and that only a mouthful at a time. They then threw us, bound as we were, into carts and took us, as I think, about twenty coss—the mules were trotting and galloping all night. We arrived in the morning at a fort, and were there put into prison, confined in cages, and loaded with chains. At that time we were seven in all. I know nothing of the others. They were taken further on. We were kept in this place three days, so tightly bound with cords that we could not move, the sowars bound with one cord, the others with two. At the first place we got nothing to eat, after that they gave us a little as before. After the first day at the second place, Lieutenant Anderson became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords, and mortification set in, and the bones of his wrist were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds, and ate into and crawled over his body. They left the body there three days, and then took it away. Five days after his death a sowar named Ramdun died in the same state. His body was taken away immediately. Three days after this Mr. de Norman died. On the evening of the day of Lieutenant Anderson's decease the cords were taken off our hands, but our feet were still kept bound, and from that time we were better fed. Our feet were unbound two days after this, and kept so until our release yesterday evening. When Lieutenant Anderson and our comrades called on us to help him by biting his cords, the Chinamen kicked us away. When we arrived at the joss-house between Tung Chow and Pekin, Captain Brabazon and a Frenchman went back, and Lieutenant Anderson

told us they were going to the Commander-in-Chief to give information, and obtain our release." With Captain Anderson perished also the Dragon Guard, Private Phipps, and several of Fane's troopers.

Oct. 17. At Norton Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 70, Col. Henry Anderson.

April 1. At Bremhill, near Calne, aged 86, J. Andrews, a veteran who fought at the battle of Waterloo, and assisted in carrying Gen. Picton from the field when mortally wounded.

Jan. 10. John Arbuthnott, Viscount Arbuthnott and Baron Inverbervie in the peerage of Scotland. The deceased nobleman was born the 16th of January, 1778, and married, the 25th of June, 1805, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Ogilvy, of Clova, who, but for the attainer, would have been the 8th Earl of Airlie, and whose son David was restored to the ancient honours of the family. The late Viscount had enjoyed the title close upon sixty years, having succeeded his father in February, 1800. For some years he was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and was Lord Rector of the University and King's College, Aberdeen. He had held the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, which he resigned in 1847.

Aug. 16. At Birkby Lodge, Huddersfield, aged 82, Joseph Armitage, esq., a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of the county of York, and J.P. for Lancashire.

Feb. 3. At Bonn, aged 90, Ernst Moritz Arndt, than whom few men exercised a greater influence over the spirit of the German youth in the beginning of the present century. At first an admirer of Napoleon, Mr. Arndt's patriotic feelings were aroused by the subjugation of Germany; and though obliged to take refuge for awhile in Sweden, he took an active part in the resurrection of his country in 1812, to which his spirit-stirring war-songs greatly contributed. After the war he was rewarded with a professorship at Bonn; but having, by the publication of his "Promises Forgotten," involved himself in political strife, he was again obliged to seek retirement, which he did not quit until the year 1840, when he was recalled into activity by the present King of Prussia. He took a part, but not a conspicuous one,

DEATHS.

in the political events of 1848. He was buried by the side of his friend Niebuhr.

Feb. 16. At the Grove, Sutton, Surrey, aged 84, Charles Wm. Aubrey, esq.

March 24. At Bath, aged 84, Brig.-Gen. John Austin, K.C.T.S., of the Portuguese Services, late lieutenant-col. in H.M.'s Service.

June 7. At Sunderland, Edward Backhouse, esq., formerly a partner in the banking firm of Backhouse and Co.

Jan. 22. At Tavern-st., Ipswich, aged 87, Edward Bacon, esq., banker.

Dec. 17. Mr. Bailey, Curator of the Soane Museum.

Jan. 13. At Queen's-square, Westminster, the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines. He was born in 1799, and was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Baines, formerly member for Leeds, long the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*. The late Minister was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship. He was called to the bar in 1825, and after a tolerably-successful career on the Northern Circuit, he was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1837, and Q.C. in 1841. In 1847 he entered Parliament as member for Hull, and continued its representative until 1852, when he was elected for Leeds, for which borough he continued to sit as long as he remained in Parliament. In 1849 he obtained from Lord John Russell's Government the Presidency of the Poor Law Board; he held the same appointment in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry; and in Lord Palmerston's first Administration, he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His qualities were rather solid than brilliant, but he was much respected by his associates for sound sense and moral worth. His success in the political world, indeed, was not equal to the expectations his friends had entertained, but his position as a Dissenter was a peculiar one, while his health was not strong, and he entered on the cares of administration comparatively late in life. He achieved, however, the distinction of being the first Dissenter admitted to a seat in the Cabinet.

Dec. 18. At Westhay, Wington, aged 76, Robt. Baker, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for Somersetshire.

Oct. 2. At Myrtle-cottage, Fremington, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Balcombe, 1st Dragoon Guards.

July 20. At Bridge of Allan, aged

40, George C. Balfour, esq., of Hescombe and Holland, in the island of Stronsay, Advocate.

Dec. 22. At Bolehall-house, Tamworth, aged 78, Thos. Bradgate Bamford, esq., J.P., and formerly Major 73rd Regt.

Feb. 14. At Compton-terrace, Islington, aged 68, Edward George Ballard, esq. As an antiquarian and student of ecclesiastical history, Mr. Ballard was well known, and although his own productions were chiefly confined to contributions to the periodicals devoted to that class of literature, his kindness of heart frequently prompted him to place his extensive knowledge of English antiquities at the service of others who were engaged in works of greater importance.

Jan. 28. At his residence, Kingston Lacy, Wimborne, Dorset, aged 33, Edmund George Bankes, esq.

June 7. At Naples, of low fever, aged 37, Lewis John Barbar, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's consul for the island of Candia. As Vice-Consul at Naples, Mr. Barbar's name was honourably known for the resolution with which he defended the rights of the British subjects who were taken prisoners in the *Cagliari*.

Oct. 2. At Copiapo, Chili, of dysentery, Philip Edward Barnes, B.A., F.L.S., Barrister-at-law, Danish Consul at Coquimbo, Chili.

May 12. At Clapham, suddenly, aged 64, Sir Charles Barry, R.A. Sir Chas. Barry was the son of Mr. Walter Barry, a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster, and at an early age displayed such a decided taste for the profession of architecture, that it was the path at once chosen by his friends for his future career in life. He was articled to an architectural firm at Lambeth, Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, and for a time he studied his art in England with all the ability and ardour that belong to the youth of genius; and having here mastered all that could be gained from books and rules, he for a long time travelled through the Continent, Egypt, and Greece, where he enlarged his experience and cultivated his taste still further. His first celebrated public work on his return to this country was St. Peter's Church at Brighton, and his design for that building was adopted for their seal by the Church Building Commissioners. His

DEATHS.

next distinction in a public competition was the successful design for the Manchester Athenæum, a Grecian building. A still greater degree of celebrity attended his design and construction of the Grammar School of Edward VI. at Birmingham, in the Gothic style, and he increased his fame by his successful designs for the Travellers' Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club.

The building, however, by which his genius will be most popularly estimated is the Houses of Parliament, which is his monument, as St. Paul's is that of Wren. In spite of an inappropriate site and some faults in detail, which were forced on the architect by difficulties over which he had no control, it is the grandest building of modern times, and well justifies the emphatic description of the Emperor Nicholas, "*C'est un rêve en pierre.*" It was on the occasion of the opening of the finest portion of this great work, the Victoria Tower, in 1852, that Her Majesty conferred on Sir Charles the honour of knighthood.

Agreeably to a request of the Institute of British Architects, Sir C. Barry was interred in Westminster Abbey on the 22nd May. His funeral was conducted with great solemnity, and was attended by nearly 500 representatives from the great societies of arts and science in England, in addition to a numerous deputation from the House of Commons. Beside the buildings above mentioned, Sir C. Barry's chief works are Bridgewater House, built for the Earl of Ellesmere, Trentham and Clifden Houses for the Duke of Sutherland, and Strickland Park, Suffolk, for Sir W. Middleton.

May 29. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. The deceased, having received his early education at Eton, was, after a brief sojourn at Cambridge, appointed to the Indian Civil Service at the close of the last century. On his arrival in India he was placed at the newly-instituted college at Fort William, where he so distinguished himself, that the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, selected him for the confidential duties of his own office. Having chosen the judicial branch of the service, he was, in 1814, appointed secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments; and in 1819, Chief Secretary to the Supreme Go-

vernment of India. In 1822, he was temporarily, and in 1825 permanently, appointed a member of the Supreme Council. In March, 1828, Lord Amherst, then Governor-General, embarked for England; and as his successor, Lord W. Bentinck, had not arrived, Mr. Bayley, as senior member of Council, filled the office of Governor-General for some months. In the autumn of 1830, while Lord W. Bentinck was on a tour to the Upper Provinces, Mr. Bayley became President of the Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal. On the 11th of November, however, he ceased to be a member of the Government, and in the course of the following month he sailed for England.

It is a striking proof of the high character which he brought with him from India, that he obtained without much canvass the coveted seat in the Direction two years after his return. In 1839 he was deputy-chairman, and in the following year chairman of the Company; and it is believed that at more than one subsequent period the chair was offered to him and declined. He ultimately retired from public life in 1858, after sixty years of service, when the political powers of the Company were transferred to the Crown.

Mr. Bayley was a model of a "Company's servant," as Company's servants were in their best days. He was a "representative man," of that class which had done so much for the maintenance of the Indian Empire—the class of high-principled English gentlemen, content to labour quietly and obscurely, and to contribute their unappreciated share to the great sum total of good government.

Jan. 29. At Nice, aged 71, the Grand Duchess Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais. She was niece of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage with Count de Beauharnais, and was married in her 17th year to Prince Louis, who afterwards became Grand Duke of Baden. By him the deceased lady had three daughters—the Princess Louisa, born in 1811, and married to Prince Gustavus Wasa of Sweden; the Princess Josephine, born in 1813, married in 1834 to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and the Princess Mary, born in 1817, married in 1843 to the Marquess of Douglas, now Duke of Hamilton.

April 7. At Staplefield-common, aged

DEATHS.

73, Mr. Isaac Bechely, of Allens-farm. The family of Bechely, it has been asserted, were established as *villeins*, or copyholders, with oath of suit and service to the Earl Warren, in the very farm where Mr. Bechely lived and died, and which, for a period of nearly 800 years, has been in their possession.

Dec. 31. Very suddenly, at Nottingham, aged 46, Thomas Bell, esq., of the Midland Circuit. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple on the 1st of May, 1854.

Nov. 23. At Chelsea, aged 69, William Boscawen Bell, B.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-law.

April 30. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 74, Thomas Bell, esq. In his profession—that of a land-valuer—Mr. Bell was a man of great ability. He was also an antiquarian of much research, and to him the local antiquaries of the north were indebted for great assistance in their productions. He was one of the founders of the Newcastle Society of Antiquarians.

Dec. 11. At Park-cresc., Brighton, aged 74, John Bentley, esq., late Secretary to the Bank of England.

April 28. At Gillingham Hall, Beccles, aged 72, the Lady George Beresford.

Sept. 16. At Paris, aged 34, the Duchess of Berwick and Alba, sister of the Empress Eugenie. The deceased duchess leaves three children.

July 3. At the residence of her father, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Wolverton Park, Hants, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Binns, esq., of Claycross, Derbyshire.

Jan. 10. At Exeter, aged 88, John Blackall, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was the sixth son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, by his wife Elizabeth (Ley), and a grandson of Dr. Offspring Blackall, Lord Bishop of Exeter. He was educated at the excellent Grammar School in his native city. He proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1797 he was admitted to the degree of M.D. Shortly after he was elected a physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; where, however, he did not remain long, but removed to Totnes. He afterwards returned to Exeter, where he was at once re-elected physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and subsequently to the

Lunatic Asylum, in St. Thomas's. His work, "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies," in 1813, was hailed by the profession as of standard merit, and passed through four editions.

Dec. 12. In Hinde-st., Manchester-sq., aged 93, Eliza, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood.

March 8. At Newry, aged 85, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, titular Bishop of Dromore.

Sept. 10. Aged 85, Sir Francis Blake, bart., of Twizel Castle and Tilmouth Park, Northumberland. The late baronet represented Berwick from 1826 to 1834.

Jan. 28. At Velindra, near Cardiff, Jane Anne, relict of Thomas William Booker-Blakemore, M.P. for the county of Hereford.

Jan. 5. By the wreck of the steamer *Northerner*, off Cape Mendocino, North America, aged 33, Francis Blomfield, esq., third son of the late C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

July 5. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery.

March 11. At Kempshott-pk., Hampshire, aged 80, Edw. Walter Blunt, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Hants.

Dec. 23. Suddenly, at Hillsborough, Monkstown, co. Dublin, aged 59, Maj.-Gen. Boileau, late H.M.'s 22nd Regt.

Dec. 29. At Dover, aged 76, Elizabeth Joanna, relict of Sir William Bolland, knt., late one of H.M.'s Barons of Exchequer.

May 16. At Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, aged 66, Maj.-Gen. D. Bolton, Royal Engineers.

June 24. At Villegenis, near Paris, aged 75, his Imperial Highness Monsignor Prince Jerome Napoleon, youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon, and uncle of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French; a Marshal of France, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, &c.; formerly King of Westphalia.

Of the thirteen children of Carlo Bonaparte, the Corsican advocate, and Madame Laetitia, eight lived to rise with the "star" of Napoleon. Of these children five were sons, and of the five sons Jerome was the youngest. He was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of December, 1784, only a year before the second son, Napoleon, having finished his education at the Military School at

DEATHS.

Brienne and the Military College of Paris, was appointed sub-lieutenant of artillery. Jerome was but a boy when the capture of Toulon and the defence of the Convention against the insurgent Sections of Paris had given the first impulse to the career of the future Emperor. Before Jerome was 15 Napoleon had conquered Italy, invaded Egypt, returned, overthrown the Directory, and been named First Consul. Jerome, therefore, was still very young when the gleam of the Imperial purple began to colour the fortunes of the four brothers. The navy was selected for the career of the cadet of the house, and in the French marine, as it existed in the interval between Aboukir and Trafalgar, Jerome served through the years of the Consulate. It was while serving on the North American station that Jerome, then only 19, met at Baltimore the daughter of an American merchant, became enamoured of the lady, and, without asking the permission of the head of the family, was married to Elizabeth Paterson. This event took place in 1803; Napoleon was then First Consul; and, though not proclaimed Emperor until 1804, was even at the date of his brother's marriage calculating their alliance with the Royal and princely families of Europe as part of his policy. He considered Jerome's marriage both a check to that policy and an act of disobedience, and was greatly incensed by it. He had already quarrelled with his brother Lucien, partly for the same reason. Lucien had married in 1795, when the star of the Bonapartes was yet only on the horizon, a Mademoiselle Boyer; but, becoming a widower in 1802, he married, against all the remonstrances of Napoleon, Madame Jouberton, the widow of a banker. Napoleon highly resented this resistance to his authority, and would have had him put away his plebeian wife; but Lucien was a man of talent and strong will, and was, moreover, a sincere republican; and he firmly resisted bribes and threats alike. After the Emperor, the most gifted of the brothers, he had been of material service—his services were indeed of vital importance to Napoleon on the memorable day when the latter overthrew the Government of the Directory and dissolved the Council of Five Hundred. But the assumption of imperial power offended the Republican as the

dictatorial interference with his private affections shocked his personal feelings; he withdrew from public affairs, and lived as a private gentleman during the whole period of the Empire. From the Emperor he never accepted either rank, employment, or title; he was created Prince de Canino, after 1815, by the Pope.

The career of Lucien was a contrast to that of his brothers; they were more pliable, and readily accepted the greatness thrust upon them. For the most part these forced promotions resulted in deserved ill-success. Jerome had been appointed to the command of a line-of-battle ship, the *Veteran*, of 74 guns, almost as soon as he had learnt to distinguish the stem from the stern. This ship formed part of Admiral Villamez's squadron, in the West Indies. The English Admiralty, having been well informed as to the proceedings of this force, had chased and harassed it without intermission until it had been hunted out of those seas. Several squadrons under active commanders were lying in wait, in whatever direction it should steer. Under these circumstances, Jerome, instead of standing bravely by his Admiral, surreptitiously parted from him in the night, and made all sail for France. On his dishonourable voyage he destroyed several merchant ships, and made a very valuable capture. With his prize he was approaching the French coast, when he was desecrated and chased by an English vessel. Jerome abandoned his booty, and ran his ship ashore in the small harbour of Concarneau, where she was wrecked, but the crew and guns were saved. To a proud mind such ignominy would have been well escaped even at the price of sharing the fate of his comrades; for most of Villamez's ships perished in the terrible storms that overtook them. Napoleon felt his brother's dishonour keenly, and for some time held him in disgrace. Nevertheless, the family interests required that the Emperor's brother should be protected, and after a short interval Jerome was rapidly advanced, and between 1805 and 1807 the young naval officer became Rear-Admiral, a French Prince, a General of Division, and King of Westphalia. The sudden change from the sea to the land service was almost a necessity, for after Trafalgar his occupation as an Admiral might

DEATHS.

be considered as gone. That the brother of an Emperor should be created a Prince was only fitting, and he might reasonably enough have received the rank of General with that title. But it is less easy to explain why Napoleon, at a subsequent period, actually trusted an important military command to his brother, knowing that he had neither skill nor experience as a soldier. At the beginning of the Russian campaign of 1812, Jerome, then King of Westphalia, was placed at the head of 70,000 German troops in Poland. He proved his unfitness for the post by an egregious failure to execute the Emperor's orders, by separating the corps of Bragation from that of Barclay de Tolly—an essential part of the Emperor's plan, and which, had it been executed, would perhaps have changed the event of the Russian campaign. Jerome was immediately relieved of his command on the scene of war and sent to Cassel, to the less difficult charge of commanding the portion of the reserve force stationed there. This command he held till the advance of the Russians compelled him to abandon the position on the 30th of September, 1813, and retire towards the French frontier.

But before he was forced to become a General *invité Minerva*, he had been forced to become a king. The tremendous victories of Austerlitz and Jena in 1805 and 1806, had struck to the earth the great German monarchies, large portions of their dominions were confiscated, and many of the petty German princes who had adhered to them were swept away altogether. The old Germanic Empire, which had long existed but in name, had received its death-stroke; Napoleon assumed the functions of the German Emperor, as he had, in fact, conquered the power; and his power he exerted in reconstructing the Teutonic States with the power of an absolute conqueror. Among the privileges the representative of Charlemagne had retained was that of conferring the rank of King on princes already sovereign, or confirming them in the regal rank when conferred by the old Diet of the Empire. The last "legitimate" creation of the kind was the kingdom of Prussia. By the modern Charlemagne these honours were bestowed more lavishly, and under his sway more new kingdoms were created in three years than Europe had seen

arise in the previous three centuries. Bavaria and Wurtemberg he had already raised to monarchies; but it was after the battle of Jena that he exercised this power most extensively. Most of the Napoleonic Royalties were created in 1806 and 1807. The summer of 1806 was especially prolific of new kings and princes, warmed into life by the "Sun of Austerlitz," and planted on the ruins of the old Royalties. A series of decrees, dated from Paris, distributed thrones and kingdoms among the members of Napoleon's family. Joseph Bonaparte was created King of the Two Sicilies; Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, was made Grand Duke of Berg; Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland. The Confederation of the Rhine was formed of fourteen Sovereign Princes, who elected Napoleon "Protector" of their union. Jerome Bonaparte's patent of royalty was one of the latest; and, as even an Emperor cannot create Kings without having kingdoms to bestow, it is necessary to trace how the territories that were assigned to Jerome were acquired and formed, though the details belong rather to the life of his greater brother. In July, 1807, Napoleon granted peace to Prussia on the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit, by which Prussia lost half its territory. Of some of those Prussian provinces—of the Duchy of Brunswick, the Electorate of Hesse, and a part of Hanover—the kingdom of Westphalia was constructed and given to Jerome Bonaparte; neither a man of talent, nor a sincere Republican, nor a stern asserter of his private rights, unlike Lucien, he had consented to the repudiation of his plebeian wife, and in the same year that he was placed on the throne of Westphalia he married the Princess Catherina Frederica of Wurtemberg. He was publicly installed in his dominions on the 1st of January, 1808. In June of the same year Joseph Bonaparte was transferred from the throne of Naples to that of Spain. This movement closed the series of Napoleon's Royal creations or promotions.

Similar in the circumstances of their origin, similar also in their ill-success, the reigns of the three brothers differed in duration. That of Louis was the shortest; he accepted his kingdom of Holland unwillingly, and, finding he had no power to resist what he disapproved, he abdicated in less than four

DEATHS.

years from his elevation. Louis had something of the independent spirit of Lucien, but less strength of character to maintain it. He yielded to the imperious will of Napoleon in two important events of his life; he married, and accepted a throne at the dictation of his brother; and in neither step was he fortunate. After his abdication he retired—first to Gratz, subsequently to Florence, where he long resided, under the title of the Count de St. Leu. The youngest of his three sons is the present Emperor. The Spanish reign of Joseph lasted longer, but from the beginning to the end it was marked by calamity. Joseph made an ill exchange of Naples for Madrid. A fire fiercer than those of Vesuvius burned in the hearts of the Spanish people, and its outbreaks were terrible. The five years of Joseph's royalty cost France more than half-a-million of soldiers. He was King of Spain only in name. The power of the French extended only over the fortresses they held and the ground they covered with their legions. The power of their king extended over his own palace only; for the Marshals, heroes of a hundred victories, laughed to scorn the helpless law-student whom fate and his brother had made a king; and obeyed only the orders that emanated from the master-spirit at the Tuileries. Twice defeated in the open field, and thrice driven from his capital, the kingdom of Joseph received its finishing blow at Vittoria.

If Joseph's royalty had a violent termination, expiring, it may be said, in convulsions, Jerome's Westphalian kingdom simply disappeared; his throne went down with the wreck of the Empire; and the beginning and end of his reign are almost the only events that marked its existence. In its last period his realm became little more than a military position; the French corps Jerome commanded retreated before the advance of the Allies. He entered France, but it was no longer a safe asylum for a Bonaparte. The King of Westphalia fled to Switzerland, and finally settled at Trieste. When Napoleon landed from Elba Jerome returned to France, and took part in the last struggle. In command of the 6th Division of Infantry of Count Reille's corps, he had a share in the sanguinary action at Quatre Bras, where he drove the English from the wood of Bossu; and

at Waterloo he led several attacks upon the castle of Hugoumont, and was wounded. When all was lost he fled to Paris.

Then followed the long period of reverse, which was shared by the whole family; all of the name of Bonaparte were exiled from France; with exile and dispersion came obscurity, that had almost deepened into oblivion, when history again took up the fortunes of the Napoleonides, and again they fill one of its amplest pages.

These thirty years of obscurity Jerome passed in Germany and Italy, the Allies permitting his choice of abode on the sole condition that he lived in privacy and held no correspondence with political connections. In 1847, in consequence of some negotiations with the Government of Louis Philippe, he was permitted to return temporarily to Paris; and thus it happened that Jerome was once more a passive spectator of events which upset the second time the dynasty of the Bourbons, and raised to the throne a near relative, by whose energies he was once again raised to the highest dignities. When his nephew, Louis Napoleon, the son of his brother Louis, ex-King of Holland, became the President of the Republic, policy, as well as family feeling, dictated that he should restore to rank the men who formed the links between the old and the new Revolutionary Government. Accordingly in January, 1850, Jerome was raised to the rank of a Marshal of France, and President of the Senate. In 1852, when it became his nephew's policy to break with the Republican party, Jerome resigned this post; but when in the December of that year the President consummated his policy by the seizure of the Imperial diadem, and it was necessary to fix the succession to the throne; an Imperial decree ordained, "That in case of our leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted, our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females, are appointed to succeed us." The heir to the Imperial throne was at the same time endowed with a noble income, the Palais Royal was assigned to him for a residence, and his official

DEATHS.

style was raised to "His Imperial Highness Monsignor Prince Jerome Napoleon;" though we believe that the courtesy title of "Your Majesty" was expected to be used in personally addressing the ex-King.

Prince Jerome was a young man, little more than 30, at the dissolution of the Empire; he was verging towards 70 when he returned to France to resume something of his past dignity. The most vigorous years of his life were passed inactively; when he appeared again before the world he had no longer the energy required to realize any dreams of personal ambition. Though he might have wished to rival his nephew, the time was past for the attempt, and his living presence in Paris materially served the interests of the Emperor. As the only surviving brother of the Great Napoleon, he represented both his epoch and his name; not less useful as a means of reviving popular associations was his personal resemblance to the *grand homme*—a resemblance inherited by his son, Prince Jerome. This physical advantage has been cultivated and studiously displayed on more than one public occasion. At the marriage of the Emperor the ex-King was carefully made up after the portraits of the First Napoleon, the well known hat and gray coat reproducing the figure so familiar to the public eye. In the aged brother of the Emperor it was excusable, though the expedient rather approached a piece of stage effect. The life of Jerome Bonaparte has closed in the enjoyment of wealth and honours; but, in truth, his sun went down at noon; the few years of prosperity at the close of his career were but a faint reflex of the splendour and promise in which it began.

By his first marriage with Elizabeth Paterson, Prince Jerome had issue an only son, born in 1806. This gentleman came to Paris in 1854, was received with great kindness, and was presented a "declaration of legitimacy." The jealousy of the second family drove him back to America; but the Emperor offered to him the title of Duc de Sartène, "to put an end to difficulties you are aware of." This compromise was rejected; but in the Russian war, the claimant's son served in the French army, and won the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

Of his second marriage he had issue

two sons, of whom the eldest, Jerome, born in 1814, died in Florence in 1847; and His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who, little popular with the French people, and much derided for his military incapacity in the Italian war, has recently achieved a most distinguished success as a Parliamentary orator; and the Princess Mathilde, the wife of a Russian noble of fabulous wealth, from whom she has been long separated.

Since Jerome's death, circumstances have occurred which are worthy of reflection, for they show how true it is that "the evil that men do lives after them;" and that retribution, however late, surely awaits those who act basely, whether they be the movers or the compliant instruments of wrong. Jerome's injured wife is yet living, and her first step on the decease of her husband was to assert her right and that of her son to a share in his personal estate. We use the terms "wife" and "husband" because the claimants maintain the existence of that relationship to the hour when death dissolved it. The marriage of Jerome with Miss Paterson was, to a common intent, valid, and the issue legitimate; the subsequent divorce was an act of power, which could, indeed, sever the bond, but could not decree that not done which was a fact, nor make right wrong. If Napoleon's decree could do none of these things, then was Jerome a bigamist, and his second family the issue of adultery, and the heirs to the throne of France bastards. If it could not unmake the marriage of Jerome and Elizabeth Paterson, and yet could make lawful the marriage of Jerome and the Princess of Wurtemberg, then was Jerome the lawful husband of two living wives, and the moral father of two co-existing families. As may be readily supposed, the claims of Miss Paterson or Madame Bonaparte were rejected or eluded by the Imperial tribunals, but the scandals thus revived have done infinite injury to the restored dynasty.

The corpse of his Imperial Highness having been embalmed was transferred to the Palais Royal, where it lay in state for three days. The final obsequies were celebrated in the Chapel of the Hôtel des Invalides, with the utmost pomp and ceremony which the Imperial Court studies to assume. The body was deposited in a vault near the remains

DEATHS.

of that great brother to whom he owed so much, and without whom he would probably have died unknown.

April 14. At her residence, Belgrave-sq., the Right Hon. Lady Boston.

Nov. 29. In Bedford-st., Bedford-sq., aged 70, Henry Scott Boston, esq., late of Halstead, Essex, and son of the late Adm. Boston.

May 24. At Warwick, aged 70, Joseph Moor Boulthée, esq., of Springfield, Lieut.-Col. 1st Warwick Militia. His death was caused by a fall from his horse at a review of his regiment, which brought on concussion of the brain.

Dec. 19. At South Walsham, Caroline, wife of Major Boulton, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Rendlesham.

Jan. 26. At Stoke House, Chichester, Charles Pleydell Bouverie, esq., fifth son of the late Hon. and Rev. F. Pleydell Bouverie.

Sept. 22. In the neighbourhood of Peking, of the horrible cruelties inflicted by the Chinese authorities, aged 43, Thos. William Bowlby, the *Times'* Commissioner. Mr. Bowlby was the son of an officer of the Royal Artillery. He was educated for the legal profession, and was for some years a partner in the legal firm of Laurence and Crowdy, in the City. He gave up practice on succeeding to a considerable fortune from his wife's family; but having lost much of this in speculations, he attached himself to the newspaper press, and during the Continental troubles of 1848 was sent to Berlin as the *Times'* Special Correspondent.

When the expedition to China was resolved on, Mr. Bowlby went out in the same capacity, and sailing with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros shared with them in the wreck of the *Malahar*, and the subsequent hardships and triumphs of the expedition. His narratives of the occurrences of the war attracted great attention, being full of animation and fire, depicting the stirring events that passed under his eyes with the most dramatic effect. Mr. Bowlby's personal character was such as to command attention and respect from the high officials and military chiefs of the force, and he seemed himself invested with some high but undefined authority. The Earl of Elgin, who might have passed over an unauthorized spectator of his conduct as an intruder, deemed it his duty to take notice of Mr. Bowlby's high qualities

in these terms:—"Mr. Bowlby was the correspondent of the *Times*. He made the passage from England in the same steamer as myself, and I became acquainted with him during the voyage. I deplore his loss, not only because he was a highly-accomplished and well-informed gentleman, but also because, from the conscientious and liberal spirit in which he addressed himself to the investigation of the singularly-complicated problems presented by the moral, social, political, and commercial condition of China, I had conceived the hope that he would be the means of diffusing sound information on many points, in which it is most important for the national interests that the British public should be correctly informed." Of the infamous manner in which Mr. Bowlby and his companions were made captive an account is given in the *History*; of his personal suffering and piteous death a narrative will be found in the notice of his fellow-sufferer, Captain Anderson.

June 25. Aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowlby, M.A., Rector of Little Thurrock, Essex, and fourth son of the Rev. T. Bowlby. Mr. Bowlby was formerly an officer in H. M.'s King's Own or 4th Regt., with which corps he served throughout the Peninsular campaigns and at the battle of Waterloo.

July 1. At Dresden, Sir George Bowyer, of Denham Court, Bucks, Bart. He was the inheritor of two baronetcies—one conferred on Sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, Bucks, in 1660, for services during the Civil War and at the Restoration; and the other granted to Admiral Bowyer, after Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, in which engagement he was severely wounded. The deceased, who was born in 1783, and in 1808 married Anne, dau. of Sir A. S. Douglas, R.N. (she died 1844); formerly represented the boroughs of Malmesbury and Abingdon, and was a friend and supporter of Pitt and Canning.

Sept.—Put to death by the orders of a Chinese general, exasperated by the defeat of his force, about the 21st of Sept., Captain Luke Brabazon Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery. This gallant and unfortunate officer was the eldest son of Major Brabazon, late of the 15th Hussars, of Brabazon Park, Mayo. Captain Brabazon was esteemed one of the most promising officers of the British army,

DEATHS.

and one of the most accomplished members of the distinguished corps to which he belonged. Of both the theory and practice of his profession he was a master, and just before his departure for China he brought out a little volume, "Soldiers and their Science," which combined a most admirable epitome of the art of war with the expression of military views that showed the author to have brought, not merely great research, but a vigorous intellect, to bear upon the subject. When the China expedition was being organized it was felt that the Artillery Staff should be so selected that the scientific results expected from the Armstrong gun should be manifested under the observation of able and accomplished men. Accordingly Brigadier Crofton, commanding the Artillery, selected Captain Brabazon for the post of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and up to the day on which he gallantly volunteered to accompany Mr. Loch back to the Chinese lines he was looked to by the heads of the expedition, both French and English, as one of the most valuable officers of a Staff in itself singularly efficient.

While Mr. Parkes, our Consul and interpreter, with Mr. Loch, secretary to the Earl of Elgin; M. De Norman, secretary to Mr. Bruce; Capt. Anderson, commanding the escort; Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* Commissioner; some French officers; a private of the King's Dragoon Guards, and an escort of seventeen troopers of Fane's Horse, were within the Chinese lines, they were treacherously seized, and treated with the utmost barbarity. Captain Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc (a priest acting as interpreter to General Montauban) were separated from their fellow-sufferers. Nothing is known of the treatment to which they were subsequently subjected; but it is stated, apparently on credible authority, that they were conducted to the camp of Prince San-ko-lin-sin, into whose presence they were brought. They were dismissed by him without injury; but on the flight of the Chinese troops from the action on the 21st, a Chinese General, who had been wounded, ordered them to be brought before him, and they were then decapitated, and their bodies cast into a canal. The unfortunate officer was only 26 when he lost his life in this piteous manner.

Aug. 5. At Drayton House, Norfolk, aged 75, Francis Green Bradshaw, esq., J.P. of the county of Norfolk, and formerly of the 52nd Foot. The deceased entered the army in January, 1805, and served with the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, for which he received the war-medal with two clasps.

April 16. At Woodley House, Leeds, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. John James Brandling. He served during the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855 in command of a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, and was present at the affairs of Bulganac and Mackenzie's Farm, the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, capture of Balaklava, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he had received the medal and clasps, and the decoration of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the 5th class.

April 12. At his residence, Knock-in, near Oswestry, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, aged 69. The deceased Admiral was the second son of Orlando, first Earl of Bradford, by the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Byng, eldest dau. of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He married, Dec. 2, 1819, Eliza Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Chamberlain, by whom he leaves a family. The late Rear-Admiral entered the navy at an early age, and obtained his commission of Lieutenant Sept. 10, 1810; that of Commander May 6, 1814; Captain Sept. 2, 1819; and Rear-Admiral Jan. 19, 1852.

Jan. 31. At Brisbane House, East Ayrshire, aged 87, General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., &c. The ancestors of this distinguished soldier and astronomer were the Brians of Bishopton, who held during the fourteenth century a large tract of land on the Clyde, extending from Erskine Ferry to Largs. One of his ancestors, William Brisbane, according to Hailes, "held the office of Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland in 1332." Sir Thomas entered the army in 1789, as an Ensign in the 38th Infantry, then stationed in Ireland, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the future Duke of Wellington, then a lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry. When the war broke out in 1793 Sir Thomas raised an independent company in Glasgow, and joined the 53rd at Edinburgh. The 53rd formed

DEATHS.

part of the army of the Duke of York, and Captain Brisbane, then in his 20th year, took part in all the affairs of the Flanders campaign, from St. Amand to Nimeguen. At the engagement of Lille he lost, in killed and wounded, no fewer than 22 men out of the 33 composing his company, he also being wounded. In 1796 he served in the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby. During the campaign he was ordered to attack a fort deemed almost impregnable. On his march up he was met by a brother officer, who remarked, "It cannot be taken;" when he gallantly replied, "It can; I have the order in my pocket," and he and his men took it. His health having suffered from the climate, his friends purchased for him the colonelcy of the 69th Regiment, which had recently returned from the West Indies; but on his arrival in England in 1799 he found that the regiment had been unexpectedly sent back. Having recruited his health he again returned to Jamaica, where he paid much attention to the health of his men, and with such success, that on the return of his regiment in 1802, there was but one invalid left behind. In 1810 he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the staff at Canterbury, which he held until he obtained the command of a brigade under the Duke of Wellington, whom he joined at Coimbra in 1812, and under whom he served in Picton's division during the remainder of the Peninsular War. At Vittoria, King Joseph's carriages, plate, and wines fell into the hands of Sir Thomas's brigade. At the battle of the Nive Sir Thomas highly distinguished himself, and for his bravery received the thanks of Parliament. He was also present at Orthes and Toulouse. After the abdication of Napoleon Sir Thomas was sent to North America, and at the unfortunate affair on Lake Champlain he was ordered to cover the retreat, which he accomplished without loss by the destruction of the bridge across the Dead Creek. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, the brigade which Sir Thomas commanded was recalled, and he arrived off the coast of France with his twelve regiments just too late to share in the glories of Waterloo. He continued in France with the Army of Occupation until 1818, when he was appointed to the command of the southern district of Ireland. In

1819 Sir Thomas married Anna Maria, heiress of Sir H. Hay Macdougall of Makerstoun, who survives him. His children, however, have all predeceased him. In 1821 Sir Thomas was, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, appointed Governor of New South Wales, and marked his administration of four years by many wise reforms. He improved the condition of the convicts, substituted useful labour for the treadmill, and, above all, gave them the blessing of hope, by offering tickets of leave for good conduct. At his own expense he introduced into the colony good breeds of horses, as well as the cultivation of the vine, the sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. At his residence at Paramatta he established a large observatory, and some idea may be formed of the labours which, besides his duties as Governor, he voluntarily undertook, when it is stated that he fixed the positions of and catalogued 7385 stars hitherto scarcely known to astronomers. For this magnificent work, "The Brisbane Catalogue of Stars," he received the Copley medal, from the Royal Society, a reward which, in his eyes, outshone all his other honours. The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford also conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. On his return from Australia he resided chiefly at Makerstoun, where he established both an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and with the assistance of a very able staff of observers he sent forth three large volumes of observations, which were published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." Nor were the Government slow to reward his military services. In 1826 he received the colonelcy of the 34th Regiment, and he was offered the command of the troops in Canada, and shortly afterwards the chief command in India; but the advice of his medical officers constrained him to decline both of these honourable preferments. In 1836 he was created a baronet, and in 1838 he was gazetted K.G.C., and in 1841 a General in the army; and on the death of Sir Walter Scott he was also elected President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He has founded two gold medals as rewards for scientific merit, one for the Royal Society, and the other for the Society of Arts.

Aug. 30. At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Hora-

tio George Broke, Col. of H.M.'s 88th Regt. The deceased officer had seen much service, having accompanied the 52nd Regt. on the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and in the following year on that to Portugal, where he was present at the battle of Vimiera, the advance into Spain, and retreat under Sir John Moore. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition. In 1811 he joined the Light Division on the retreat of Massena from the lines of Lisbon. In 1812 he joined Sir Henry Clinton as aide-de-camp at the siege of Burgos, and was shot through the lungs at the battle of Orthes. He also served with the Army of Occupation in France from 1815 to 1818, and received the war-medal with four clasps for his services at Vimiera, Salamanca, Nive, and Orthes.

Dec. 16. Aged 68, Joseph Warner Bromley, esq., of Gray's Inn, and Bamsfield Hall, Suffolk, Justice of the Peace for the county.

April 20. At Brussels, aged 64, M. Charles de Brouckere, who had held the office of burgomaster ever since 1848. In 1831 he was Minister of War, and afterwards Minister of Finance, Director of the Mint, of the Bank of Belgium, &c. Brussels is indebted to him for an admirable supply of water, the construction or improvement of schools, churches, theatres, barracks, and the adoption of various sanitary measures. He was honoured with a public funeral at the cost of the city.

Feb. 29. In Charles-st., St. James's, aged 68, Major-General R. W. Brough.

June 26. At Manchester, aged 32, Mr. R. B. Brough, a well-known writer of burlesque dramas.

June 29. At his residence, Dorset-sq., aged 79, R. E. Broughton, esq., F.R.S., for many years one of the Metropolitan magistrates.

Sept. 22. At Broughton-hall, Staffordshire, Jane, wife of the Rev. Delves Broughton.

June 6. In Little Smith-st., Westminster, Mr. Humphrey Brown, formerly M.P. for Tewkesbury, and well known from his connection with the British Bank.

Jan. 25. At Parkstone, near Poole, of paralysis, aged 87, Vice-Admiral Philip Browne. The deceased, whose father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had all attained the rank of admiral, entered His Majesty's service in

July, 1787, and was actively employed at sea twenty-seven years, during which time he captured from the enemy fifty sail of vessels, re-captured thirteen valuable English merchant vessels, and rescued from captivity about 200 British seamen. He was twice gazetted for meritorious services, on the coast of Spain, and on the Walcheren expedition, where he effected the first landing on the island.

Sept. 5. At Harrowgate, aged 37, the Hon. James Lyon Browne, the eldest son of Lord Kilmaine, and Lieut.-Col. of the 21st Regt. Lieut.-Col. Browne was present at the whole of the engagements in which his regiment took part in the Crimea, including the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the war-medal and clasps, and the order of the Medjidie (5th class).

Nov. 23. At Guildford, Colonel Melville Browne, one of the oldest surviving Peninsular officers, and only son of General Gore Browne.

April 23. At Vienna, by his own hand, aged 61, Baron Von Charles Louis Bruck. This distinguished Austrian Minister was born of humble parentage in the duchy of Berg, on the Rhine. His early youth was spent in the army, and he made the campaign of 1814-15 in the Prussian service. On the restoration of peace, his active disposition, weary of the monotony of garrison life, led him to various countries in search of employment, which he ultimately found at Trieste, as secretary to an assurance company, and where he married the daughter of Herr Buschek, a wealthy merchant. The assurance company having failed, he conceived the idea which he ultimately carried out, of fusing all the smaller associations of Trieste into the powerful corporation known as the Austrian Lloyds. Until 1848 Bruck remained a director of that company, and it was under his administration, and with the favour of Metternich, who saw the necessity for the creation of a new outlet for the commerce of Austria when the Danube was closed by the treaty of Adrianople, that the system of steam-packet communication with the East was commenced. In 1848 he was elected as the representative of Trieste in the Frankfort assembly, and Austrian plenipotentiary to the Lieutenant of the German empire. In 1849 he was nominated Austrian Minister of

DEATHS.

Commerce and Public Works, and sent as Ambassador to Sardinia to conclude the treaty of peace. On his return he devoted himself to the business of his ministry, into which he introduced the most vigorous reforms, and would have carried them still further had not his strong opinions, especially on the necessity of a reduction of expenditure, brought him into a collision with his colleagues, which led to his resignation in 1841, when he received the dignity of a baron. In 1852, however, he was appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Zollverein, and, in 1853, he was sent as plenipotentiary to Constantinople, where he negotiated the Convention of 1854, so favourable to Austria. In 1855 he was nominated Minister of Finance, which office he held to the day previous to his death. Gigantic frauds, however, having been discovered in matters for which he was officially responsible, the Emperor temporarily removed him, and after having undergone one examination, the baron destroyed himself.

Dec. 21. In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 85, James Buchanan, esq., of Craigend Castle.

Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Dr. Buist, a native of Scotland, but long resident in India, editor of the *Bombay Times*, a journal which he raised to the first position in the press of India. Just before his death, Dr. Buist, it is said, had been selected to fill an important post in the Indian Civil Service.

June 6. At the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, of bronchitis, Major-Gen. Frederick Thomas Buller, late of the Coldstream Guards.

April 13. At his seat, Barton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 81, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, bart., K.C.B., and F.S.A.

He entered the army in the year 1794; and as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, he served in the disastrous expedition to Holland in 1799. In 1805 Lieut. Colonel Bunbury accompanied the expedition to the Mediterranean, and he was present at the battle of Maida. On his return to England in 1809, he was made Under-Secretary of State for War in the Portland Administration, an office which he held till 1816. Sir H. Bunbury was also selected, for his tact and courtesy, to accompany Lord Keith

on the delicate mission of announcing to the captive ex-Emperor Napoleon the decision of the British Government as to his disposal.

On the death of his uncle in 1821, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1830 successfully contested the county of Suffolk in the Reform interest. He was again returned on the dissolution which followed the rejection of the Reform Bill, and was offered the post of Secretary at War by Earl Grey. His impaired state of health, however, compelled him to decline the offer, and the same cause led him to resign the seat when Parliament was dissolved, after the passing of the Reform Bill. With the exception of an unsuccessful contest for Suffolk in 1837, he never again appeared in public affairs, but passed the remainder of his life in the discharge of his duties as a landlord; the exercise of his taste for the fine arts and the preparation of his "Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France," published in 1854, in which, "as a lesson that ought not to be forgotten," he dwells on the inefficiency to which, at the outbreak of that war, our military means had been brought by the neglect of the Government during ten years of peace. In this work are contained many curious and striking particulars of the campaign in Holland, and the expedition to the Helder, the battle of Maida, the state of affairs in Naples and Sicily; and many other of the great events of those times, derived either from personal observation or from access to sources of information not generally accessible.

The present volunteer movement owes very much of its extent and success to the zeal and activity of Sir Henry. From the position he had held when England was threatened with invasion more than fifty years ago, he was better acquainted with the dangers of that period and the spirit with which they were met than most men of the present day, and this knowledge prompted an appeal from him a year ago, and an offer, if no general movement took place, to set the example of training a certain number of volunteers at his own charge.

Sir Henry Bunbury married—first, in 1807, Louisa Emilia, daughter of General Fox (under whom he served in Italy), and granddaughter of the first Lord Holland, who died in 1825; se-

condly, in 1830, Emily Louisa, daughter of Colonel George Napier, by his second wife, Lady Sarah Lennox.

Dec. 20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, of apoplexy, Alfred Bunn, esq., formerly well known as the lessee of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres.

Nov. 28. At Bonn, aged 69, the Baron de Bunsen, late Prussian Minister at the British Court; but better known to the world for his immense literary labours, and for his speculations in religion and philosophy.

The deceased, Christian Chas. Josiah Bunsen, was born at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, on the 25th of August, 1791. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, where, in 1813, when he was only in his 22nd year, he published a remarkable dissertation, "*De Jure Atheniensium Hæreditario*," which at once recommended him to the notice of the learned.

On leaving Göttingen, Bunsen travelled for a while, visiting, among other countries, Holland and Denmark, and in the last-named country he acquired the Icelandic language under the learned Magnussen. About the end of 1815 he visited Berlin, where he became acquainted with Niebuhr, and this acquaintance had much to do with his future life. He repaired to Paris in 1816, and acquired much knowledge in Oriental languages from Sylvestre de Sacy, but he at length fixed himself at Rome, where his friend Niebuhr was then Minister for Prussia. Niebuhr procured him the post of Secretary of Embassy, and by his help in literary matters did all in his power to put him fairly on the road to fortune. In the year 1822 Frederick III. of Prussia visited Rome, when the courtly secretary so recommended himself to his royal master by a display of great theological erudition, that on the retirement of Niebuhr in 1824, he was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires*, and afterwards he became Minister.

This post he held for nearly twelve years, and he displayed great zeal to forward Protestant interests in various negotiations between the Holy See and Prussia. He was afterwards accredited to Switzerland, and last of all to England. His diplomatic labours were heavy in all these countries, and they

were discharged in a way that won him the esteem of all parties—but they by no means exhausted the force of his active mind. He was frequently summoned to Berlin, when any particularly delicate question of State policy was to be discussed, and he always threw whatever influence he possessed or could command into the ultra-Protestant (or, as his opponents said, into the Rationalist) scale. He was the real originator of the scheme for the Bishopric of Jerusalem, and to him is also ascribed the plan of giving representative institutions to Prussia. But his great and real occupation was literature, and this he pursued with an energy which caused his character as a diplomatist to be lost in that of a man of letters.

Baron Bunsen married an English lady of family and fortune, by whom he has left ten children. Next to, and perhaps above, Prussia, his predilections were for England. One of his sons is a clergyman of the English Church, rector of Lilleshall, Shropshire, and another has married Miss Gurney.

The *Revue Chrétienne* of Dec. 15 gives the following criticism of Baron Bunsen's theological speculations:—

"All adherents to the cause of full liberty of conscience must deeply mourn the loss of one of its most illustrious defenders. Not alone by this title, but by many others of equal importance to us, do we lament the death of Baron Bunsen. All those who have had the privilege of knowing him, and of receiving the warm expressions of his expansive friendship—all who have seen that noble countenance, lighted up in old age with the fire of inward youth, regret him as a personal friend before regretting him as one of the most distinguished representatives of European Protestantism. Never was any man's heart less chilled by science than that of Baron Bunsen. His extraordinary activity had embraced the highest functions of diplomacy as well as the labours of a man of consummate erudition, at the same time that he never failed to throw in a word for liberty amid the conflicts of ecclesiastical and political parties.

"It would be impossible in a few words to trace the noble and varied career of Baron Bunsen. The services which he rendered to his country in

DEATHS.

the high posts which he filled cannot be duly noticed here. We may, however, be permitted to say that liberty, taken in its highest sense, never had more fervent support. This aged diplomatist had a warmth of enthusiasm for every great cause rarely met with in our young men. Thus it was that he espoused with a generous passion the cause of Italian liberty. Having long resided in the very centre of clerical despotism, and in a position which enabled him to see things from a near point of view, he longed with juvenile ardour for the resurrection of Italy. Before even one could anticipate success, at the commencement of the crisis, he wrote to us, 'Let us ask of God, my friend, the triumph of justice!' He was under no illusion as to the difficulties of the situation, and he well knew that chains long leave their impress on the limbs that have worn them, and that there will be much to forgive in those who have not received the hardy education of freedom. The events accomplished on the other side of the Alps, and, above all, the prospects thereby opened, were a source of joy to him in his last days. We cannot, either, enter into any detail regarding his immense literary labours. A few days before his death he was correcting the proofs of a new edition of his great work on 'Egypt.' The book which he wrote with Plattner, on the 'Antiquities of Rome,' is the best guide any one can have who would travel not merely over ground but over time, and retrace past ages in traversing this city of ruins.

"The part devoted to Christian antiquities is treated in a superior manner, and his monography on the ancient Basilicas leaves nothing more to be said on the subject. His writings devoted to the critical history of the first ages of the Church contain the richest materials, in a somewhat confused order, but breathing a beneficent spirit, a spirit of piety and liberty. His treatise on the 'Epistles of Ignatius' and his book on 'Hippolytus' are thoroughly imbued with his admiration for the heroic past of the Church, at the same time that they attack without mercy the clerical and hierarchical tendencies which are sought to be grafted on this rich stock of the primitive Church. Recently Baron Bunsen published a vast work on the idea of 'God

in History,' presenting in an extended development the general views summed up in his 'Hippolytus.' He was pursuing with indefatigable zeal his translation of the Bible with comments, and these gigantic labours did not prevent him from stirring all Germany, a few years ago, by his eloquent book on the 'Signs of the Times,' a book which inaugurated, with striking effect, the salutary reaction against the incorrigible and bigoted party of Old Lutheranism, and which stated, with a precision very uncommon on that side of the Rhine, the great principles of Church liberty. We should not be sincere if we were not to say that on more than one important point we regret the direction taken by the mind of Baron Bunsen on theological subjects. We have said it to himself, but have never ceased to feel the pulsations of his Christian heart, notwithstanding the strange forms occasionally assumed by his system. Indeed, to feel this it only required to be in contact with him, and to see sparkle on his features and to hear vibrate in his voice that noble love of truth and that loyalty to truth which was free from all dogmas of School or Church. His only desire was, as he often said, to throw a bridge between contemporaneous thought, so disturbed by doubts, and Christianity. He cared little whether the bridge lasted or were destroyed, so that the passage to the other side were but effected. He passed through the great theological crisis of the times, and many of his ideas were affected by it, but at the bottom of his heart, and in the essence of his piety, he remained ever the same. He continued to be the man of fervent, mystic piety, who collected with such delight the most beautiful hymns of the Church of his country, and who never wearied of hearing them. His conversation, so rich, so animated, and so elevating, was completely imbued with that Christian salt, the strong savour of which cannot be imitated."

Nov. 11. In Eaton-sq., S.W., aged 63, George Medd Butt, esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Weymouth. The deceased was the son of Mr. John Butt, of Sherborne, and having practised for some years as special pleader, he was called to the bar in 1830, and went the Western Circuit, where he soon rose into reputation, and acquired

DEATHS.

an extensive practice. In 1845 Mr. Butt was made a Queen's Counsel by Lord Lyndhurst, and shortly afterwards was elected a Benchler of the Inner Temple.

Nov. 2. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, in his 75th year, Henry Butterworth, esq., of Fleet Street, one of Her Majesty's Law Publishers. Mr. Butterworth was born in Coventry, 28th Feb., 1786, where his father had carried on business as a timber merchant so successfully as to have retired on an ample fortune. The ancestors of this family were seated at Butterworth Hall, in the township of Butterworth, near Rochdale, and date from the period of Stephen and Henry II. His grandfather, the Rev. John Butterworth, an eminent Nonconformist divine, having removed from Rochdale to Coventry early in the 18th century, the early education of Mr. Butterworth was acquired at the Grammar School in the latter city. He was afterwards at the private school of Dr. Johnson, at Bristol. At fourteen he entered the counting-house of Mr. Stock, an eminent sugar-refiner at Bristol. When he had been at this employment about twelve months, his uncle, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, the eminent and successful law bookseller of Fleet-street, made him such favourable offers that his parents thought it right that they should be accepted; and he removed to London at the close of 1801. At the time Mr. Butterworth joined his uncle the house had long been, as has been remarked, celebrated as a great law bookselling and publishing centre: it was destined, however, very speedily to assume increased importance from the energy and tact with which the young man carried out his uncle's plans, who thereby found leisure to originate, foster, and carry out the many benevolent schemes and institutions with which his name became associated.

Here, in Fleet-street, at the dinner-table of his uncle, did Henry Butterworth meet many of those eminent, pious, and good men, who were associated in the good works the former had at heart, and which the nephew early learnt to take a share in. To mention the names of Wilberforce, Lords Liverpool, Teignmouth, Bexley, Zachary Macaulay, Robert and Charles Grant, and others, would be to recount the nature of the circle that frequently met there associated in works of piety and bene-

volence. It was also his good fortune, under similar circumstances, about this time to make the acquaintance of the learned Dr. Adam Clarke, the author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures," who was connected with Joseph Butterworth by marriage.

In 1813 Mr. Butterworth married an estimable lady, Elizabeth Henry, eldest daughter of Captain Whitehead, First, or King's Dragoon Guards. Of this union there exists a numerous family.

About the year 1818 the arrangements for a partnership, which had been the inducement for Henry Butterworth to accept a situation in his uncle's business, failing, the former, with the assistance of his father, went into business on his own account, and established himself in the house ever since occupied by him, the well-known corner of the Middle Temple Gate, No. 7, in Fleet-street, a house formerly occupied by Richard Tottel, the law printer, under Royal Patents in the successive reigns of Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. At the decease of the uncle his business was sold to Messrs. Saunders and Benning; but these proving ultimately unsuccessful, the business came to an end.

With the moral qualities with which nature had gifted Mr. Butterworth, and the business habits he had acquired by steady diligence, it is no matter for surprise that he should have been successful in his independent career. A large connection gave prosperity to his business as a bookseller, and his enterprising temper, aided by a sound judgment, made him equally fortunate as a publisher. Many standard books of the legal profession were first issued from his establishment. Strict methodical attention to a large concern enabled Mr. Butterworth to spare suitable time for public duties. In 1823 he became a Common Councilman for his ward of Farringdon Without. As a member of the Corporation his kindly good sense and unblemished character gave him much estimation; so high, indeed, stood his character, that he was offered the two great city offices of Sheriff and Alderman of his ward. Both these he declined. His object was not ostentation, but public usefulness. Many other public offices his love of a useful activity induced him to accept—the delicate office of a Commissioner of Income-tax and Land and Assessed Taxes for

DEATHS.

the City, and of a Commissioner of Roads for Surrey. He was also a useful member of the Society of Antiquaries, having much knowledge of our ancient rolls and archives. He was, moreover, a Captain of the London Militia, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. As may be supposed, from his family connections and early training, Mr. Butterworth was a sincere Christian and a zealous supporter of the Church. The rebuilding of his London parish church of St. Dunstan's was due in no small degree to his efforts; and in the parish of his country residence, Streatham, he mainly promoted the building of the district church of the Holy Trinity. As one of the Court of the Stationers' Company he was a judicious friend to the trades of which its members consist. The surviving children of Mr. Butterworth and his amiable wife (who died in 1853) propose to commemorate their parents' virtues by a memorial window in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, the deceased gentleman having been a member of the committee engaged in the task of embellishing that noble edifice.

Sept. 23. At Southsea, aged 78, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng. The deceased officer, who was fourth son of the fifth Viscount Torrington, and grand-nephew of the unfortunate Vice-Admiral Hon. John Byng, who was executed on the 14th of March, 1791, and had seen much service, principally on the coast of America and in the West Indies during the Revolutionary War. In 1806 he was in the *Rio de la Plata*, and entrusted by Sir Home Popham with the command of the forlorn hope in the first unsuccessful attack on Montevideo, and on the morning of its assault and capture (Feb. 3, 1809) he entered the breach at the head of the 38th Regt. In the many brilliant scenes which were in 1813 enacted in the *Chesapeake*, under Sir George Cockburn, the late Admiral took a very distinguished part, which gained him the publicly-expressed thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He was placed on the retired list of captains, 1846; rear-admirals, 1849, and vice-admirals, 1856.

May 16. At St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 67, the Right Hon. Anne Isabella, Lady Noel Byron, Baroness Wentworth. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph

Milbanke, bart., and Lady Judith Noel, the sister and co-heir of Thomas Noel, the last Viscount Wentworth. On January 2nd, 1815, Miss Noel became the wife of George Gordon, the sixth Lord Byron, then approaching the close of his twenty-sixth year. With the circumstances consequent on this alliance all the readers of Byron's biography are familiar. After a short experience of married life Lord and Lady Byron separated by mutual consent, having had one daughter, Ada, born December 10th, 1815, who afterwards became the Countess of Lovelace. In 1824 Lady Byron became a widow, and never afterwards married, but passed the remainder of her life in works of active charity and enlightened benevolence. On the death of Lord Scarsdale, in 1856, Lady Byron became Baroness Wentworth by writ.

April 20. Aged 72, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut.-Col. N. Cameron, of Danygraig, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, late of the 79th (or Cameron) Highlanders, and last surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of the Enaicht branch of the house of Lochiel.

Dec. 25. In Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, aged 77, Major-Gen. A. Campbell, late H.E.I.C.S., and of Auchmannock and Avisyard, Ayrshire.

Jan. 4. At Wollaston House, Northamptonshire, Isabella Gertrude Campbell, fourth dau. of the late W. A. Deane, esq., and wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

March 2. Suddenly, at Windsor, aged 82, the Rev. William Canning. He was appointed a Canon of St. George's in 1828, and for many years held the Rectory of West Heslerton, near Malton, Yorkshire. He was brother to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and first cousin to the great statesman, George Canning.

Jun. 29. At Crowcombe Cottage, near Taunton, aged 60, John Francis Carew, esq., a magistrate for Somerset.

Aug. 29. At Bower House, Dunbar, General Carfrae, H.E.I.C.S.

June 9. At Leamington, aged 96, Lady Carnegie.

March 13. At Kimblethmont, aged 71, William Fullarton Lindsay Carnegie, esq., of Spynic and Baysack, Chairman of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, and Vice-Lieutenant for Forfarshire. The deceased served in the Royal Artillery.

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DEATHS.

very both in the West Indies and in the Peninsula; but having, by the death of an elder brother, in 1813, succeeded to the family estates, he retired on half-pay at the close of the war. In 1820 he married the Lady Jane Christian Carnegie, daughter of the late Earl of Northesk.

Oct. 17. At Secunderabad, aged 56, Major-Gen. Thomas David Carpenter, Madras Army.

March 1. Suddenly, at Caversham Carr, aged 78. Vice-Adm. Robert Riddell Carr. He entered the Royal Navy on the 2nd of June, 1796, and for many years was actively employed in the Baltic, the East Indies, and on other stations. He was present at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and commanded the *Britomart* at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816.

July 30. Aged 58, Frederick Augustus Carrington, esq., F.A.S., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, Recorder of Wokingham, D.L. for Berks, and J.P. for Wilts.

Dec. 18. At Loughton, aged 76, Alderman Sir George Carroll, long identified with the city of London as a noted member of the Corporation and an eminent stockbroker. The deceased served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, with Sir Moses Montefiore, in 1837, the year of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, and with his colleague received the honour of knighthood. On the 23rd of December, 1839, he was elected alderman for the ward of Candlewick, and in November, 1846, Lord Mayor.

Nov. 15. At Flore House, Northamptonshire, Mary Anne, wife of Maj.-Gen. Cartwright.

Nov. 1. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 65, Rev. Edward Carus-Wilson, M.A., formerly Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, third son of the late W. W. Carus-Wilson, esq., M.P., of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, and brother of the late Rev. William Carus Wilson.

Jan. 5. At Richmond, Surrey, Anna Georgiana, wife of Francis Nethersole Cates, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Richmond, and second dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

Nov. 7. At Stackpole Court, Pembroke, John Frederick Campbell, first Earl and second Baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, in the county of Pembroke, and Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, in the county of Carmarthen. The deceased

Earl was Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Carmarthenshire, a trustee of the British Museum, a D.C.L. and F.R.S. He was the son of John, first Lord Cawdor, by the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and was born on the 8th of November, 1790, and succeeded to the title on the 1st of June, 1821. On the 15th of September, 1816, he married Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Bath, by whom he leaves issue. The late Earl, though not taking a prominent part in public life, was active in the discharge of the private duties of his station. He did much in the way of church restoration, having rebuilt the churches in no less than seven parishes in which his property lay.

June 2. At Dundee, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B. and K.C.H. The deceased served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and the following year accompanied his regiment to Portugal, where he took part in the campaigns of 1808 and 1809 in that country and in Spain. He was in the Expedition to Walcheren, including the bombardment of Flushing. In 1810 he proceeded to Cadiz, and took part in all the succeeding campaigns in the Peninsula. He was employed on the staff, and was severely wounded in the assault of the entrenchments at Sarre, and during his services in Portugal and Spain he had six horses killed or wounded under him in action. He was present in seventeen engagements, six of them general actions, exclusive of sieges. He also served in the campaign of 1814 in the Netherlands, and was present at Waterloo, where he commanded a wing of the 52nd Regiment, of which he was Major, and had three horses shot under him. He was at the capture of Paris, and did not return from France until 1817. He was, by letters patent, made a Knight Bachelor in 1847; and in 1853 appointed Colonel of the 78th Regiment. The deceased had received the silver war medal and eight clasps for Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, and Nivelle.

Oct. 3. At his residence, El Retiro, Campden Hill, Kensington, aged 83, Alfred Edward Chalon, esq., R.A., portrait painter to Her Majesty, honorary member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, and member of the Society of Arts of London.

Mr. Chalon and his elder brother, the

DEATHS.

late John James Chalon, who died in 1854, were the sons of M. Jean Chalon, sometime Professor of the French Language and Literature at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Alfred Edward Chalon was born at Geneva in 1777, and accompanied his father to England, when the family were frightened from that city by the French revolution. The two brothers were destined for a mercantile life; but the passion for Art burnt strong within them, and their father permitted them to follow their inclination. Accordingly they entered their names as students at the Royal Academy.

In 1808 the brothers joined together in establishing among their friends "The Sketching Club," a society for the study and practice of composition. Its chief members were the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Uwins, R.A., and Messrs. J. Christall, J. Partridge, R. Bone, and S. J. Stump. The "Sketching Club" lasted somewhat more than forty years, but gradually became extinct a few years ago.

Alfred began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1810, and he continued to do so till the last exhibition, which contained several of his pictures.

Having been elected in due course an Associate of the Royal Academy, and afterwards a full Academician, Mr. Chalon gradually rose to become, and reigned for many years as, the fashionable water-colour painter of the age, and may be styled *par excellence* the artist of the ladies, in the portraiture of whom, more especially in their Court dresses, his facile and graceful pencil was ever most peculiarly felicitous.

Mr. A. E. Chalon was the first who was commissioned to paint a portrait of Her Majesty after her accession to the throne; his well-known portrait represents the Queen in a standing posture in the state dress which she wore in opening her first Parliament. Mr. Chalon's talents were not confined to portrait painting, although his peculiar talent and consequent lucrative employment kept him chiefly to that branch of the art; he also painted several subjects of a sacred and historic character, which are of a very high order of merit though less known than his portrait scenes.

Dec. 6. The Rev. W. E. Chapman, Rector of Edenham, Lincolnshire. At the breakfast after the wedding of his

eldest daughter, Mr. Chapman stood up to return thanks for himself and his wife; he spoke a few minutes, fell forward, and instantly expired. He was domestic chaplain to Lord Wiltoughby D'Eresby, and had been rector of his parish for forty years.

June 18. In Holywell, Oxford, aged 79, from the effects of an accident, Sarah Ann Chapman, younger dau. of the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D., formerly President of Trinity College, Oxon.

Sept. 8. At Oxford, Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside, M.D. He served in Spain, France, Flanders, &c., and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For some years previous to his death he held the post of physician-extraordinary to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and was physician to the British Embassy at Paris.

Feb. 1, 1859. In the obituary of the Rev. William John Cheshire, Canon of Canterbury, in the last volume of the *Annual Register*, the Rev. Canon is described as having been "tutor to the sons of the Earl of Egremont, sent to Oxford by that nobleman in charge of his youngest son, and rewarded for his care by presentation to two family benefices." This paragraph was imported into the notice of the Rev. Canon by a most vexatious error of the press; the statement was intended to form part of the biography of the Rev. Thomas Sockett, in p. 482 of the same volume.

June 7. At Bishton-hall, Stafford, aged 80, Lady Chetwynd.

Dec. 22. At South Belmont, Doncaster, aged 78, Sarah Anne, widow of Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq.

Dec. 28. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 71, the Rev. William Cleaver, formerly Rector of Delgany, co. Wicklow, eldest son of Euseby Cleaver, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

Dec. 20. At her residence, in Bruton-street, Lady Clifton, widow of Sir Juckes Granville Juckes Clifton, bart., of Clifton, Notts.

Feb. 12. At Holywells, Ipswich, aged 85, John Cobbold, esq., an eminent citizen of Ipswich.

Oct. 22. At Osnaburgh terrace, Regent's park, aged 64, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, late Major, 15th Hussars.

March 30. Maynard Colchester, esq., of the Wilderness and Westbury-upon-Severn, J.P. and D.L., for the County

DEATHS.

of Gloucester, and one of the Verderers of the Forest of Dean.

Dec. 23. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 82, John Williams Colenso, esq., late mineral agent for the Duchy of Cornwall, and father of the Bishop of Natal, South Africa.

Sept. —. Off the coast of Japan, Com. George T. Colville, commanding H.M.S. *Camilla*. She was caught in a typhoon and went down, and all hands perished. Among the officers were Lieut. Almeric Hugh Fitzroy, aged 25, son of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Fitzroy; Conrad Donner Collins, aged 22, fourth son of G. M. von Dadelnszen, esq., of Frankfort-lodge, Clevedon, Somerset; and Mr. Perceval Briggs, aged 17, midshipman, eldest son of John Henry Briggs, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

March 4. At Pimlico, aged 66, Henry Conn, esq., Com. R.N., only son of Capt. John Conn, flag officer to Lord Nelson, who commanded the *Dreadnought*, 98, at Trafalgar.

Sept. 25. At Locking, Weston-super-Mare, aged 40, Charles Penrose Coode, Major Royal Marines, and eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B.

Feb. Lately. In the County Lunatic Asylum at Maidstone, Robert Coombes, for seven years Champion of the Thames.

Aug. 9. At Toddington Manor, Beds, aged 78, Wm. Dodge Cooper Cooper, esq., Lt. for Bedfordshire, and J.P. for Bedfordshire, Middlesex, and the Cinque Ports.

Nov. 13. At Hyères, in the South of France, aged 36, Charles Thomas Coote, M.D. late Radcliffe Travelling Fellow of the University of Oxford, and one of the Assistant Physicians of the Middlesex Hospital.

March 22. At the Manor House, Bushey, Herts, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.

May 4. In Lowndes-square, aged 76, General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H.

The deceased was the only son of Admiral Cotton, cousin of Lord Combermere. In his sixteenth year he left Rugby School to enter the 3rd Guards as ensign. In 1805 he took part in the Expedition to Hanover; and in 1807, in that to Copenhagen, where he was present at the battle of Kioge. In 1809 he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Spain, and served as Deputy Assistant-

Adjutant-General to the Light Division at the battle of the Coa, and during the retreat to Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance. In 1811 he returned home on promotion, but rejoined the army in the Peninsula in 1813, and served until the close of the war. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, commanded the light companies at the passage of the Adour, and the pickets of the 2nd Brigade of Guards at the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne, besides other engagements of minor importance. He had received the war medal and three clasps for Busaco, Vittoria, and Nive. For some years he commanded the 14th Foot. He had also seen considerable service in India. He commanded a division in the Burmese war, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee on the 23rd of July, 1839, when he commanded the reserve which entered the city after the storming-party had established themselves. His name was most honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir John Keane, and in those of the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. Sir Willoughby was from 1847 to 1850 Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. He was nominated K.G.C. in 1840; K.C.H. in 1830; and had conferred upon him the order of the Dooranee Empire of the 1st class at Cabul, in September, 1839. The colonelcy of the 98th Foot was given him in 1839, from which he was removed to the 32nd Foot in April, 1854. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, 31st October, 1798; lieutenant and captain, 25th November, 1799; captain and lieutenant-colonel, 12th June, 1811; colonel, 25th July, 1821; major, 22nd July, 1830; lieutenant-general, 23rd November, 1841; and general, 20th June, 1854. The late general married, on the 16th of May, 1806, Lady Augusta Maria Coventry, eldest daughter of George William seventh Earl of Coventry.

July 16. In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 76, John Cotton, esq., late Director of the East India Company.

Oct. 4. At his residence, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, G. A. Cottrel, esq., late Accountant-Gen. of H.M.'s Inland Revenue.

Nov. 20. Walter Coulson, esq., Q.C., one of the Benchers of Gray's Inn. Mr. Coulson was called to the bar Nov. 26,

DEATHS.

1828, and was made a Queen's Counsel and Bench of the Inn in 1851. He was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in their proceedings.

Jan. 18. While on a visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Herts, the Dowager Lady Cowley. Lady Cowley was eldest dau. of James, first Marquess of Salisbury. Her ladyship married, in 1816, Henry Lord Cowley, whose marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan had the same year been dissolved by Act of Parliament. By her marriage with Lord Cowley, who died in April 1847, in Paris, the deceased lady leaves an only daughter, the wife of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, our Ambassador at Constantinople.

April 15. At Wigton, Cumberland, aged 85, Mrs. Helen Coulthart.

Aug. 27. At Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, aged 78, the Right Hon. Louisa, Dowager Countess of Craven. The deceased was (with the exception of Lady Essex) the last of the coroneted ladies formerly connected with the public stage, on which she was one of the most popular favourites of the day, under her maiden name of Miss Louisa Brunton. Lady Craven was the dau. of a gentleman long connected with the theatre at Norwich. By the late Earl of Craven, to whom she was married in 1807, she had three sons and one dau., of whom the present Earl of Craven and his youngest brother are the only survivors.

April 14. At Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire, aged 78, Falwar Craven, esq., a deputy-lieut. for the counties of Wilts and Berks, and a magistrate for the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester.

Sept. 14. At Boulogne, Major-General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H. The deceased officer had seen much active service in India, Africa, and the West Indies. His services comprise the expedition under Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, where he was wounded in the action of the Blue Bourg; that against the French Islands in 1810, during which he was desperately wounded in the shoulder at the attack of the batteries before St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon. In 1817 and 1818 he took part in the Mahratta and the Pindaree wars in India, and in the same year he was engaged in Ceylon. The

gallant General was repeatedly thanked for his services in General Orders, and in 1832 he was made a Knight Bachelor. In January last he obtained the Coloneley of the 73rd Regiment.

Mar. 31. In Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, Harriet, widow of Capt. Creighton, and dau. of the late Admiral Sir R. Onslow, bart.

Aug. 26. At Woburn-place, Russell-square, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq., of Pinkney-park, Wilts, and of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. Coxwell, of Abington House, in the same county.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, aged 80, the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

This eminent preacher and man of letters was born in 1780, in Dublin, in which city his father was a physician. Being destined for the Church, he received his education at Trinity College, and took his degrees with distinction. Having been ordained, he was appointed to an Irish curacy; but little prospect was offered of rising to higher station, and the performance of duties more comprehensive and better suited to a mind and frame equally capacious and energetic. Nearly fifty years ago, after the decease of his father, the family migrated to London, where Mr. Croly, disappointed with regard to Church preferment, turned his attention altogether to secular literary pursuits. He became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and contributed admirable dramatic criticisms to the *New Times*. In 1817 two new publications, *Blackwood's Magazine* and the *Literary Gazette* started, both of which (especially the latter) enjoyed a large share of his powerful and popular writings. In *Blackwood*, his "Colonna the Painter" created a strong sensation, and was followed by a number of miscellaneous productions from which the anonyne has not yet been removed. With the *Literary Gazette* his correspondence was far more intimate and continuous. Poetry, criticisms, essays of every description from his pen, abound from the very first year, through many in succession, as that novel experiment on weekly issues dedicated to the fine arts, sciences, and literature, established itself in public estimation.

In 1819 Mr. Croly married Margaret

DEATHS.

Helen Begbie, dau of a gentleman who held an office under the Board of Trade. A family of six children, five sons and a dau., were the fruit of this union. The eldest son was unfortunately killed in 1845, in one of the battles with the Sikhs. The expenses of married life and an increasing family drew closer his relations with the press, and his contributions, as editor, coadjutor, or voluntarily ally, during the forty years that have since elapsed, would occupy a space to astonish even the most laborious of his literary contemporaries. The *Standard*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Universal Review*, and many other periodicals were the recipients of these valuable compositions; and yet he published a large amount of separate works, and for the last quarter of a century devoted himself with untiring energy to the diligent discharge of his clerical functions as Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, to which he was presented, through the interest of Lord Brougham, (who was distantly related to his wife through the Auckland family), in 1835.

In 1847 Dr. Croly was appointed afternoon preacher at the Foundling Hospital, but soon relinquished the office in some disgust at the management of the institution. He was also involved in the violent disputes in his own parish, of which the public heard more than enough. In the pulpit the eloquence of Dr. Croly was of the highest order, and his just popularity attracted crowds from every part to his beautiful church, where his impressive discourses, his massive form, grave and inflexible countenance, and sonorous voice produced striking effects; and pathos and persuasion, when needed, hung upon his lips in the fine delivery of touching descriptions of Christian experiences and Gospel exhortation.

His theological works belong to an important order. Interpretations of the Prophets and the Apocalypse applicable to the great concerns of mankind, and an earnest enforcement of religious truths, in union with the purest morality, mark every volume he has dedicated to these subjects. His contributions to the literature of the press have been referred to. In works of fiction also he shone with pre-eminent lustre. His picture of the Wandering Jew in "Salathiel" is one of the most striking efforts ever seen in that class of literature.

Thus hastily noticed, it will appear that the lamented Rector of Walbrook, independently of his ministerial devotion.—gratefully acknowledged by his charge and admired by the world at large,—and of his valuable works in Divinity, spent a long life in the anonymous inculcation of virtuous morals, the promotion of useful purposes, and the dissemination of improvement throughout the mass of the community, by means of an ever-ready and ever-efficient periodical press. And further, that he has earned a prominent place and lasting renown in the great distinct provinces of divinity, poetry, history, romance, and the drama. *Nullum in tegit quod non ornarit* is a tribute richly deserved by the very extensive and miscellaneous creations of Dr. Croly; and his private life was worthy of his public position. In society his conversation was instructive and pleasant, and full of pertinent anecdote and general information.

Dr. Croly was emphatically a good man. His piety grew with his age; and sincerity, fervour, and a constant and zealous exercise of every Christian virtue have shed a holier halo over his later (not declining) years—for blessed health and apparent firmness and strength were granted him to the last. Dr. Croly's death was awfully sudden. He had left his residence in Bloomsbury-square to take a short walk before dinner. When in Holborn, he suddenly fell down, and on being taken into a shop was found to be quite dead.

According to his own desire, his remains were laid under the church where his best works have been performed. A marble bust bequeathed by him for that purpose will mark the spot to future pastors we hope not less eligible, and future congregations equally sincere in their following and attachment.

Feb. 7. At Duffield Hall, near Derby, aged 75, John Bell Crompton, esq., several times mayor of Derby and high sheriff of the county.

Oct. 3. At Bray, Ireland, Sir William E. Crosbie, bart., formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

March 5. At Fairlea-villa, Bideford, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. Crowe, a Waterloo officer.

Nor. 26. At his residence, East End House, Finchley, aged 81, Samuel Hen. Cullum, esq.

Oct. 12. On board the *Seine*, off St.

DEATHS.

Thomas, on his return to England, Lieut.-Colonel Cleland Cumberlege, H.B.M.'s Consul at Tampico, second son of Joseph Cumberlege, esq., of Bombay. The deceased had served ten years as Consul at Tampico, and died a victim to that unhealthy climate.

Oct. 20. Aged 76, H. Curwen, esq., of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and Bell Isle, Windermere.

April 23. At Vienna, aged 86, Prince Constantine Czartoryski. This distinguished Polish patriot was born at Warsaw in 1773, and was educated, together with his elder brother, Prince Adam (now residing in Paris), under the care of distinguished masters. A tour of Europe and a long stay in England served to complete the education of the two princes. The insurrection headed by Kosciuszko gave the first opportunity for the display of their patriotism; and the Empress Catharine having subsequently confiscated the property of their father, only reinstated them in their rights at the earnest solicitation of the Court of Vienna, and on condition that they should reside in St. Petersburg in the character of hostages. After having remained until the year 1793, in Grodno, with their uncle, King Stanislas Augustus, they repaired to the capital of the empire, and were compelled to enter the Russian army. During the Revolutionary period, they quitted the Russian service; and when the Emperor Napoleon raised a Polish legion under Prince Poniatowski, Prince Constantine joined him with patriotic ardour, and levied at his own expense a regiment of infantry, of which he was colonel, and with which he served with distinction against Austria in 1809 and in 1812 against Russia. Among the various brilliant feats of arms performed by this regiment, its conduct at the siege of Smolensko is more particularly quoted. The Emperor Napoleon decorated the brave and intrepid colonel with his own hand, and nominated him an officer of the Legion of Honour. Subsequently Prince Poniatowski presented him with the Polish Cross. Unfortunately, Prince Constantine Czartoryski's distinguished military career was cut short at the battle of Mojaisk, where his horse was killed under him, and he himself received so serious a contusion that he was forced to leave

the service. Having been nominated aide-de-camp general to the Emperor Alexander I., on the erection of the kingdom of Poland, he soon asked and received leave to retire on account of his health. In 1831, at the time when the Austrian Cabinet seemed favourably disposed towards the Polish cause, Prince Constantine Czartoryski became an active mediator between that Cabinet and the Insurrectional Government. Prince Constantine was at Vienna what his brother is at Paris, the protector of the Polish race. His house was ever open to his Polish compatriots, and he was the liberal patron of all distinguished Polish artists and men of letters.

Dec. 19. At Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, aged 48, James Andrew Ramsay, Marquess of Dalhousie, and Lord Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, and of the Punjab, in the peerage of England; Earl of Dalhousie, and Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie and Kerrington, and Lord Ramsay of Melrose in the peerage of Scotland; K.T.; Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, &c.

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, first Marquess of Dalhousie, was born on the 22nd of April, 1812, at Dalhousie Castle, the third son of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, of a family dating with the most ancient Scottish nobles, and which was raised to the peerage in 1618, when Sir George Ramsay was created Lord Ramsay by James VI. His son was created Earl of Dalhousie in 1633. With all the world before him, as it presents itself to the vision of a younger son, the future statesman was sent to Harrow, and from Harrow proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1833 he took his degree with honours. By the death of his elder brother the honorary designation of Lord Ramsay had already devolved upon him. Passing from the University the distinguished contemporary of distinguished men—for Earl Stanhope, Sir George Lewis, and Mr. Gladstone had taken honours during his term of residence, and the Earl of Elgin and Earl Canning in his year. Lord Ramsay seized the first opportunity that presented itself to plunge into his element, politics. In the elections for the Parliament of 1835 he

DEATHS.

unsuccessfully contested the representation of Edinburgh with Sir John Campbell and Mr. Abercrombie, the Whig Solicitor-General and the Speaker-elect of the House of Commons; but entered that Parliament which was summoned on the accession of Her Majesty as member for the county of Haddington. He did not retain his seat long, being called early in the next year to the Upper House, in consequence of the death of his father. Whether in the Lower or the Upper House, Lord Dalhousie never shone much in debate; but his administrative faculty and business habits were soon recognized by the chiefs of his party, and he was marked as a possible Minister. When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in 1841 he had to satisfy so many expectants of a party long excluded from office that he could find no office for the son of Christ Church and the connection of the Duke. In 1843, however, an opportunity served. Mr. Gladstone rose to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Lord Dalhousie took his place as Vice-President. Then, again, when his chief resigned the Presidency in 1845, Lord Dalhousie reigned in his stead, and occupied the office during the remainder of Sir Robert Peel's term of government. The new Premier, Lord John Russell, desired that he should retain his post under the new Administration; but this Lord Dalhousie refused, deeming the only honourable course to be to retire with his retiring patron. This unusual compliment was due to the untiring energy and remarkable administrative ability which Lord Dalhousie had displayed in the conduct of his department, at a time when the sudden development of the railway system and the transition to a new commercial era had created an immense amount of work that sorely taxed the resources of his office. The education thus obtained through practice proved invaluable. Incessant labour would have been inadequate to the performance of the task—a statesmanly and judicial power was indispensable to reduce the chaos to order and progress; and through the compulsion which forced on him a masterly comprehension of great public works and the interests of a vast commerce, the Earl was really training himself for the government of an em-

pire less advanced in civilization, and especially needing the creation of similar public works for the development of its resources. He was, after a short but active apprenticeship at the Board of Trade, offered the splendid position of Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. He accepted the offer, and arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of January, 1848.

It is not yet possible to write the history of Lord Dalhousie's administration in India. Splendid to all appearance, it must be read by the light of that bloody commentary of the rebellion which succeeded it. That his views were of the largest, that his ambition was of the noblest, that his faculty of direction and government was of the highest order, cannot be doubted. Nor is it unlikely that, if he had been able to retain his post, he, who had all the threads of policy in his hands, and who knew, as no one else knew, to what end a thousand wheels had been set a-working, who devised the policy, who put it in motion, and who, after eight years of power, was regarded with a confidence such as no Governor-General of later days had inspired, might by his mere presence have averted all the calamities which his departure seemed to invite, and might without the necessity of a dreadful ordeal have carried all his measures and projects to a successful and glorious issue. But, on the other hand, it may be that the large conceptions which disturbed the constituted order of things to the very centre, the reforms which were accumulated the one upon the other, the absorption and reconstruction of States, the wide conquests and the vague anticipations of future annexations, may have so unsettled the enduring foundations of government and made all seem to depend upon the will of one man—a Ruler not to be baffled, not to be turned aside, not to be subduced—that when that awe-inspiring Presence was removed that revulsion ensued, that protest whose record is written in characters of blood and fire.

The best account of what Lord Dalhousie proposed to himself, and what he effected as Governor-General, will be found in the celebrated Minute which he drew up, reviewing his administration in India from January, 1848, to March, 1856. It occupies

DEATHS.

some forty folio pages, and is one of the most remarkable State Papers ever penned. Beginning with his foreign policy and the wars to which he was compelled, he gives an account of his conquests. From conquest he naturally proceeds to annexation, and between the two, boasts that he has added to the dominion of the Queen no less than four great kingdoms, besides a number of minor principalities. Of the four kingdoms, Pegu and the Punjab belong to the list of conquests; while Nagpore and Oude belong to the class of annexations, to which class must be added the acquisition of Satara, Jhansi, and Berar. It was less, however, to the acquisition of new territory that he looked with pride than to the means which he adopted for developing the resources of the country and improving the administration of the Government. He could point to railways planned on an enormous scale, and partly commenced; to 4000 miles of electric telegraph spread over India, at an expense of little more than £50*l.* a-mile; to 2000 miles of road, bridged and mettled nearly the whole distance from Calcutta to Peshawur; to the opening of the Ganges Canal, the largest of the kind in the world; to the progress of the Punjab Canal, and of many other important works of irrigation all over India; as well as to the reorganization of an official department of public works. Keeping equal pace with these public works, he could refer to the postal system which he introduced in imitation of that of Rowland Hill, whereby a letter from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, or from Assam to Kurrachee, is now conveyed for $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, or $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the old charge; to the improved training ordained for the civil service, covenanted and uncovenanted; to the improvement of education and prison discipline; to the organization of the Legislative Council; to the reforms which it had decreed, such as permitting Hindoo widows to marry again, and relieving all persons from the risk of forfeiting property by a change of religion. These are but a few of the incidents of his administration; and, knowing how much they were due to his own intelligence and energy, he might well regard them with pride. There is, perhaps, none of our living statesmen who have succeeded so entirely in breaking away from

the thralldom of red tape, rising above forms, and directing everything with a minute superintendence that nothing could escape. In carrying out these multiplied plans he made himself to a certain extent independent of his subordinates; he did their work, he was a sort of autocrat who broke through all the officialism which is, perhaps, one of the necessary evils of a free Government. He was a king in the sense which Mr. Carlyle admires—one who acts for himself and who comes directly into contact with the governed. Unhappily, the Earl's constitution, never strong, completely broke down under this excess of labour. He went to the mountains for health, but found it not. He had, in 1853, sent his wife home also in bad health; but she died on the homeward voyage, and the first intimation he had of her death was from the newsboys shouting the announcement in the streets of Calcutta. It was a dreadful shock, and ere long it seemed doubtful whether he himself should survive the fatigue of a voyage home, or whether he might not even die before the arrival of his successor. It was at this moment, when Lord Dalhousie's health was inadequate to the responsibilities he had created for himself, that the home authorities announced their policy of the deposition of the King of Oude and the annexation of his kingdom. The policy of this proceeding has been questioned by the highest authorities—its justice still more. But whether politic or unwise, just or iniquitous, no more difficult task has ever been undertaken in India. The integrity of the Oude sovereignty was unbroken, there was a lawful Sovereign and a recognized Court, a numerous, proud, and warlike nobility, a brave people, a country strong by nature, and covered with feudal castles, a rich treasury, a large and not undisciplined army. If such were the strengths of the Oude Sovereign at home, he had a greater strength in the army of his foe, for the Native army of Bengal was chiefly recruited from the youth of Oude. The Native princes, too, stood aghast at the magnitude of the blow and of the crime. Lord Dalhousie was entitled to transfer to his successor the execution of the dangerous project and all the obloquy that must attend it. But he felt that the task, perilous in the most experienced hands, must al-

DEATHS.

most certainly fail in hands that knew not all the intricacies of Indian policy, and he at once intimated to the Home Government his willingness to remain until the task should be completed. The Indian Minister was well aware how much depended on the strong will and firm hand of their representative in the East, and they knew how terrible was the prestige which attached to the presence of the Earl of Dalhousie. And thus it was that the statesman who had expended his strength in the successful administration of a vast empire, and in a victorious foreign policy, poured forth the remnant of his life in accomplishing a deed for which he was not answerable, and which, whether wise and necessary, or the wanton exhibition of power, covered our great Indian province with blood and confusion, and had well nigh brought our empire in the East to a setting in blood and gloom.

Lord Canning arrived in India in February, 1856, and took the reins of government from his sinking predecessor. On the 10th March the Earl of Dalhousie left Calcutta, after receiving an address from all the principal persons of that city, to which he replied in a touching answer, recapitulating his labours, and expressing a too true foreboding of his future. He arrived in this country with health so irretrievably broken, that he retired at once to the family seat, and though spoken of sometimes has rarely since been heard of. The people, viewing his great powers of government, sometimes named him in their speculations as a future Prime Minister of England. The Earl of Dalhousie was raised to the dignity of an English marquess in 1849, in recognition of his distinguished services; and was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852; but unlike his illustrious predecessor he was never able to visit the scene of his jurisdiction. The first and last Marquess of Dalhousie married, in 1836, Lady Susan Georgina, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Tweeddale, who died in 1853. By this lady he has left two daughters, one of whom is married to Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran. In default of male issue, the earldom devolves on Lord Panmure, who also inherits the ancestral estate of Dalhousie Castle.

Oct. 2. In Northgate-st., Bury St. Edmund's, aged 93, W. Dalton, esq. An enthusiastic traveller, Mr. Dalton had visited great part both of Europe and America, and his recollections were interesting, both from the period over which they extended and the scenes he had witnessed. In spite of his frequent absence, he did not forget the claims of his native town, and Bury owes many of its improvements to his care. Mr. Dalton married, rather late in life, Miss Alexander, niece of the first Earl of Caledon and aunt to Lord Cranworth, but had no family.

Nov. 3. At Ootacamund, Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of Madras, and formerly Chief Justice of Bombay.

March 22. At Market-jew-ter., Penzance, aged 81, Miss Kitty Davy, only surviving sister of the late Sir Humphrey Davy.

Dec. 19. At his residence, Westbrooke, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 56, Matthew Dawes, esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.

March 21. At Woodyates, Mr. John Day, senior, the well-known jockey and trainer, who, from his straightforward conduct in business, was commonly known as "Honest John."

Aug. Aged 57, M. Alexandre Gabriel Decamps, one of the most celebrated painters of the Modern School. He met with an untimely death at Fontainebleau. He had mounted his horse to hunt with the Emperor's hounds, when the animal took fright, dashed his rider against the overhanging branch of a tree, and killed him on the spot. M. Decamps had travelled much, and was a man of great originality of character.

Oct. 25. At Paris, aged 80, the Duke Decazes, once the favourite Minister of Louis XVIII. Born at Libourne, in the Gironde, he early came to Paris to study the law, and laid the foundation of his fortune by a marriage with the daughter of Count Muraire, then President of the Court of Cassation. He was a councillor in the Imperial Court, and afterwards private secretary to the Empress-mother; but on the restoration of the Bourbons he at once joined them, and remained faithful to their cause during their temporary overthrow in 1815. After the battle of Waterloo he repaired to Paris, and assumed, on his own authority, the post of préfet of police, in which he did good service in maintaining the tranquillity of the

DEATHS.

capital. This gained him the confidence of Louis XVIII., who continued him in office: but being a really honest, moderate man, he became obnoxious to the vehement partisans on both sides. He, however, kept his place near the king, and was made a peer. In 1818 he resigned the portfolio of police, and became Minister of the Interior, and eventually President of the Council; but the king, being obliged to part with him, M. Decazes was sent for a time as ambassador to England. In 1821 he returned, and took a conspicuous place in the Chamber of Peers, where he took part in the opposition to the unwise proceedings of Charles X. and his ministers, though he was greatly afflicted by their subsequent overthrow. He, however, returned to the Chamber of Peers after a time, and continued an active member until the Revolution of 1848 drove him into private life, and he took no part in subsequent events. He also received from the King of Denmark the title of the Duke of Glucksberg.

Feb. 25. In Hertford-st., May-fair, aged 82, John D'Evereux, esq., a lieutenant-general in the armies of the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada. The deceased soldier belonged to a state of things of which few relics are now left. He represented one of the oldest and most indisputably Norman families in these islands. His branch, the eldest of the D'Evereux, had been settled for many centuries upon the family estates in Wexford, when the rebellion of 1798 broke out. That movement was, far more than is generally understood, guided and promoted by the old Irish aristocracy of all races; and among those who took part in it was young D'Evereux, who, at the very early age of eighteen, had the command of a division in the rebel army. On the failure of the rising, D'Evereux made his submission to the Government, and, through the influence of Lord Cornwallis, the then Lord-Lieutenant, received a free pardon and remission of all forfeitures, upon the sole condition of remaining abroad for some years. This condition was complied with, and the treatment he had received converted the enthusiastic rebel into a resolutely loyal subject. This attachment was strongly marked when the Emperor Napoleon offered Mr. D'Evereux a general's commission

in the army he was preparing for the invasion of England in the early part of the century, and suggested that, in the event of satisfactory service, the old domain of Evereux in Normandy, from which the family took its name, should be repurchased for him, and that he should be created a Count of the Empire. This offer was pressed upon him by the Emperor in a personal interview, and was firmly refused, to the Napoleon's no small wrath. The principal later event of John D'Evereux's life was his raising and taking out to South America the Irish Legion, which assisted Bolivar in conquering the independence of the South American republics. The later disasters of some of these communities have obscured the recollection of the enthusiasm which greeted their birth, evinced alike in the rhetoric of Canning, and in the sympathy of the general liberal public. What the Englishman Guyon was to the unsuccessful Hungarian insurrection of 1848-49, John D'Evereux was in some sort to Venezuela and Nueva Granada in 1820 and the ensuing years. At the date of his decease, he was the senior lieutenant-general of these republics, and in the nominal receipt of a considerable pension from them.

Nov. 14. At Hitchin Priory, aged 27, Seymour Walter Delmé-Radcliffe, Commander in the Royal Navy, eldest son of Fred. Peter Delmé-Radcliffe, esq.

Oct. 5. At Woolwich, aged 55, Charles Dempsey, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Sept. 20. In the Queen's Prison, where he had been confined four years, Sir Francis Desanges, knt., formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and also of Oxfordshire.

June 12. At Paris, aged 61, Admiral Parseval Deschênes. The deceased entered the navy in 1804, was in the *Bucentaure* at the battle of Trafalgar, and escaped by miracle in the destruction of that vessel. In 1830 he commanded the *Euryale* in the capture of Algiers. In 1833 he took part in the expedition against Rosas, the occupation of the Isle of Martin Garcia, and siege of Saint Juan d'Ulloa. He obtained the grade of Rear-Admiral in 1840, Vice-Admiral in 1846, and a member of the Council of the Admiralty in 1851. In 1854, as commandant of the French squadron in the Baltic, he was

DEATHS.

present in the attack on Bomarsund. In December of that year he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and in virtue of that grade became a Senator. He was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Nov. 7. Suddenly, while riding to town, aged 57, Thomas Devas, esq., of Dulwich Common, J.P. for the county of Surrey.

March 19. At St. Andrew's-ter., Plymouth, aged 78, Rear-Admiral Richard Devonshire. He entered the navy in 1796 as first-class volunteer, and was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, the fall of Monte Video in 1807, and was first lieutenant of the *Leda* (Capt. R. Honeyman) at the bombardment of Copenhagen. He was also engaged in the Walcheren Expedition, and at the taking of Genoa in 1814. His captain's commission bore date June 28, 1838, since which period he has been on half-pay.* He accepted retirement with the rank of Rear-Admiral, September 10, 1857.

Jan. 26. At Coburg, Mme. Schroeder Devrient, the celebrated German cantatrice. She was born in 1805, and first appeared on the stage in her 15th year, from which she retired in 1849, on occasion of her second marriage, with M. von Boch, a Livonian gentleman.

Dec. 30. In Connaught-ter., aged 88, Miss Guy Dickens, dau. of the late General Guy Dickens.

Sept. 4. At Suez, Brevet-Major J. G. C. Disbrowe, of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry. This gallant officer had been sixteen years in Her Majesty's service, and was present with his regiment during the whole of the late operations in Central India.

Sept. 9. Very suddenly, at his residence, Blencogo, Cumberland, aged 67, George Dixon, esq., J.P.

Nov. 22. At Bath, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 74, Robert Raguenneau Dobson, esq., formerly Capt. 5th Fusiliers.

May 21. At Southfield-lodge, Eastbourne, aged 86, Sir Wm. Domville, bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1813-14, when the Allied Sovereigns were entertained at Guildhall.

Sept. 14. At Paris, aged 61, the Marchioness of Donegal. The late Marchioness was eldest dau. of Richard, first Earl of Glengall, and married, in 1822, the Marquess of Donegal (then Earl of Belfast), by whom she leaves

issue an only dau., Lady Harriet Ashley.

Sept. 30. At Naples, Madame Dupont, the second dau. of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Kt.

March 17. At Dover House, aged 55, Georgina, Lady Dover, the widow of the first Lord Dover, and dau. of the late Earl of Carlisle. An edition of "White's Natural History of Selborne," by her ladyship, has recently been published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

Oct. 18. In Grafton-st., aged 61, the Right Hon. Lady Downes.

Feb. 20. At Albury Park, Guildford, aged 73, Henry Drummond, esq.

He was the eldest son of Henry Drummond, esq., of the Grange, Hants (the well-known London banker), and Anne, dau. of the first Viscount Melville. He was born in 1786, and was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he, in 1825, founded the professorship of Political Economy. In 1847 he was elected for West Surrey, and he continued to represent it until his death. He was a man of great activity of mind, which he displayed in numerous writings upon religious, political, and general subjects, a member of various learned societies, and a very effective speaker in Parliament. In 1807 he married Lady Harriet Hay, eldest dau. of the ninth Earl of Kinnoul, who died in 1854, and he leaves two daughters. In politics Mr. Drummond was essentially a Tory, and he retained to the last the principles he had early imbibed from Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville. Thus he always voted for the Government on the Budget, though he might oppose them on everything else, for he held that "they must know best what money was wanted, and how it should be raised."

May 3. At Eaglehurst, Hampshire, aged 65, Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond. The deceased had served in the Scots Fusilier Guards for nearly fifty years. With that regiment (then called the 3rd Guards) he took part in the campaign of 1814, in Holland, including the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom; the campaign of 1815; and the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was one of the grooms in waiting to Her Majesty. His commissions bore date as follows: Ensign, March 5th, 1812; Lieut. and Capt., July 4th, 1815; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Dec. 21st, 1826; Col.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23rd, 1841; and Major-Gen., Nov. 11th, 1851.

Aug. 14. At Paris, André Marie Constant Duméril, a celebrated naturalist.

May 24. In London, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Dundas, of Carron Hall and Torwood. The deceased was the son of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas and Lady Helena, dau. of the Earl of Home. He attended the Military College at Marlow, and, during the Peninsular war, served as ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry. He afterwards joined the 1st Royal Dragoons as lieutenant, and subsequently was appointed captain of the 15th Hussars. He marched into France with the army of occupation, but almost immediately returned home. In 1815 he married Charlotte Anna, dau. of Joseph Boulton, esq., of Springfield House, Warwick. On the breaking out of the war the same year he rejoined his regiment, and in 1816 retired on half-pay, with the rank of major, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

October 30. At Kensington, aged 84, the Right Honourable Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, Baron Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cruzeiro, Knight of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece, and of the Order of Merit of Chili.

The family of Cochrane has held a very distinguished position among the baronial families of Scotland from a very remote period, and had extensive possessions in Renfrewshire. At the head of the race in the fifteenth century was Robert Cochrane, a man who seems to have devoted himself to elegant pursuits to a degree far beyond the ideas of that age; for it is recorded of him, that in 1456, he surrendered his estates to his eldest son, in order that he might devote himself, without distraction, to the study of architecture. This accomplished noble became the favourite and minister of James III., and exercised so much power as to excite the jealousy of the rude nobility against himself (whom they contemptuously styled "the mason chiel") and his master. The result was a conspiracy, in course of which, Cochrane falling accidentally into the power of his enemies, was

hanged by Archibald Douglas, who gained from his share in the transaction the name of "Archibald Bell-the-Cat." A descendant of this unfortunate statesman, Sir William Cochrane, of Cowden, was a leading man of the Royal party when Charles the First visited his turbulent subjects of Scotland in 1641, and by his exertions effected a temporary reconciliation. Charles created him a baron by the style of Lord Cochrane of Cowden, in the same year; but the patent was not published until 1647, and he is there styled Lord Cochrane of Dundonald. During the civil wars he did great services for the King, and was fined by Cromwell 5000*l.* for his malignity. At the Restoration, his services and sufferings were recognised by Charles the Second, by his elevation to the earldom of Dundonald, and the gift of considerable places and emoluments. A second son of this worthy joined in Argyll's insurrection against James the Second, and escaped the consequences only by the payment of a fine or bribe of 5000*l.* The deceased Admiral was descended from this son.

Lord Cochrane, (for by his courtesy-title, and not by his earldom, his name is a household word wherever the English race is spread) was born on the 14th December, 1775, at Annsfield, Lanarkshire, the eldest son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, by Anne, second daughter of James Gilchrist, a distinguished captain in the navy.

The once extensive family estates, which had been greatly impaired by the forfeitures, fines, and waste of his predecessors, were reduced almost to nothing by the genius of the ninth earl. He had an unfortunate talent for inventions, which proved in the end more fatal to his family than all the miscalculated politics of his ancestors. He was a man of great scientific acquirements, quick observation, and fertile mind, and made or suggested many discoveries which, having since benefited posterity, served only to hasten his own ruin. Among other experiments, the Earl discovered that coal, treated in a particular manner by heat, gave forth an inflammable gas, which, being caused to pass through a tube, and lighted at one extremity, produced a continuous flame, with great illuminating power. He actually applied this discovery to throw a light

DEATHS.

over his own works; but he never carried his invention to any public utility, and by this oversight probably lost the opportunity of restoring the fortunes of the family. As it was, a series of expensive failures caused the dispersion of the small remainder of the ancestral lands; and though the Earl, a handsome and accomplished man, was successful in three marriages, his son succeeded to nothing but the title and an ancient name.

Lord Cochrane, the Admiral, was the eldest of seven children, of whom three died young. So fallen were the fortunes of the family, that the young nobles appear to have owed their early education almost to accident. The mother died early. Their earliest instructor was a volunteer, the minister of the parish in which was Culross Abbey, the family seat, who gratefully sought to repay early benefits by imparting elementary instruction to the children of his patron; their maternal grandmother also devoted a portion of a very limited income to provide a tutor. Before this precarious instruction had time to produce effects on the young hero's mind, his father, intent on forwarding a useful invention for covering ships' bottoms with a preparation of tar—ships of war were at that time “protected” by innumerable large-headed copper nails, driven into the woodwork—took him with him to London. The Earl's invention failed to command even a trial. The Admiralty pooh-poohed it as an innovation; the private builders, with more frankness, declined to adopt a plan which would be injurious to their profits—the worm was their friend, not their enemy. The visit was, however, productive of great results to young Cochrane. His father had fixed upon the army for his son's profession; the son had fixed upon the navy for himself. The father had obtained for him a commission in the army; the lad's uncle—afterwards Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, then a captain in the navy—had already put his name on the books of the various ships he commanded; so that the youngster was, at the same time, an officer of the army and an officer of the navy, and of some standing in the latter profession. The parent took the initiative, and put his son into regiments, after the grotesque taste of those times. These wonderful habili-

ments, restraining for the first time the limbs of a raw Scotch boy, already shot up into tall stature, were so provocative of ridicule, that the shy lad took an intense hatred to the army, and announced it so forcibly, that his father retaliated by a sound cuffing. But the spirit which in after life compelled obedience from all that came within its sphere was not likely to succumb to such treatment on such a subject; the father finally yielded, and on the 27th June, 1793, the future hero, being then 17 years old, joined the *Hind*, of 28 guns, at Sheerness, as midshipman. The Earl of Hopetown, a connection of the family, kindly met the difficulty of an outfit by advancing 100*l.*; his father gave him his gold watch and his blessing, all the patrimony he ever inherited. The first lieutenant of the *Hind*, Jack Larmour, was a character which would not be tolerated in these more polished days—one of those men who were promoted from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck to do the rough work. His ordinary garb was that of a seaman, and his delight to cover his hands, face, and clothes, with grease and tar, in setting up rigging, caulking the seams, or other practical work. Jack had conceived a great prejudice against the young officer; he objected to him somewhat as a new comer; he objected to him much as his captain's nephew; he objected to him more as a lord; and he objected to him most of all as a youngster six foot high. He had, perhaps, also heard that he had a commission in the army, and he objected to such an anomaly; perhaps he thought the youth had proved too bad for the army, and was thought good enough for the navy. The unlucky young noble's chest, scanty as was his outfit, drew forth a storm of growls from the lieutenant: he had hardly gone below when the key was sent for; the noise of sawing was soon heard, and the indignant mid beheld his officer superintending, with evident satisfaction, the operation of sawing the offending chest short off, just beyond the keyhole. When the box had been reconstructed in its diminished form, the lieutenant returned the key, pointing out to its owner the absurd arrangement of shore-going carpenters, who had put the keyhole at the end of a chest instead of in the middle. After this

DEATHS.

eccentric exhibition of his prejudice against the goods and chattels of his subordinate, the lieutenant looked out for an opportunity of inflicting a little personal punishment. This, however, was not quite so easy; some observance was necessary towards the captain's relative, who was, besides, six foot high, and a lord. It is not unlikely that the obnoxious mid was also an attentive and spirited officer. The lieutenant could find no opening for punishment, but he relieved himself by a double allowance of swearing. At length the chance came; the young lord was mast-headed and kept aloft to the utmost limit of human endurance. This sufficed; Jack was satisfied, and thereafter admitted the midshipman to his grimy favour.

The early years of Lord Cochrane's service must be rapidly passed over. The teachings of Jack Larmour had made him excellent in many points of practice which afterwards stood him good stead. His uncle was an able officer, and the war with the French Convention kept the game alive. From the *Hind*, Captain Cochrane was transferred to a finer frigate, the *Thetis*, ordered to the North American station, and took his nephew with him. In January, 1795, Admiral Murray gave the noble midshipman an order as acting third-lieutenant of the *Thetis*. It was but eighteen months since Jack Larmour had so whimsically visited his disgust at the chest of the new comer; but such had been the diligence of the youth that there was no doubt of his competency to fill the rank to which his uncle's patronage and his own title had promoted him. In a short time he was, on the requisition of the captain, appointed to the *Africa*, and his commission was confirmed. Lieutenant Lord Cochrane soon rejoined his uncle's ship, but was as quickly transferred to the *Resolution*, the flagship of Admiral Vandeput, who had succeeded Admiral Murray. After remaining five years on the North American station, the *Thetis* returned to England. In the summer of 1798, Lord Cochrane was again afloat, serving under Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, in the *Barfleur*, and afterwards in the *Queen Charlotte*. According to the opinions put forth by the Earl of Dundonald, in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," the naval campaign in this

quarter was sadly mismanaged. Between Lord St. Vincent and Lord Keith the French and Spanish squadrons were many times suffered to escape, when a little promptitude and decision would have ensured their destruction. Nevertheless, great things were done, despite the inactivity of the chiefs, by their restless subordinates; but it is singular to find Nelson, in command, and Cochrane, a junior lieutenant, alike chafing on the bit that restrained their impulses to glorious action. Nelson, unconsciously, afforded Cochrane a step—he had captured the *Genereux*, 74, and Cochrane was appointed her prize-master. His crew was scanty in number, and miserable in efficiency; the prize's rigging was badly set up and dangerous. In this precarious state the prize was caught in a gale of wind, the masts and spars were in the utmost danger, none of the crew could be induced to go aloft, and the peril was imminent. But there were two spirits on board to whom danger and difficulty were things made only to be faced and overcome. Lord Cochrane's brother Archibald had also entered the navy, and was serving in the *Queen Charlotte*; he had been permitted to accompany his brother on board the prize. These two ascended the quivering rigging, a few of the better seamen followed, the mainsail was furled, and the *Genereux* brought uninjured into Port Mahon. The fortunate accident which perhaps saved the ship, perhaps also saved the officers' lives. While they were absent, the *Queen Charlotte* took fire at Leghorn, and was totally destroyed; the captain, four lieutenants, the marine officer, surgeon, upwards of twenty masters, mates, and petty officers, and 600 men perished.

Lord Cochrane's gallantry in the *Genereux* was so well appreciated by the Admiral, that he recommended him for promotion, and in the meanwhile appointed him to Her Majesty's man-of-war the *Speedy*. This vessel was a burlesque on a ship of war, even as ships of war were at that day. Her name might have been given in derision; she was the size of a coasting brig; she was crowded rather than manned by a crew of eighty-four men and six officers, and her armament consisted of fourteen 4-pounders—a gun as large, but not so handy, as a blunderbuss. The commander's cabin is an example of this

DEATHS.

warlike craft's accommodation—there was no room for even a single chair—the lockers around served for seats; but as the ceiling was only five feet high, a very peculiar manœuvre was required in order to get seated. A great inconvenience was, that when the long captain wished to shave, the sky-light was removed, the looking-glass placed on the deck, and the captain, thrusting his head through the opening, made the deck his toilet-table. The slight armament of this man-of-war had, indeed, its compensation, for when the captain strode supereminent upon his deck, he was able to ballast himself by carrying her whole broadside of shot in his jacket pockets!

But Commander Lord Cochrane was in no humour to be critical; the insignificant little vessel was his first command, and fame lay before him. If he could not grasp her wreaths the fault was not to be his. The *Speedy* and her hopeful commander were ordered to the Mediterranean. The time was critical. Suwarrow had chased the French from Italy; only Genoa was held by Massena with invincible tenacity; famine alone seemed capable of subduing the obstinacy of the garrison. To misery the French troops and the unhappy citizens had been already reduced—it was necessary to tighten the pressure even unto starvation. In this duty the *Speedy*, under her fearless commander, proved herself as efficient as nobler vessels under less spirited officers. Lord Cochrane's first prize ought to be recorded. "May 10. At 9 A.M., observed a strange sail take possession of a Danish brig under our escort. At 11.30 A.M. rescued the brig and captured the assailant. This prize—my first piece of luck—was the *Intrépide*, French privateer, of six guns and forty-eight men." And so he proceeded, now capturing a tartan, now recapturing prizes, cutting out a letter-of-marque, or escaping from a dozen gun-boats. The energy of the commander appeared to impart a speed and ubiquity to the little vessel, which seemed instinct with animal life, and pursued, turned, or run, "like a horse that knoweth its rider." The *Speedy* became a perfect nuisance all along the Spanish coast, and while at Port Mahon, information was received that several vessels had been fitted out to look after her. Lord Cochrane applied to have his 4-pounders changed

for 6-pounders. The request was acceded to; but when the new guns were sent on board, the ship's ports were not large enough to receive them, they were sent back, and the brig went again to cruise with her pop-guns. The *Speedy* had become a marked object with the Spanish authorities; and since all attempts at open capture had failed, she was to be trapped. A frigate was made to assume the appearance of a well-laden merchantman. The *Speedy* fell into the snare—she sighted the stranger, gave chase, was permitted to overtake, and then the ports were raised, and a heavy broadside was seen ready to pour in the shot. But the captain of the *Speedy* was as quick-witted as daring. His brig had also been disguised in rude imitation of a Dane: he instantly hoisted Danish colours, and the Spaniard forbore to fire. But she sent a boat to examine. Cochrane, when he painted his ship a Dane, had also shipped a Danish quarter-master, and had rigged him in a sort of Danish uniform. The enemy's boat approached; Cochrane ran up that terror of the Spaniards, the yellow flag; the Dane came to the side, explained that the ship was two days from Algiers, where the plague was raging fatally. This was enough; the boat sheered off, and the *Speedy* made sail. Such audacity and confidence had success inspired into the *Speedy's* crew, that they grumbled at not being allowed to fire at the frigate, which is supposed to have carried at least thirty guns! But Cochrane was both prudent and humane. He would not incur fruitless danger, and he would not permit a useless shedding of blood. After this narrow escape, the *Speedy* pursued her career of success. On looking over her log, it seems impossible, unless the enemy's vessels voluntarily threw themselves in her way, or the ship was ubiquitous, that captures could follow in such rapid succession. On the 28th of February, 1801, came the capture of the *El Gamo*, a feat of arms unexampled in war, and which, had Cochrane done nothing else, would have made his name historical.

"On the following morning the prizes were sent to Port Mahon; and keeping out of sight for the rest of the day, the *Speedy* returned at midnight off Barcelona, where we found the gun-boats on the watch; but on our approach they ran in shore, firing at us

DEATHS.

occasionally. Suspecting that the object was to decoy us within reach of some larger vessel, we singled out one of them and made at her, the others, however, supporting her so well that, some of our rigging being shot away, we made off shore to repair, the gun-boats following. Having thus got them to some distance, and repaired damages, we set all sail, and again ran in shore, in the hope of getting between them and the land, so as to cut off some of their number. Perceiving our intention, they all made for the port as before, keeping up a smart fight, in which our foretopgallant-yard was so much injured, that we had to shift it, and were thus left astern. The remainder of the day was employed in repairing damages, and the gun-boats not venturing out again, at 9 P.M. we again made off shore. Convinced that something more than ordinary had actuated the gun-boats to decoy us, just before daylight on the 6th, we again ran in for Barcelona, when the trap manifested itself in the form of a large ship running under the land, and bearing E.S.E. On hauling towards her, she changed her course in chace of us, and was shortly made out to be a Spanish xebec frigate. As some of my officers had expressed dissatisfaction at not having been permitted to attack the frigate fallen in with on the 21st of December, after her suspicions had been lulled by our device of hoisting Danish colours, &c., I told them they should now have a fair fight, notwithstanding that, by manning the two prizes sent to Mahon, our numbers had been reduced to fifty-four—officers and boys included. Orders were then given to pipe all hands, and prepare for action. Accordingly we made towards the frigate, which was now coming down under steering-sails. At 9-30 A.M., she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colours, which the *Speedy* acknowledged by hoisting American colours, our object being, as we were now exposed to her full broadside, to puzzle her, till we got on the other tack, when we ran up the English ensign, and immediately afterwards encountered her broadside without damage. Shortly afterwards she gave us another broadside, also without effect. My orders were, not to fire a gun till we were close to her; when, running under her lee, we locked our yards amongst her rigging, and in

this position returned our broadside, such as it was. To have fired our pop-gun 4-pounders at a distance would have been to have thrown away the ammunition; but the guns being doubly, and, as I afterwards learned, trebly shotted, and being elevated, they told admirably upon her main deck; the first discharge, as was subsequently ascertained, killing the Spanish captain and the boatswain. My reason for locking our small craft in the enemy's rigging was the one upon which I mainly relied for victory, namely, that from the height of the frigate out of the water, the whole of her shot must necessarily go over our heads, whilst our guns being elevated, would blow up her main deck. The Spaniards speedily found out the disadvantage under which they were fighting, and gave the order to board the *Speedy*. But as this order was as distinctly heard by us as by them, we avoided it at the moment of execution by sheering off sufficiently to prevent the movement, giving them a volley of musketry and a broadside before they could recover themselves. Twice was this manœuvre repeated, and twice thus averted. The Spaniards finding that they were only punishing themselves, gave up further attempts to board, and stood to their guns, which were cutting up our rigging from stem to stern, but doing little further damage; for after the lapse of an hour the loss to the *Speedy* was only two men killed and four wounded. This kind of combat, however, could not last. Our rigging being cut up and the *Speedy's* sails riddled with shot, I told the men that they must either take the frigate or be themselves taken, in which case the Spaniards would give no quarter—whilst a few minutes energetically employed on their part would decide the matter in their own favour. The doctor, Mr. Guthrie, who, I am happy to say, is still living to peruse this record of his gallantry, volunteered to take the helm; leaving him therefore for the time both commander and crew of the *Speedy*, the order was given to board, and in a few seconds every man was on the enemy's deck—a feat rendered the more easy as the doctor placed the *Speedy* close alongside with admirable skill. For a moment the Spaniards seemed taken by surprise, as though unwilling to believe that so small a crew would have

DEATHS.

the audacity to board them; but soon recovering themselves, they made a rush to the waist of the frigate, where the fight was for some minutes gallantly carried on. Observing the enemy's colours still flying, I directed one of our men immediately to haul them down, when the Spanish crew, without pausing to consider by whose orders the colours had been struck, and naturally believing it the act of their own officers, gave in, and we were in possession of the *Gamo*, frigate, of thirty-two heavy guns and 319 men, who, an hour and a half before, had looked upon us as a certain if not an easy prey. Our loss in boarding was Lieutenant Parker, severely wounded in several places, one seaman killed and three wounded, which, with those previously killed and wounded, gave a total of three seamen killed, and one officer and seventeen men wounded. The *Gamo's* loss was Captain de Torres, the boatswain, and thirteen seamen killed, together with forty-one wounded; her casualties thus exceeding the whole number of officers and crew on board the *Speedy*."

The victor carried his prize and his prisoners safely into Port Mahon. Cochrane's next remarkable exploit was the attack, under Captain Pulling, of the *Kangaroo*, on the fort of Oropesa, the armed vessels, gun-boats, and troops therein. After a long-continued action, in which both vessels expended nearly all their ammunition, the fort was carried, the vessels sunk, captured, or destroyed. On Cochrane's return to Port Mahon, he was destined to a deep mortification. He had not been awarded the promotion he had so nobly won. The Admiralty had not only refused to purchase his splendid prize into the service, but had actually sold her to the Dey of Algiers! and Cochrane, instead of commanding the efficient vessel his own valour had won, was sent to sea again in his little tub. Nor was this all. His superiors seemed afraid that he should do too much, and ordered him to convoy a mail-boat to Gibraltar. Nor was even this all. This luckless mission was to reverse the tables—the capturer was to become the captive. Cochrane had contrived to do a little business *dehors* the strict line of his duty. He sighted some Spanish vessels, which he chased ashore near Alicante. He had been forbidden to communicate with the shore, but he had not been

forbidden to set fire to ships ashore; so he set them on fire. The light attracted three French line-of-battle ships. Cochrane, who never imagined that anything could take him, thought they were galleons, and gave chase. On discovering his mistake, he used his utmost efforts to baffle his pursuers, and dared, for several hours, the shot of the liners as he attempted to run through them. At length the *Dessaix* got the brig within musket-shot, and at that distance discharged her whole broadside. The *Speedy* ought to have been annihilated, but she escaped without any other injury than such as rendered it impossible that she could get away, and the colours were hauled down. Thus ended the cruise of the *Speedy*, which, in thirteen months, had captured upwards of fifty vessels, with 122 guns, and 534 prisoners. The French officers treated Cochrane with distinguished honour. While a prisoner on board the *Dessaix*, Cochrane was an involuntary witness of the defeat of Sir J. Saumarez's squadron at Algesiraz, and the capture of the *Hannibal*. The officers and crews of the captured vessels were soon after exchanged; Lord Cochrane was permitted to go to Gibraltar on parole, and was finally exchanged for the second captain of the *San Antonio*, taken in the subsequent action of Sir J. Saumarez with a French and Spanish squadron.

It was not until the 8th of August that Lord Cochrane received the promotion due not merely by merit, but by the rules of the service, for his splendid exploit; and then he was placed at the bottom of the list, below those who had received rank subsequent to the capture of *El Gamo*.

Lord Cochrane had requested promotion for his lieutenant, Parker, who had been severely wounded in boarding the Spaniard. This request was refused altogether, on two grounds, either of which cause a blush to rise on the perusal—first, that it was not usual to promote two officers for such a service; secondly, that the small number of men killed on board the *Speedy* did not warrant the application!

Lord Cochrane's persistence in advocating his own just claims and those of his officers were fatal to his prospects. He became an abhorrence to the Admiralty, and was refused further employment. Indeed, we can well conceive the disturbance of the official hive

when an officer of the navy ventured to demand promotion for himself and followers, employment, and the opportunity of exceeding his past deeds! Blind even in their generation, his requests were refused. They had done wisely for themselves had they secured their peace by sending their troublesome officer where he would have been out of harm's way to them, and only pernicious to the enemy. The navy at that time was one vast sink of abuses; and the restless and ill-used officer probably stirred up the vile mess in a most unpleasant manner. What results to himself and to the nation his energy might have effected remain undeveloped; for, finding that he had no chance of employment, Cochrane remembered his defective education, and with a modesty and soundness of judgment that cannot be too highly appreciated, he put himself to school! He entered himself at the College of Edinburgh, and at that institution, then ruled by professors of the highest eminence—Dugald Stewart among them—he devoted himself to intense study. The progress an intellect so acute, so judicial, aided by a will so strong, could make in a short time, cannot be measured. It is probable that his practical faculties were strengthened a hundred-fold by the assimilation of that moral and scientific learning which study offered to his apprehension.

This course of study was broken by the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. Cochrane asked for a ship. Things had not much mended at the Admiralty. Earl St. Vincent was now at its head. He was an upright man, but he was offended at the dictatorial manner in which Cochrane, and, still more, Cochrane's friends, pressed his claims; and old foes remained. It was only after a keen contest that Cochrane was informed that he was appointed to the *Arab*. Full of hope, and picturing to himself a "courser of waters," he hastened to take the command. To his astonishment he was shown an old collier, recently purchased into the service, stripped to her ribs! She was completed for the most part with old timber from broken-up vessels. In this disgraceful embarkation Cochrane was sent to watch the Boulogne flotilla. The *Speedy* had belied her name, but she could sail a little; the *Arab* could not sail at all. With the wind abaft she

would drift across the Channel; she was then anchored until the tide turned, and would then drift back. Cochrane officially informed the Admiralty that his vessel was unfit for the service. He was, in consequence, sent to cruise in the North Sea to protect the fisheries; but on his cruising ground no ships ever fished, and there were no fisheries to protect! He was, in fact, sent out of the way. This blank in Cochrane's life, natural and professional, lasted about fourteen months, and then there was a favourable change. Lord St. Vincent left the Admiralty, and was succeeded by a Scotchman, an able man, Lord Melville. The Duke of Hamilton, a connection of the Cochranes, pressed his gallant countryman's claims. Lord Melville admitted the injustice with which he had been treated, and appointed him to a fine new frigate, the *Pallas*, of 38 guns; he did more,—he sent the *Pallas* for a month's cruise off the Western Islands, expressly to give her captain the chance of capturing a few rich prizes to compensate his wretched exile to the North Seas. Cochrane fitted his ship with the utmost speed; but the seamen had been so disheartened by his barren cruise to the North, that they would not join, and for the first and only time in his career Cochrane had recourse to a press-gang. Once at sea, the old enterprise brought back the old luck. He was working up towards his station when he captured a valuable ship from the Havannah to Cadiz—she was part of a convoy; a few hours afterwards another, still richer, was taken; and two days after, a third, the richest of all; the next day a letter-of-marque, with more dollars. The arrival of these prizes at Plymouth created an immense sensation; still greater was the sensation caused by the arrival of the *Pallas* herself, with three golden candlesticks, each five feet high, surmounting the mast-heads! A less-esteemed part of the prize were some bales of Papal bulls, dispensations, &c.

The dollars that resulted from the captures of ten days, launched the fortunate commander on a new career. When the *Pallas* followed her prizes into port, the country was on the eve of a general election. Cochrane selected the immaculate borough of Honiton for his constituency. His recent cruise had made him famous, and fame had

DEATHS.

exaggerated his spoils to a fabulous sum (the good electors had made no allowance for the evaporating process of the prize courts): a seaman was known to scatter his money in reckless profusion. Here was a catch—a hero, a man with money burning in his pockets, and a seaman! It must be confessed that Cochrane, however vehement his denunciations of Admiralty abuses, and however ultra his Radicalism afterwards, had at this time not the slightest idea of purity of election. He was prepared to come into Parliament by purchase, and selected Honiton as within his price. But when the day of election approached he found he had met his match. His opponent was prepared to bribe higher than himself. He therefore refused to pay anything. His popularity instantly waned; and, although many voted gratis for so popular a man, the majority voted for his opponent, and each received £5. After the election, Cochrane assembled his staunch few, and presented them with £10 each. The deserters hung their heads with shame, and when a short revolving time brought about a new election, they returned to their colours, and Cochrane was elected by a large majority. The electors awaited the rewards of virtue, but none came. Cochrane had promised nothing, and paid nothing. Soon after the Admiralty ordered the *Pallas* to sea. The fiery captain was first doomed to have his patience tried by convoying a fleet of tortoise-like merchant ships to Quebec. On his return he was sent to the French coast. On this cruise Cochrane performed another of those exploits which succeed by their defiance of probability and calculation. While off the Cordovan Light, at the entrance of the Bordeaux river, Cochrane obtained information that several corvettes were in that stream, one of which was stationed as guardship. Cochrane determined to cut her out. The boats of the frigate, with the whole of the crew except forty men, were despatched under Lieut. Halswell on this service. The corvette was found twenty miles up the river, under protection of two batteries. She was carried after a short action, and proved to be the *Tapageuse*, of 14 guns. Scarcely had the prize been secured, when two other corvettes came to the rescue. Halswell manned the guns of his prize, beat off

his assailants, and carried off his capture. In the meanwhile, a reverse game had been well-nigh carried on at the mouth of the river, and Her Majesty's frigate *Pallas* had a narrow chance of being captured by French corvettes. Three of these vessels suddenly appeared; but they paused on finding that their enemy was a frigate. Cochrane and his forty men put a bold face on the matter, and got the frigate under weigh. This was enough. The French had no suspicion of the weakness of the foe, and made sail. First one was chased ashore, then another, then the third! Two of these, and perhaps the other, were destroyed. Shortly afterwards, Cochrane, by a bold manœuvre, ran inshore the French guard frigate *Minerve*, of 40 guns, off the Aix Roads. A desperate action ensued, in which the *Minerve* was aided by three powerful brigs; but Cochrane had almost subdued his opponent, when two other French frigates came up, and the *Pallas*, which was much cut up, escaped with difficulty. As in the case of *El Gamo*, Halswell, the brave lieutenant who had carried the *Tapageuse*, was not promoted for that gallant service.

In August, 1866, Lord Cochrane was appointed to a fine frigate, the *Imperieuse*—a name he made famous in the navy—and sent for a short and active cruise on the French coast. Parliament was dissolved very soon after his return. As it would have been worse than useless to solicit the sweet voices of the Honiton electors after their recent treatment, Cochrane became a candidate for Westminster, in conjunction with Sir Francis Burdett. Their watchwords were—the reform of abuses, and measures not men. The rival candidates were the illustrious Sheridan, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Paul. Their return was triumphant. "Their election for Westminster," says the *Annual Register* for the year 1867, "was a complete triumph over aristocratical combination, and all parties and factions whatever. . . . The blooming virtues of Lord Cochrane, uniting the genius and generous ardour of his family, with the most consummate skill in his profession, and an audacious and fortunate boldness, has classed him for years, though yet a very young man, among the most distinguished heroes of the age. Nor has his political courage and the purity of his views shone forth less conspicuously,

DEATHS.

whether in his harangues to the people or his speeches and conduct in Parliament, than his intrepidity did on the bosom of the ocean, or the shores of the enemy."* In his place in Parliament Cochrane fully realized the prophecies of the past. He showed himself as enterprising, as persevering, and as formidable to the Ministry as he had done at sea to the foe. He had brought forward two motions on sinecures and naval abuses, when it was thought necessary to cut short his Parliamentary career. There was but one way to silence the senator, and that was by calling into action his superior duty as an officer. With bitter distaste the Ministry were compelled to send their enemy to reap fresh honours and power. The *Imperieuse* was sent to cruise in the Mediterranean. The perfidious seizure of the Royal family of Spain and the occupation of their country by the French, had suddenly converted the Spaniards from obsequious allies to deadly foes; and the English were now engaged in liberating the nation they had just before been fighting and plundering. Cochrane's duty was to harass the French on their own coast, and on the coast of Spain, and most effectually did he perform the duty. He swept the sea of their craft; he cleaned out every harbour; he caught innumerable gun-boats; he destroyed batteries, signal-posts, and towers; tens of thousands of soldiers stood to their arms along their shores, and were rendered unavailable for their Emperor's campaigns. On the coast of Spain he relieved beleaguered towns, captured small fortresses, supported the Spanish guerillas, and stopped the march of

the French armies along the coast roads so effectually, that months of precious time and many valiant lives were expended in constructing new roads inland. One considerable French force was so thoroughly baffled by the fire of the *Imperieuse* from the sea, and of the guerillas from the hills, that the column, decimated, exhausted, and dispirited, broke and retreated, and the commander, not daring to face his general, blew out his brains. The heroic defence of Fort Trinidad by Cochrane and a party of his marines long retarded the fall of the town and castle of Rosas, and was the cause of great loss to the French. The services of Lord Cochrane on this duty produced the greatest effect on the campaign in the south of Spain, and added fresh lustre to his reputation; but the Ministry and the Admiralty had no praise for their energetic officer. When, after a glorious cruise of eighteen months, his ship was paid off, his reward was the remark that he had "expended more sails, stores, gunpowder, and shot, than had been used by any other captain in the service." The immense effect produced by his single frigate in paralyzing the enemy's force struck him so powerfully, that he thought that were he intrusted with the direction of an adequate squadron of small cruisers, and permitted to take possession of the French islands in the Bay of Biscay, he could keep the French seaboard in such a state of alarm, that the French armies must of necessity stay at home to guard their own towns. He had written to ask permission to come home to lay his plans before the Government, when the Government sent for him for purposes of their own. A great plan had been submitted to them; but though there had been heads capable of conceiving a bold design, none of the naval officers to whom it was proposed had the courage to undertake its execution. A large French fleet, secured by powerful batteries and a boom, lay blockaded in the Basque Roads, and it was thought they might be destroyed were proper means launched by an unshaken hand. Lord Cochrane pronounced the scheme practicable, and readily supplied a plan suggested by his daring spirit, assisted by the scientific and mechanical knowledge acquired by study. But he refused to undertake the task. Lord Gambier,

* The actions of Lord Cochrane throughout his career were so conspicuously public that the volumes of the *Annual Register* afford materials for a biography almost complete. This will make it possible to compress into a few pages the history of a life crowded with surprising incidents; for not only can each heroic deed be read in these volumes in all its particulars, and occupying its proper place in the general theatre of events, but the narratives, being written unconscious of the future, present the most vivid pictures conceivable of the feelings and opinions of the people of that day.

DEATHS.

the commander of the blockading squadron, had indeed refused to take upon himself the responsibility; but Lord Cochrane thought there were officers in his fleet perfectly capable of carrying out any design, however daring and difficult, and to whom was justly due the commission of a duty likely to win so great renown. But the Admiralty were in great straits—their very existence might be said to depend at this time on the success of their naval measures. There was no time for communicating with the fleet and arranging with the officers. They knew Cochrane to be capable, and in the hour of their need they turned to the servant whom they had persecuted, defrauded, and vilified, and whom, when their turn was served, they were about to persecute, defraud, and vilify again. They commanded Cochrane to undertake the duty; and Cochrane, probably with no reluctance, undertook it. The bomb-ships, mortar and rocket vessels, explosion and fire-ships, were prepared in great profusion; and Cochrane, in the *Imperieuse*, sailed for the fleet. How gallantly he led the attack in an explosion-ship charged to the brim with destruction, how he dashed at the boom and blew it to fragments,* how the fireships, when the boom was rent asunder, were steered straight upon mighty line-of-battle ships, and not exploded until the explosion blew their own crews into the sea; how the panic-stricken Frenchmen ran themselves aground and liners struck to frigates, and how a midshipman might have taken a 74, had he known her state; how Cochrane, hot in action in the *Imperieuse*, threw out signal after signal to the fleet to come up and complete the conquest, and how Gambier, instead of acting, called a council of war, and then decided to postpone action—all these things have been told in many a naval tale, and are to be found vividly narrated in the *Annual Register* of 1809. The rage of Cochrane when he saw the tide rise and no ships came to take possession, and

witnessed the French vessels rise from their beds and gradually escape from his grasp, may be imagined. The French fleet consisted of ten line-of-battle ships, a 54-gun store-ship, four frigates, and other craft. These were assailed solely by frigates and smaller vessels; and such was the vigour of the attack, that nearly all were driven on shore, four were destroyed, and most of the others so injured as to be unfit for further service. The French Admiral, Allemand, was sent to a court-martial, and the captain of the *Calcutta* was shot for having surrendered to the *Imperieuse*. The discreditable inaction of Lord Gambier was probably owing to infirmity of purpose rather than to any design of spoiling Cochrane's undertaking. Had he advanced his ships and completed the destruction of the enemy he would have reaped the chief glory of the victory, and Cochrane would have had the praise awarded to a brave subordinate. The Ministry also had need of a great success. Altogether, it is not probable that the incompleteness of the blow is attributable to jealousy on the Admiral's part. To some extent, however, it was so as regards the captains. Many were unquestionably angry at the slight cast upon them in sending an officer foreign to their squadron to plan and carry out an attack, which they thought in justice should have been entrusted to themselves. Nor had they any personal interest in furthering the interloper's plans. It is not improbable, therefore, that at the council of war some of these did not stimulate the Admiral's ardour. For his heroic services on this occasion the King conferred on Lord Cochrane the Knighthood of the Order of the Bath.

The imperfect victory of the Basque Roads raised such a storm of indignation at home, that the Ministry were placed in a position of extreme embarrassment. It was necessary to support their Admiral, and to support their Admiral it was necessary to discard Cochrane. The indignation of the latter knew no bounds, and he was supported by the popular voice. He was regarded as the achiever of a noble deed, baulked of the full fruits of his prowess by the jealousy and imbecility of an official superior, and (however unjustly) as the victim of the jealousy of the Government. The Ministry proposed a Vote of

* Lord Cochrane, in his *Autobiography*, claims to have effected the destruction of the boom, though popular history attributes it to the weight and impetus of the *Mediator*, conducted by Captain Wooldridge.

DEATHS.

Thanks to Lord Gambier, Lord Cochrane, and the officers and seamen. Cochrane refused to be included, and opposed the Vote with intense vehemence. The Ministry endeavoured to buy him off. They offered him the command of an independent squadron and a regiment. Cochrane was inflexible; and though the Vote was carried, Lord Gambier was constrained to demand a court-martial. If all that has since been said is true, the political turpitude of those days was frightful. This court-martial was a packed tribunal, the witnesses summoned were either officers who had not been present or who had already expressed their willingness to stand by the Admiral; the captains who were unfavourable were kept out of the way. The authentic charts actually in the possession of the Admiralty were suppressed, and charts known to be useless were produced, and that chart on which the decision of the Court professed to be founded was—Lord Cochrane asserts in his *Autobiography*—expressly fabricated for the occasion. Under such circumstances there could be but one result. Gambier was acquitted. Another circumstance is alleged, of incredible baseness. In the first despatch of Lord Gambier, the Admiral spoke of Cochrane's conduct in the terms it had so nobly deserved. The Board of Admiralty directed Lord Gambier to make a fresh report of the action. Accordingly Lord Gambier forwarded a new despatch, in which Cochrane's services were altogether passed over!

Seeing that nothing was to be hoped from a Ministry to whom he had made himself so utterly obnoxious, Lord Cochrane turned his assaults upon the monstrous abuses which then existed in naval administration; and not content with the encounter of so terrible a foe as the British Board of Admiralty, he attacked the Maltese Admiralty Court, of the equity of whose proceedings an estimate may be formed from the fact that they had actually brought him in debt for the prizes he had taken in the *Imperieuse*. The Court had many inherent powers, and was sure of the support of the Admiralty at home; but its business had been so mismanaged that it was illegally constituted. Of this Cochrane took as much advantage as if he had been attacking a Spanish galleon on the sea. After a bitter con-

test, he allowed himself to be arrested on an illegal warrant by an illegal officer. The captive dictated the terms of his captivity, held out until the Court became alarmed at detaining the member for Westminster from his seat in the House, and made overtures of peace; Cochrane rejected them, and made his escape.

Soon after his return to England, Lord Cochrane communicated to the Prince Regent a tremendous secret—a means of warfare so destructive that the souls of the Committee who were entrusted with the inquiry shrank from it. Through all the vicissitudes of his subsequent career Lord Cochrane locked the secret in his own bosom. He was resolved that if it were to be divulged at all, it should be divulged for the benefit of England only. In 1846, when a war with France seemed inevitable, the secret plans were submitted to another commission of the three most eminent Engineers of the time; and they also, as their predecessors had done, were unanimously of opinion that the adoption of the proposed plans "would not accord with the feelings and principles of civilized warfare." And for the same reason their employment against Sebastopol and Cronstadt during the recent Russian war was refused.

In 1812 Lord Cochrane married. This important event was characterized by his usual fearlessness and contempt of base motives. His uncle, Basil Cochrane, who had acquired a large fortune in India, and who had designated his gallant nephew his heir, wished him to marry a lady whose great fortune would have restored the family to prosperity. Lord Cochrane not only refused, but married a lady of respectable family, but no fortune, but who in every other respect was worthy of his choice. His uncle disinherited him, and abandoned his cause to his adversaries. The Parliamentary year of 1813 was occupied by a series of fierce and damaging attacks on the general and naval corruption of the Administration. The Ministry were exasperated to the highest pitch, and an opportunity offered itself, on which they eagerly seized, and pushed on their revenge without scruple or remorse. The subject is a painful one, and difficult to tell in a short compass; but there is a short abstract of the transaction and of the trial

DEATHS.

in the *Chronicle* of the *Annual Register* for 1814, pp. 19 and 324, and in the *History* of the same volume. Sir Alexander Cochrane having been appointed to the North American station, appointed his nephew his flag-captain. Lord Cochrane was about to sail in the flag-ship the *Tonnant* when the storm burst upon him. He had unfortunately engaged in speculations on the Stock Exchange; he had also unfortunately become acquainted with one Capt. De Berenger. About midnight on the 20th of February, a person calling himself Colonel de Bourg, aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart, presented himself at the Ship Hotel, Dover, announcing that Bonaparte had been killed, that the Allied armies were in full march for Paris, and immediate peace was certain. Having forwarded similar intelligence by letter to the Port Admiral at Deal, he started for London in a post-chaise, exchanged it there for a hackney-coach, and drove to Lord Cochrane's house. The funds rose when the intelligence reached town. But it was soon discovered that a gross imposition had been practised, and the impostor was traced. Immediately on learning the report in which his name was involved Lord Cochrane hastened to town from Chatham, and lost not a moment in publishing the name of De Berenger, his unknown visitor of the 21st. This he did by an affidavit dated March 11th, in which, contrary to the wishes of his legal advisers, he frankly accounted for all his acts, and the occupation of his whole time on the 21st of February. He was engaged that morning at a lamp manufactory in Cock-lane—not at the Stock Exchange or near it—when a note was brought him, the signature of which he could not decipher. His servant told him it was from an army officer; and thinking the writer might have come from his brother, who was then dangerously ill with the army in Spain, Lord Cochrane hastened home. There he found De Berenger, who entreated to be taken on board the *Tonnant*, telling a piteous tale of his debts and his distress. Lord Cochrane refused; and De Berenger, having borrowed a civilian's hat and coat from Lord Cochrane, alleging that, being a prisoner within the Rules of the Queen's Bench, he could not, without exciting suspicion, return to his lodgings in the

dress he then wore—namely, a grey great coat, a green uniform, and a military cap—departed. The allegation was that the whole scheme was a fraudulent concoction (as no doubt it was) for the purpose of raising the funds, and that Lord Cochrane was a party to it. This charge, which rested mainly on the circumstances that had occurred at his Lordship's house, was supported by the fact that Lord Cochrane had on the 12th February purchased £139,000 omnium on a time bargain, and that this stock was sold at an advance on the 21st, the day of the imposture. The other parties charged with complicity in the fraud besides De Berenger, who appears to have played his part for hire, were Cochrane's uncle, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who held £420,000 omnium and £100,000 consols; and Mr. Butt, who held £200,000 omnium, and £178,000 consols. The three persons accused held speculative stock to the amount of £1,600,000; and as such an event as the defeat of the French armies, the death of Napoleon, and the entry of the Allies into Paris, would cause an immense rise in the funds (omnium was then as low as 27½, and consols at 67), the gain upon such a sum might easily amount to £100,000. The same stock-broker dealt for all the three persons, and sold their stock according to the market; the gain actually realized was calculated to exceed £10,000, and was admitted to have been £6,500. It is certain that Lord Cochrane shared in the vicious stock-gambling of those days, and that he had acted frequently in conjunction with Cochrane Johnstone and Butt; it may be taken as proved, that the two latter were parties to the fraud; the question now is, was Lord Cochrane a confederate in or cognizant of the fraud by which the others sought to raise the price of the funds? A prosecution was instituted by the Committee of the Stock Exchange against the parties accused; and Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Butt, de Berenger, and four understrappers in the plot, were tried in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Ellenborough. It is impossible to go at length into the circumstances surrounding the proceedings, especially as the conduct of the trial has been made the occasion of the most bitter charges and recriminations. It must suffice to say, that while the case against the other

DEATHS.

accused was clearly proved, the circumstances which would involve the complicity of Lord Cochrane were inferential merely, were weakly supported by evidence, that the case was pressed unfairly against him by the counsel for the prosecution, and mismanaged by himself and counsel; that Lord Ellenborough (without charging against him any corrupt motive in the exercise of his judicial functions) so ruled the proceedings, and summed up the evidence in such terms, as to secure a conviction.* The guilt of the other parties was clearly proved, the transaction was such as to admit of any number of confederates and any degree of guilty knowledge; and the jury were, perhaps, unable to separate parties who had been allied in so many transactions. The result was a verdict of guilty against the whole. The sentence on Cochrane was that he pay a fine of £1000, be imprisoned in the Marshalsea twelve months, and (with de Beranger and Butt) to stand one hour in the pillory before the Royal Exchange. The disgraceful part of this sentence was remitted; indeed, the popular feeling in favour of Lord Cochrane was so strong that the Ministry dared not put it in execution, and their object was better secured by the sentence and remission than by an actual enforcement of the sentence. There were, however, punishments which the Ministry were able to inflict with safety as the natural consequences of the conviction. Lord Cochrane was dismissed the Navy, degraded

from the Knighthood of the Bath (his banner was "kicked out of the chapel, according to ancient form, by the king-at-arms"), and expelled the House of Commons by a majority of 140 to 44—after a debate, in which Lord Cochrane, who had made a daring escape from his prison and appeared in his place in the House, was permitted to make a statement in defence. In the minority are to be found the names of such men as Joseph Butterworth, Lord Ebrington (now Earl Fortescue), Charles Grant, sen., J. Lambton (Earl of Durham), Lord Nugent, Lord William Russell, the Marquis of Tavistock, and Samuel Whitbread, men second to none in sagacity and sense of honour. Sir Francis Burdett was also one—a man who, however extreme his radicalism, and however bound by self-interest to support his colleague, was far too high-minded to support what he thought to be wrong. The electors of Westminster were of the same opinion; for when the new writ was issued, no one dared to offer himself in opposition to Lord Cochrane, and he regained his seat in Parliament, though convicted and a prisoner. At the time, and in subsequent years, Lord Cochrane made the most frantic efforts to show that this stain upon his honour had been inflicted without grounds. His most intimate friends, who knew best his actions and the motives that had actuated his conduct, were persuaded of his innocence; his counsel, Lord Brougham, was, and is, firmly convinced of his innocence; Lord Campbell was, and is, of the same conviction, and even says, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices," that this trial caused "such uneasy reflections in Lord Ellenborough's mind, as were supposed to have hastened his end." Lord Chief Justice Abinger was likewise convinced of Lord Cochrane's innocence.

* The charges raised against Lord Ellenborough by Lord Cochrane and his friends are of a most damnatory character. In calmer times, some of these have been disavowed; *e. g.* Lord Brougham now admits that the Lord Chief Justice "tried the cause as he would have tried any other in which he thought there was conflicting evidence. I think he was wrong in the opinions he had formed, but honestly wrong;" and the accusation that Lord Ellenborough was a member of the Ministry which ordered the prosecution, and that he came down from the Cabinet to preside at the trial, is without foundation; for the "Ministry of all the Talents," the only Ministry of which Lord Ellenborough was a member, had been broken up seven years before.

With the catastrophe of his conviction closes his *Autobiography*, a work of more exciting interest than any naval fiction that has been imagined. The very nature of such a work is to be egotistic; but beneath the intentional narrative of his own deeds, there lies a substratum of which the noble writer was probably unconscious, and in which is to be found a far better picture of himself than any laboured analysis of character could produce. We see here an ardent, impe-

DEATHS.

tuous, generous nature, strictly logical when action was in question, but utterly injudicial in self-guidance or in its relation to others; an excitable, self-confident man of genius, in whom the sense of a perpetrated or supposed wrong is quickly engrafted on the mind and becomes a fixed idea. His whole history is tinged with the colour of a perpetual grievance of some kind or other. Those who are not with him are against him. Whatever is evident to him as truth is so self-evident as to force him to assume dishonesty on the part of all who hold the contrary. The *Autobiography* also shows how insubordinate Cochrane was to all authority over him, and how generous and considerate to all who depended on him. His fierce fights for the advancement of his officers unconsciously testify the guiltlessness of his mad adherence to the friends who were engaged in the fraud. The reader of this work will readily perceive how such a man could be made by others to put on the appearance of complicity, and why he so wildly and unnecessarily threw away his chances of dissociating his conduct from theirs.

When Lord Cochrane's term of imprisonment had expired, he issued from the Marshalsea a disgraced man. The final overthrow of the French Emperor had brought about a peace that was to endure for forty years, and had Cochrane been proved innocent, as he was found guilty, there would have been no field for his daring valour, his fiery energy, his cool calculation, and impetuous execution. It was while thus quivering under undeserved disgrace, and forbidden the service of his own country, that overtures were made to him to take the command of the naval force of the Republic of Chili. The circumstances were such that Cochrane accepted the offer with avidity. The Spanish provinces of South America, oppressed by every form of misgovernment, had risen to throw off the Spanish yoke, and it was always Cochrane's passion to combat on the side of freedom; it offered a field of action in which the fiery sense of disgrace might be drowned in new excitement—new glories might be achieved to shame his adversaries—and, above all, it removed him from that country where his unparalleled services had been returned by obloquy and shame. In November,

1818, Lord Cochrane, his wife, and family, arrived at Valparaiso, and took the supreme command as Vice-Admiral of Chili. Space will not permit (even were the pursuit worth the pains) to trace the irregular operations by which the liberation of these republics was effected; particular mention can be made only of those brilliant achievements which added new rays to the circlet of fame which already surrounded his brows. On the conquest of Spain by the French, the South American colonies of that kingdom refused submission to the usurper; and although, when the Spaniards rose against the French, the Spanish colonists acknowledged the sovereignty of Ferdinand, the lesson of liberty, once learned, was not forgotten; and almost simultaneously Chili, Peru, and other provinces declared themselves independent. They had, however, no contemptible enemy to deal with. In the contest with the French, veteran armies had been enured to war, and officers had been trained into excellent commanders; the tenacity of the Spaniards under disaster is a national characteristic. The Spanish armies in South America were numerous and disciplined, and commanded by experienced officers. The viceroys were in possession of all the resources of the country, of all the principal towns, and of the seaports, many of which—as Callao and Valdivia—were remarkable examples of Spanish skill in fortification. But, more than all, the Spaniards were in full command of the sea; and while reinforcements of disciplined troops, munitions of war, and aids of every kind could be poured in at pleasure, the success of the patriots was hopeless. It was the perception of this fact that induced the insurgents of Chili and Peru to enlist Cochrane in their cause. To any other man the case would have seemed desperate—to Cochrane difficulties were things to be overcome. The Spanish fleet consisted of numerous fine frigates and brigs, and heavily-armed merchant ships, which were continually recruited from Europe. The squadron of the patriots consisted of a 50-gun frigate, recently taken from the Spaniards, a 56-gun and a 44-gun frigate, both formerly merchant ships, and a few sloops of war of 18 and 20 guns. The equipment of these vessels was miserable in the extreme, and

DEATHS.

their crews composed of the worst materials. The most effective men were American and European sailors too dissolute for any regular service; the remainder were peasants from the plains and mountains of Chili. With the exception of Admiral Blanco, who seems to have been a noble fellow, the officers were English and Americans, who set the example of insubordination and cabal, and are accused by Lord Cochrane of having failed him at every emergency. One officer he had whose aid was worth a host—an Englishman, Colonel Miller, who commanded the marines. This gentleman was as skilful as brave, and as faithful and indefatigable as gallant. Perpetually struck down by the most terrible wounds, he was always found well enough for action when Cochrane needed his services. The first duty expected from Lord Cochrane was effected by the very terror of his name—the Spanish men-of-war abandoned the seas and took refuge behind the impregnable sea-fortresses, and thus Cochrane was enabled to gain to the Chilians many places along the coast that their land forces could not occupy in face of the Spanish fleets, and to blockade the Spanish in their fortified ports. His next enterprise was directed against the Spaniards in Peru. The first attack was made on Callao, a fortress of the most formidable character, and in which there were several Spanish ships of war. The attack failed; the manufacture of the rockets, upon which much reliance was placed, had been entrusted to Spanish prisoners of war, who very excusably packed them with sand. The attack was consequently beaten off. But Pisco, a considerable town, was taken by the marines after a contest in which Major Miller received three bullets through his body, and the Spaniards were driven from many places on the coast. Cochrane's failure at Callao only stimulated him to a more daring enterprise—he resolved to capture Valdivia, a sea-fortress of great strength. The fortifications are placed on both sides of a channel three-quarters of a mile wide. On the western side were five independent forts in positions of great strength; on the eastern shore were several others. The fire of these fortifications crossed within easy gun-shot; and on an island deeper in the harbour was the largest fort of all, the fire of

whose guns crossed that of the shore-forts at right angles. Cochrane's design was, with his flagship alone (a 50-gun frigate) to capture the whole forts and fortress by a *coup-de-main*. The experience of his expedition to Callao had taught him that he could rely neither on the fidelity nor secrecy of the officers of any ship but his own, and he could rely almost with certainty that they would fail to support him in any emergency. The ships of his squadron were therefore despatched on various errands, and Cochrane proceeded on his enterprise with his single frigate. General Freire lent him 250 land troops, under the command of a gallant Frenchman, Major Beauchef, who were embarked in three small vessels. On their way to Valdivia the flag-ship struck on a rock, and was got off with difficulty—so much injured, that she went into the subsequent action in a sinking state. The officers were worthless; but the brave Miller had sufficiently recovered of his wounds to take a command. The frigate approached the harbour with the Spanish flag flying, and as the arrival of a frigate from Cadiz was expected, the harbour-boat, with officers, pushed off to pilot her in. They were permitted to come on board, and were then made prisoners. They gave valuable information. The vessels pushed in; but the Spaniards were now alarmed, and commenced a heavy fire, in the midst of which the boats, under the command of Major Miller, pulled in and effected a landing under one of the forts on the western shore. The position of this fort was almost inaccessible, and it was defended by regular soldiers; but while 300 men made a vain assault in front, a small party got round into the rear, crept in unperceived, and fired a volley upon the Spaniards, who, conceiving themselves surrounded, fled precipitately, hurrying with them in their flight a battalion of troops drawn up in the open. The panic-stricken fugitives fled wildly, the Chilians followed in close pursuit; bayoneting their foes with impunity, and thus fort after fort was entered, and before dawn the whole fortifications on the western side were in the hands of the patriots, who achieved this marvellous adventure with no greater loss than seven killed. On seeing that their friends were in possession of the western forts, the

DEATHS.

frigate and small vessels stood in: then the Spaniards in the eastern forts abandoned them also—a disgraceful proceeding, for the troops were all on the other side of the river, and the frigate was in so precarious a condition that the crew were obliged to run her on a mud-bank to keep her from sinking. One of the smaller vessels, moreover, struck upon a rock and was lost. Nor was this the end of Cochrane's success. The Spanish Governor of Valdivia was terror-stricken, and having collected his troops, and such valuables as he could transport, abandoned the city to his assailants. Cochrane was now in the ludicrous position of having achieved a conquest so great that he did not know what to do with it. He had won fifteen forts, a city with a citadel, large magazines, very many cannon, and a large population to keep in order. For this he had a few hundred men, most of whom were required on ship-board; while the Spanish commander could re-occupy the place at any moment with a large regular force. Cochrane determined to trust to the terror of his name; he left the buildings untouched, the forts uninjured, and the cannon in position; he left them to be occupied by whoever would, confident that the Spaniards would never venture where he had once shown his power; and he was right—the Spaniards never again ventured near the place. Valdivia was the chief military depôt of the Spanish province, and the spoil was immense. The magnificent conquest was of the utmost importance to the patriot cause. At this moment of great success, we meet with the old evil—squabbles and recriminations with the officers of the Government. This and all other subsequent disputes unhappily turned upon the miserable questions of pay and booty. It was, perhaps, unavoidable. The patriots had no revenue, and could make no regular disbursements. The consequence was, that the seamen looked to booty as their chief support. But the Government also looked upon booty captured from the enemy as the property of the State; nor could Cochrane appropriate it to himself and his men without the intervention of an acknowledged Government, without assuming the character of a buccaneer. The consequence was that the authorities seized the booty into their own hands, and the

sailors got neither pay nor prize-money. Cochrane seems to have been sufficiently eager to take his reward in spoil; he was, it is true, always ready to sacrifice his own claims for the benefit of the fleet; but the whole system led to squabbles, recriminations, and mutinies, and the narrative conveys a painful impression that the famous English captain was now little better than a licensed buccaneer. The immediate consequence of the capture of Valdivia was that the Government confiscated to its own use all the booty there taken—that the fleet mutinied—and Cochrane twice resigned his command. It is painful even to glance at the squabbles in which such a man was engaged. We will pass rapidly over these events to narrate only those great actions which can be contemplated with unmixed pleasure.

Lord Cochrane's success at sea enabled the Chilean land forces to drive the Spaniards into a few strongholds, and the province had become so far liberated that its Government was free to despatch an expedition to aid the insurgents in Peru. A land and sea force, under the command of Cochrane and General San Martin, was with difficulty equipped. The army was landed at Pisco. The first effect of this undertaking was, that the province of Guayaquil, which had hitherto been loyal, proclaimed its independence, and the second, resulting from this, was that San Martin moved his army to attack Lima, the capital of Peru. Cochrane immediately moved his squadron to blockade Callao, the port of Lima. A blockade was unsuited to Cochrane's impetuous spirit; he determined to strike a blow which should carry dismay into the Spanish camp. The port of Callao is one of the strongest in the world; 300 pieces of cannon were so ranged as to dominate every part of the harbour; the garrison were disciplined troops, and the artillerymen, as it was proved, expert gunners. Within the fort and under the guns lay moored the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, of 40 guns. Her crew were picked Spanish seamen and marines, who were on constant alert, and slept every night at quarters; she was, moreover, secured by a strong boom with chain moorings, and by armed blockships, and the whole were guarded by 27 gun-boats. No ship could possibly get at her. Yet Cochrane was determined to have her.

DEATHS.

Cochrane had three frigates. From the crews of these he selected 160 seamen and 80 marines. These were placed after dark in fourteen boats alongside the flagship, each man, dressed in white, with a blue band on the left arm, was armed with a cutlass and pistol. "At ten o'clock all was in readiness, the boats being formed in two divisions, the first commanded by my flag-captain Crosbie, and the second by Captain Guise, my boat leading. The strictest silence and the exclusive use of cutlasses were enjoined, so that as the oars were muffled and the night dark, the enemy had not the least suspicion of the intended attack. It was just upon midnight when we neared the small opening left in the boom, our plan being well-nigh frustrated by the vigilance of a guard-boat, upon which my launch had luckily stumbled. The challenge was given, upon which, in an under tone, I threatened the occupants of the boat with instant death if they made the least alarm. No reply was made to the threat, and in a few minutes our gallant fellows were alongside the frigate in line, boarding at several points simultaneously. The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise, the whole, with the exception of the sentries, being asleep at their quarters, and great was the havoc made among them by the Chileno cutlasses whilst they were recovering themselves. Retreating to the fore-castle, they there made a gallant stand, and it was not until the third charge that the position was carried. The fight was for a short time renewed on the quarter-deck, where the Spanish marines fell to a man, the rest of the enemy leaping overboard and into the hold to escape slaughter. On boarding the ship by the main-chains I was knocked back by the butt-end of the sentry's musket, and falling on a thole-pin of the boat it entered my back near the spine, inflicting a severe injury, which caused me many years of subsequent suffering. Immediately regaining my footing, I reascended the side, and, when on deck, was shot through the thigh; but, binding a handkerchief tightly round the wound, managed, though with great difficulty, to direct the contest to its close. The whole affair from beginning to end occupied only a quarter of an hour, our loss being 11 killed and 30 wounded, whilst that of the Spani-

ards was 160, many of whom fell under the cutlasses of the Chilenos before they could stand to their arms. Greater bravery I never saw displayed than that of our gallant fellows. Before boarding the duties of all had been appointed, and a party was told off to take possession of the tops. We had not been on deck a minute when I hailed the foretop, and was instantly answered by our own men, an equally prompt answer being returned from the frigate's maintop. No British man-of-war's crew could have excelled this minute attention to orders."* The uproar of the assault had aroused the Spanish garrison, who opened from all their guns, and, having accurate range, they struck the prize from all directions, killing friend and foe alike. For this Cochrane, with wonderful prescience, had provided. There lay in the harbour, near the *Esmeralda*, an English and an American frigate, and Cochrane foresaw that when they became aware of what was going on they would hoist distinctive lights. He, therefore, had provided lights, which, the moment the neutrals had hoisted theirs, he run up into the rigging. The Spaniards were confused; some were afraid to aim at any ship lest they should strike a friend; some divided their fire; some wasted their shots in hesitation. The neutrals cut their cables and drifted away. The *Esmeralda* also cut cables, loosened topsails, and sailed out. This latter step was against Cochrane's orders. There lay near a Spanish sloop-of-war and numerous merchant vessels, one of which had on board a million of dollars. Cochrane's design was to have carried these one by one, as he had done the forts at Valdivia—or, as he expresses it, "it would have been the rout of Valdivia over again, chasing the enemy, without loss, from ship after ship, instead of from fort to fort." By the cutting of the *Esmeralda's* cable, not one of these objects was effected. The captured frigate was ready for sea, with three months' provision on board, and with stores sufficient for three years. Such was the famous capture of the

* A most animated account of the capture of the *Esmeralda*, by Captain Basil Hall, will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1824.

DEATHS.

Esmeralda; one of the most brilliant deeds that has ever been performed by a naval commander, and perhaps only paralleled by the cutting out of the *Hermione* from the harbour of the Havannah by Captain Hamilton. The exploit created an immense sensation throughout the world, and the British seamen and the British public exulted in the deed of their disgraced countryman. San Martin and the Peruvian and Chilian Governments received the news with unbounded transport, and showered grandiloquent praises on their successful officer. And then again recommenced the scene of squabbling, treachery, and ill-will. San Martin promised a year's pay to the men and a gratuity of 50,000 dollars to be paid when Lima should be reduced; but neither promise was ever performed, nor did Cochrane or his men receive pay, gratuity, or even prize-money. Nay more, instead of following up the blow which had struck a terror into the Spaniards, and had dealt their cause a death-blow, San Martin abandoned the enterprise, recalled the fleet from the blockade of Callao, and had the audacity to attribute the capture of the *Esmeralda* to his own plans and the exertions of the army! Intrigues sprung up in the squadron, and a plan was even set on foot to depose Cochrane from his command, and to place Captain Guise in his place. This mutiny was suppressed by a strong exertion of authority. With difficulty Cochrane persuaded San Martin to place a small body of troops under his command, and with these he proceeded along the coast expelling the Spaniards, and taking the towns of Pisco, Arica, Tacna; and Colonel Miller fought a successful land action. The result of these operations was that the Royalists were reduced to such straits as to negotiate an armistice preparatory to withdrawing from Peru. By the continued blockade of Callao, Lima had become no longer tenable, the garrison abandoned it, and Callao was now the sole refuge of the Royalists, and that, with a little perseverance, must in time surrender. San Martin assumed absolute power, and one act of his dictatorship was to refuse the pay of the fleet, and even to supply it with provisions! The consequence naturally was that the fleet mutinied. San Martin's ingenious plan to get rid of the malcontents was to sell the whole

fleet to the Peruvians. At this time the Spaniards, reduced to despair, would have delivered Callao into Cochrane's hands. The jealousy of San Martin prevented this consummation of the liberation of his country; and the Spanish Viceroy collected an army with which he relieved the garrison. The fleet was now in a state of open revolt, and the men were reduced to a condition which justified the most extreme measures. Such a step Cochrane took, with the same decision as marked his nobler actions. San Martin was known to be removing an immense amount of public and private treasure to the port of Ancon—probably with some ulterior views on the supreme power. The seamen of the fleet thus saw removed before their eyes the very money due to their services, and which the Protector had denied to exist, and they were excited beyond measure. Cochrane's views coincided with theirs. By a bold stroke the fleet seized the whole. What was recognized as private property was restored, and some appropriated public monies were also permitted to be forwarded: with the rest Cochrane paid every seaman of the fleet one year's arrear of pay; but kept nothing for himself. This very questionable proceeding necessarily broke all friendly relations between Cochrane and the Government; and there followed another series of those fierce quarrels which discredited the whole of Cochrane's marvellous exploits in the cause of liberation—even the officers and men of the fleet who had the whole benefit of this semi-piratical exploit were more insubordinate than before. When Cochrane had reduced his fleet to some degree of order, he sailed to assist the people of Guayaquil, and compelled the surrender of another Spanish frigate, the *Venganza*. By the surrender of Callao, and the successes of the liberating armies under San Martin, Bolivar, and other chiefs, the Spanish dominion in America was entirely swept away: and as nothing remained for Cochrane to do, and his forcible proceedings had turned the new Government into bitter enemies, the sole question was, how to get rid of their useful but intractable Admiral. One obvious plan was, to destroy the squadron under his command, and this was to be effected by the simple expedient of not paying the men, refusing

DEATHS.

provisions, driving them from the ports, and thus awaiting its inevitable dissolution.

From this scene of intrigue, persecution, and mutiny, Lord Cochrane was removed by what he calls a "fortunate" accident. The Brazilians, in imitation of the Spanish provinces, had declared their independence of Portugal; and a properly-authorized officer arrived at Valparaiso to treat with Cochrane to take the command of a liberating squadron. It is strange that Cochrane, actually smarting from the wounds inflicted by the ungrateful patriots of the western coast, should have accepted the invitation of the not less ungrateful people of the east. But the offer presented to him an honourable withdrawal from a most embarrassing position; he perhaps was exultant in his glorious deeds, and was ready for a new field of enterprise—and he certainly lived in action and excitement. He determined to transfer his exertions to this new scene, and left the Chilians and Peruvians to a series of civil wars, revolutions, and massacres, compared with which even the oppressive rule of the Spaniards was beneficent. In the course of this wonderful campaign, Cochrane had been mainly instrumental in establishing four new States; by each he had been treated with the grossest ingratitude; even an estate which had been nominally granted to him for the capture of Valdivia was resumed after his departure; and obligations which he had incurred on account of the State were left unpaid, and the pursuit of the creditors reduced him almost to ruin. After the lapse of twenty-three years a fraudulent balance of £6000 was paid to him in satisfaction of all demands. Cochrane sailed from Valparaiso a poorer man by £25,000 than he entered it.

Lord Cochrane reached Rio de Janeiro in March 1822, and immediately set strenuously to work to organize a fleet. The services of Lord Cochrane in the liberation of Brazil, though not less important than those rendered to Chili and Peru, do not offer the same striking exploits. The Government established by Don Pedro was more regular than the wild usurpation of the insurgent generals; and, although the Portuguese navy was more powerful than the Spanish had been, the Brazilians had a navy to start with. It is unnecessary

to narrate the various operations by which the Portuguese were driven from the seas, and their reinforcements from Europe effectually cut off. The first great exploit personal to Lord Cochrane was his singular dealing with the Portuguese of Bahia. This city had been blockaded and reduced to such straits that the authorities resolved to withdraw all their forces, and most of the inhabitants. On the 2nd of July the unfortunate squadron got under weigh, the troops being embarked in armed transports and large merchant-men, and other vessels were filled with Portuguese families who carried with them all their movable property. The convoy, consisting of numerous armed transports and from sixty to seventy merchant vessels, was escorted by a 74-gun ship, one of 50 guns, a frigate of 44 guns, and nine smaller frigates of from 20 to 26 guns—in all thirteen vessels of war. To encounter this unwieldy force Cochrane had only a 74 gun-ship and a frigate of 32 light guns. What followed reads like romance. As soon as the enemy quitted the port, Cochrane's two ships ran aboard the rear-most vessels, disabled their main and mizen masts and cut their rigging, so that they had no choice but to run before the wind back to Bahia. The *Pedro Primeiro* and the *Maria da Gloria* then dashed into the middle of the convoy, capturing ships on either hand. They were now aided by three small frigates which had come up, and the unhappy Portuguese were scattered to all points of the compass, surrendering at the first hail. This extraordinary chase was prolonged over three days, in the course of which numerous ships crowded with soldiers were boarded, their masts and rigging destroyed, the arms thrown overboard, and the officers put under oath to navigate their own captured ships into their enemy's ports. Although the Brazilian ships had been under the fire of the Portuguese men-of-war, they had as yet had no actual encounter with them; by the dispersion of the convoy these were now left open to attack; but they kept well together, and were too formidable to be assailed. The object of the evacuation of Bahia was to concentrate the whole force of the Portuguese at Maranhham, where they would probably have held the utmost efforts of the Brazilians at defiance. The cap-

DEATHS.

ture of so large a part of the troops—for one-half the army, artillery, and stores had been taken—had to some extent thwarted this design; but enough remained to constitute a force, which, backed by the fleet, would have proved formidable. But Cochrane knew that if he were in that quarter, neither the troop-ships nor the squadron would venture to approach. He, therefore, quitted the pursuit of the fleet, and steered straight for Maranh. As he approached the harbour, he was mistaken for the advanced ship of the Portuguese squadron, and a brig of war came out to congratulate him. She was instantly boarded and captured. The surprise of the captain may be imagined; still greater was his alarm when he was informed that he stood in the presence of the dreaded Lord Cochrane—that the Portuguese fleet and army were destroyed—that the flag-ship was but the advanced ship of the whole Brazilian squadron, which, with a fleet of transports and a large army, was in the offing, ready for the attack. The captain was persuaded to take ashore a summons to the Governor for his immediate surrender, with a grave counsel not to incur the responsibility of an unavailing resistance! The Portuguese authorities were panic-stricken, they were frightened at the imaginary force Cochrane had improvised; and sent out a conditional surrender. This was refused; Cochrane moved his flag-ship abreast of the fort, and on the 27th July, the Junta, accompanied by the bishop, came on board, gave their adhesion to the empire, and surrendered the city, forts, and island unconditionally. Bahia had already been taken possession of, and the Portuguese fleet had fled back to Europe; and thus, without military force or bloodshed, and with a single ship of war, Cochrane gained a second great province, and secured the eventual establishment of the Empire of Brazil. For this audacious action, the Emperor conferred on Lord Cochrane the title of Marquis of Maranh, awarding at the same time a large estate from the national domains. But this estate was never among existing things. Of all the noble estates then belonging to the Brazilian crown, not one was specifically assigned: and the General Assembly even refused to confirm the nominal gift. For now that terrible curse,

which seemed ever to pursue Lord Cochrane wherever his might was exhibited, made itself apparent. The questions of prize-money and booty became matters of fierce contention; dissensions of every kind arose between him and the Brazilian Government; the pay of the fleet was withheld, the prizes were taken possession of by the Government, Cochrane threw up and resumed his command, his officers rebelled, his seamen mutinied; and all the disgraceful scenes of Chili and Peru were acted over again. Passing over these distasteful contentions, we will come at once to the strange close of Cochrane's Brazilian command. Disgusted, by his own account, with the factious intrigues in Maranh and the capital, he resolved upon a short run into a more bracing northerly atmosphere. He, therefore, shifted his flag into the frigate *Piranza*, and despatched the *Pedro Primeiro* to Rio; and himself set sail. Steering north he passed the equator, and meeting with a succession of easterly winds, was carried to the northward of the Azores, passing St. Michael's. It was now, he says, his intention to return to Rio; but the unpleasant discovery was made, that the frigate's mainmast was sprung, and that the main and main topsail yards were unserviceable: and that the provisions were bad. A direct return to Rio was impracticable; Portugal was an enemy's country; to go to Spain was dangerous; even England was unsafe; for the Foreign Enlistment Act had been directed especially against him. Upon considering all the circumstances, he thought the last alternative was the safest; he steered for Portsmouth, and anchored at Spithead on the 25th June. The motives for this strange action are nowhere explained. The Brazilian minister in England was unaware of the unauthorized nature of the proceeding, and advanced pay to the men and supplied the ship with provisions. But by degrees the facts of Cochrane's insubordination in Brazil and the wilfulness of this voyage became known; the immediate return of the frigate was commanded; and finally the Brazilian minister directed the captain of the frigate, the officers and crew, to place themselves under the orders of the Legation, and to cast off all subordination to the Marquis of Maranh. This was followed up by

DEATHS.

a command to the insubordinate Admiral to return to Rio to justify himself, and give an account of his commission. This Cochrane refused to do. In his absence he was tried as a deserter, and of course convicted; his arrears of pay and prize-money were declared forfeited; and all hope of any reward for his great services annihilated by his own wilful conduct. Yet the Brazilian Government, in its prosperity, was not altogether forgetful of Cochrane's services. After twenty years' solicitation, a commission was appointed to inquire into the case of the squadron generally. This commission awarded to him, by his title of Marquess of Maranhão, the pension which had formed a part of his original engagement.

There remains yet one other episode in the strange narrative; but it must be very quickly passed over. Thus summarily dismissed from the Brazilian service, Lord Cochrane accepted an engagement with the Greek insurrectionary Government. The enthusiastic admirers of Hellenic freedom had raised a considerable sum by subscriptions and loan, of which a large portion was expended in the equipment of a steam line-of-battle ship, with steam guns, and in fitting other vessels. With these Cochrane proceeded to the Greek waters. But the Greeks had never been united in their own cause, and even the fame of Cochrane was unable to form a bond of union. The Greek sailors were admirable in their desultory warfare; but were quite unequal to carry out any bold combined plan. Little, therefore, was done by his squadron, and a disaster befel an expedition of Cochrane's planning, which had well-nigh closed his brilliant career, and brought destruction on the cause he was fighting for. The city of Athens had been long besieged by the Turks, and when the city was taken, the Acropolis held bravely out. The Greek generals, acting on their usual system, had several times succeeded in throwing succours into the place; but Cochrane, Church, and other Philhellenes formed a plan for its permanent relief. The principal part of the Greek armies was drawn into Attica, a body of Philhellenes, sailors and marines, were landed at the Piræus, under Cochrane's command, and the whole advanced upon the city. They were attacked by the

Turks; neither the discipline nor the arms of the Greeks were calculated to withstand the charge of the Turkish cavalry; a total rout ensued; the Greeks who failed to reach the mountains were cut to pieces, and Cochrane and Church barely saved their lives by throwing themselves into the sea. The Philhellenes, formed into a circle, offered a brave resistance, but were finally cut off to a man. The citadel of Athens surrendered immediately. This was in 1827. In 1828 the interference of the Great Powers compelled the Porte to recognize the independence of Greece, and Cochrane's employment ceased.

He returned to England, filled with the bitterness of endless disappointments, and, brooding over his noble deeds and his wrongs, devoted his energies, in great part, to ceaseless attempts to vindicate his fame. But the successors of his old Tory foes were still in power, and some of the most bitter had risen to high office. All his efforts were vain.

With the death of George IV. and the accession of William IV., a new order of things came in. The new King was a sailor and a Liberal. As a sailor he was an ardent admirer of the great sea-captain; as a Liberal, he was one of that party of which Cochrane was a distinguished leader, and which had supported him in his persecutions and misfortunes. An immediate and thorough change of public men took place in every department. The Tories, Cochrane's inveterate enemies, the deaf who would not hear him, were routed from every post of vantage, and Cochrane's friends filled their places. The change was in his favour in every respect. The men who had steadily asserted his innocence when out of office, could not neglect his restoration when they had the power to remedy his wrongs. Time also had removed many whose enmity might have placed some obstacle to his restoration; and public opinion, always in his favour, had now taken a settled conviction that his trial had been unfair, and his guilt not proven. When, therefore, the sailor King restored the most distinguished seaman of his age to his rank in the navy, the act was as grateful to the country as it was graceful in the sovereign. One circumstance, which necessarily accompanied this act of justice, bitterly galled the swelling

DEATHS.

heart of the indignant seaman. Our jurisprudence allows no second trial in criminal cases—no means by which guilt once found can be washed away and the victim declared innocent, and it was necessary that a *pardon* should pass the Great Seal—a pardon, implying that the sin had been committed, and was now *forgiven*. The sense of the incompleteness of this reversal was further embittered by the refusal of the Ministers to order payment of the arrears of his pay, and still more, by their refusal to restore him to *honour* by replacing him in the Order of the Bath. This equivocal recognition of Cochrane's innocence was as illogical as cruel; for if the new Ministers thought him guilty they ought not to have replaced him in the navy; and if they could not deny his innocence, his reintegration in honour should have been unmistakable. Though the Ministers thus denied simple justice, with singular inconsistency in 1844 they awarded him the good-service pension—that is, for services rendered *before* his disgrace. It was not until 1847, when Her Majesty had been ten years on the throne, that the Earl of Dundonald (he had succeeded to the family earldom in 1831) was replaced in his rank as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Even then some hostile fate pursued the unfortunate Earl, for his banner was not replaced over his stall in Henry VIIIth's Chapel during his lifetime. This inexplicable neglect must have been owing to some stupidity or misadventure; for the Earl (despite the shadow which official red-tapism still chose to throw around him) had re-assumed his full eminence in public estimation.

In November 1841 he became a Vice-Admiral of the Blue. In 1848, his arrears of pay withheld and his banner still degraded, he was appointed Admiral in command of the North American and West India station. The incidents of a peaceful command require no notice.

Little more remains to be told. A life which commenced in an era of portentous events, and which moved in its orbit like a messenger of fire—"which could not stir but it was wondered at"—quietly expired of the extreme of age and lack of nutriment. Yet in the decadence of the vital powers some flashes of the old spirit cast around a fitful light. When the

introduction of steam into fighting ships promised to revolutionize the whole system of naval warfare, Lord Dundonald was one of the first to urge that the most effective weapon acted with tenfold efficacy in the most effective hand, and he not only urged the construction of a steam navy, but he designed and built a formidable vessel of war (the *Janus*) with unusual capacity of action. When the Russian war broke out, the Earl again brought forward his terrible secret plans; and when they were put aside as "inexpedient," the old Cochrane blazed forth, and he offered to conduct them himself, old as he was, against Cronstadt or Sebastopol; and the people, knowing how he had in former days devised the most extravagant projects, and carried them into effect whenever permitted, believed that he could have destroyed both these strongholds. And so, when "the French colonels" threatened the invasion of our shores, there was an internal conviction that in "Lord Cochrane" we possessed a latent force, which, called into action, would confound all our enemies.

And when at length this fiery spirit departed from among us, all doubt was cast aside. Those who had upheld his nobility through evil report and good report, proclaimed his merit; those who had retained secret misgivings cast doubt to the winds—a grave in the great national Heroium was felt to be the only fit resting-place for the ashes of so brave a man. And thus was beheld the rare spectacle of a public recognition of services performed near half a century before.*

The mortal remains of the Earl of Dundonald were interred on the 14th November, in Westminster Abbey, near the centre of the nave. The funeral *cortège* consisted entirely of members of the family; but a great number of the nobility and gentry, and naval and military men of distinction, were admitted into the nave, and the Abbey

* The funeral of the Earl of Dundonald was not "national" in the technical sense—that is, it was not voted by the national assembly and performed at the public expense—it was "public" only in the sense that it was demanded by the public sense and accompanied by the public mourning.

DEATHS.

was filled by the people who had assembled to witness the obsequies of a man who had occupied so large a space in the history of his times.

It is a strange instance of the revolution of feeling which seems to succeed to death, and of the vanity of all earthly distinctions, that the banner of the deceased Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, so long degraded, was restored to its place in the chapel of the Order the day before the Knight was laid in the dust beneath it.

The Earl of Dundonald, in the course of his long and various career, published many works of professional and scientific interest; but in that long period of inaction and irritation which succeeded his restoration to naval rank he issued two works of undying interest—his *Autobiography of a Seaman*, and his *Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru, and Brazil*—works as exciting in their sustained interest as the wildest fictions of the romancer; and of incalculable value in a national view, for they teach to our rising Nelsons and Cochranes how much may be dared by an heroic spirit, and how deeds, apparently the most romantic and desperate, may be attempted, if there be the true spirit of forethought and calculation, not only with success, but without loss. Nor to those who would look back with a jealous regard for departed greatness are they without grave lessons; for here may be read how enterprise the most daring, valour the most undaunted, and judgment in action the most consummate, may bring to their possessor little but sorrow and trouble, if they be not accompanied by that self-command which can subordinate these great qualities to the discipline of life, and “recognize a law within the law.”

The Earl of Dundonald has left issue four sons and a daughter. The Countess is yet living.

Sept. 10. At Aden, on board the steamship *Nemesis*, John Dunn, esq., M.P. for Dartmouth. Mr. Dunn was a merchant and ship-owner in London, and largely engaged in the Australian trade. He had formerly been a member of the Legislative Council of Tasmania.

May 20. At his residence, Eccleston-sq., aged 73, Sir Fortunatus Dwarria, Knt., F.R.S., one of the Masters of the

Court of Queen's Bench, and a Benchet of the Middle Temple.

April 2. At Botesdale, aged 77, J. Dyer, esq.

June 21. In Upper Berkeley-street, Lieutenant-General Dyneley, R.A., C.B., aged 78. His services comprised the campaign of 1805, in Italy, and that in Calabria, in 1806, including the battle of Maida and the siege of Scylla. In the Peninsula he was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded in the head; the siege of the forts at Salamanca, at which he was wounded in the face; the heights of St. Christoval; the battle of Salamanca; defence of the bridge of Simancas; affairs at Morales de Toro and San Munos; battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He was taken prisoner at Majalahonda, near Madrid, 11th August, 1812, when engaged with the rear-guard of Joseph Bonaparte's army, but managed to make his escape, and rejoined the army on the 23rd of the same month. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the silver war medal and five clasps for the Peninsula and the medal for Waterloo. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, 1st December, 1801; lieutenant, 1st July, 1803; captain, 28th May, 1808; major, 15th June, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, 10th January, 1837; colonel, 23rd November, 1841; major-general, 20th June, 1854; and lieutenant-general, 16th December, 1856.

April 24. At the Rectory, Dogmersfield, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Dyson, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford.

May 1. At Lower Grosvenor-street, Isabella, wife of Sir Culling Eardley, bart.

Nov. 27. At Field Hall, Staffordshire, John Eccles, esq., M.D., for many years Physician to the General Hospital and Professor at Queen's College, Birmingham.

May 30. At Royal-crescent, Nottingham, Unity Munro, wife of the late Rev. F. Edgworth, of Edgworthstown and Kingstown, Ireland.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, of rheumatic fever, the Countess of Eglinton and Winton. Her ladyship, Adela Caroline Harriet, was the only dau. of the Earl and Countess of Essex, and was born on the 4th of March, 1828. She was

DEATHS.

married at Dublin in 1858, to the Earl of Eglinton, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and leaves issue an only dau.

April 1. At Paris, the Countess (Dowager) of Elgin. The deceased Countess was youngest dau. of Mr. James Townsend Oswald, and became the second wife of Thomas, sixth Earl of Elgin, on the 21st of September, 1810, by whom, who died in November, 1841, her ladyship leaves surviving issue—the Earl of Elgin, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, C.B., the Hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce, Envoy in China, the Hon. Thomas Charles, and three daughters.

June 6. At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 54, Thos. Benson Elley, esq., J.P. for Staffordshire.

June 13. At Whitehall-gardens, aged 76, Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hepburn. Mr. Ellison was the descendant of a good family in the county of Northumberland, and was returned for Newcastle to three Parliaments, in 1812, in 1818, and in 1820. He was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1808, and of Durham in 1827. He was a munificent supporter of all local charities. He presented the town of Gateshead with Trinity chapel. He married in 1804, Isabella Grace, the daughter and co-heiress of Henry Ibbetson, of St. Anthony's, near Newcastle, by whom he had several daughters but no son.

Dec. 20. At Weston-super-Mare, Maria Jane, widow of the Rev. Noel Ellison, and dau. of the late Sir John Trevelyan.

Feb. 16. In Whitehall-gardens, aged 74, Isabella Grace, wife of Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hepburn Hall.

July 19. In King-street, St. James's, aged 53, the Right Hon. John Elphinstone, thirteenth Baron Elphinstone in the Peerage of Scotland, and first Baron Elphinstone in the Peerage of England; G.C.B. and G.C.H.; formerly Governor of Madras, and at a subsequent period of Bombay. This distinguished nobleman and statesman was the only son of John 12th Baron Elphinstone, by Janet, youngest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Elliott, of Woollee, Roxburghshire, and widow of Sir John Gibson Carmichael, bart. When he had barely entered into his seventh year, he succeeded his father in the ancient Scottish barony. He entered the army as a cornet and sub-lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of

Horse Guards, and in December, 1832, was gazetted as captain. In 1837, being then only 30 years of age, he relinquished the profession of arms to take upon himself the onerous duties of Governor of the Madras Presidency. He remained in Madras until 1842. After passing a limited period in England, he again repaired to India, not in an official capacity, but to seek information and amusement in travel. During the three years he was away he visited Cashmere and the more distant parts bounding on the Bengal Presidency. Shortly after his return to his native country in 1847, he was made a lord in waiting to the Queen, an appointment at Court he held up to 1852. In October 1853 he was selected as successor to Viscount Falkland as Governor of Bombay. Under the circumstances that have since arisen, a more happy and fortunate selection could not have been made. During the eventful crisis in 1857 the administration of his lordship's government at Bombay was most statesmanlike. Bombay was almost denuded of troops, then just returned or returning from the war in Persia, in order to supply the exigencies in Bengal. With a mere handful of European troops he kept down the effervescence of the disaffected native population. His firm policy was rewarded by the approbation of his Sovereign and the thanks of Parliament. On the 14th of April, last year, Lord Elphinstone, as Governor of Bombay, had the honour of being included with the Governor-General (Lord Canning), Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Mr. Frere, and Mr. R. Montgomery, in the unanimous thanks of the Parliament, "for the ability with which they have severally employed the resources at their disposal for the re-establishment of peace in Her Majesty's Indian dominions." Lord Elphinstone's health was seriously deranged by the labours and anxieties of administration during the crisis of the Indian mutiny; and when that had been suppressed, he desired to return to England. But the financial difficulties of India seemed more difficult to grapple with than the Sepoy regiments, and he prolonged his stay at Bombay at the express request of the English Government. When at length he quitted India his constitution was thoroughly worn out, and he reached England to

DEATHS.

die in a few months—another of that list of successful administrators—men like Dalhousie, Wilson, and Ward—whom the Obituary of this year records to have died in their prime.

In the early part of last year Lord Elphinstone was nominated a Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath, and, as a mark of Her Majesty's especial favour, was created (May 12) a peer of the United Kingdom by the name, style, and title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling. The late nobleman had been in 1836 made a member of the Privy Council, and the same year made a Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order of Knighthood. For some years he had sat in the House of Lords as one of the representative peers for Scotland. The late Lord Elphinstone was never married.

Oct. 6. At Oxford, aged 55, Dr. Stephen Elvey, Organist of New and St. John's Colleges, and of St. Mary's Church; since 1856 he filled the office of Choragus in the University of Oxford. He was well known in his profession as a profound and talented musician, thoroughly versed in the best school of English church music. Of late years he devoted a great portion of his time and attention to the correct chanting of the Psalms, and in 1856 he published a Psalter pointed upon the soundest and most approved principles. Dr. Elvey had the misfortune very early in life to lose his right leg by an accidental shot from the gun of a friend. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, few performers could give greater effect to Handel's choruses than the organist of New College, aided by a fine instrument, in Wykeham's lofty and beautiful chapel.

March 4. At Craven House, Wakefield, aged 77, Mrs. Erskine, widow of the Hon. H. D. Erskine.

Jan. 10. At Miss Sellon's, the Priory, Bradford-on-Avon, aged 33, Harriett, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir David Erskine, bart.

Sept. 3. At Uddens, Wimborne, Charlotte, wife of T. B. Evans, esq., of North Toddenham, and of Deane, Oxon, and second dau. of the late Sir John Simeon, bart.

July 17. In Dorset-square, Capt. Harry Eyres, C.B., of Knockwood Park, Tenterden, Kent. As commander of

the *Modeste*, he distinguished himself highly by his services during the first Chinese war, and was honourably mentioned in the *Gazette* no less than five times.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Sir Henry Fairfax, of the Holmes, Roxburghshire, a colonel on the retired list. He was created a baronet in March, 1836, as a tribute to his father's (Vice-Admiral Sir William G. Fairfax) gallant conduct in Lord Duncan's victory at Camperdown.

Jan. 10. At Hazelbank, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Chessborough Grant Falconer, K.H., Col. of the 73rd Foot.

Dec. 30. At Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Fardell, LL.D., vicar of Sutton, and magistrate of the county.

Dec. 26. At Acton, Maine, U.S., aged 104, Mr. Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the men who took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

Jan. 18. Mr. Henry Farren, the manager of the St. Louis Theatre, eldest son of William Farren, the celebrated English comedian.

April 3. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., Mary, dau. of the late Colonel the Hon. D. L. Anstruther, and widow of F. S. G. Farrer, esq., Brayfield House, Bucks.

April 5. At Geneva, aged 60, Major-General Orlando Felix. He entered the army in 1810, was wounded at Quatre Bras, and became Major-Gen. Oct. 26, 1857. While on the staff in India, he found opportunities of paying several visits to Egypt, where he first deciphered the names and titles of the Pharaohs, and an epitome which he drew up has been translated into French and Italian, and is a text-book on Egyptian history.

Nov. 8. In Montagu-pl., Russell-sq., aged 60, from an attack of pleurisy, Sir Charles Fellows, kt.

Sir Charles was the son of John Fellows, esq., a gentleman of property in the vicinity of Nottingham, and was born in 1799. His name was first brought prominently before the public in 1838, by the publication of his "Journal of an Excursion in Asia Minor," which he had made in the previous year with a view of discovering some of its long-hidden treasures of art, and more especially of sculpture. With this view he travelled over most of the interior of that country, and passing

DEATHS.

through the ancient Phrygia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia, came to Lycia, where he resolved on exploring the sides of the river Xanthus. Ascending the stream, he discovered the remains of the old city of the same name, about nine miles from the mouth of the river; and among the extensive ruins, he came upon a quantity of very interesting architectural remains and beautiful sculptures. Of these he made drawings, with which he enriched the work above alluded to. Public attention having been thus drawn to the subject, Mr. Fellows obtained, though with much difficulty, a firman from the Sultan, authorizing the removal of these treasures; and in the following year the spoils of Xanthus were transported to Rhodes through his indefatigable labours.

Mr. Fellows published, in 1841, a "Journal of his Second Excursion in Asia Minor," which further increased the interest felt in his explorations.

The authorities of the British Museum now sent out an expedition under Mr. Fellows's superintendence, and the packages containing the precious remains of antiquity were safely brought to London and deposited in the British Museum, in what is styled "The Lycian Saloon," and are a great addition to our knowledge of ancient architecture and sculpture.

Mr. Fellows has published several valuable works illustrative of the monuments, coins, and history of this district.

In 1845 Mr. Fellows received the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the value of his discoveries in Lycia, and of his services in the removal of the Xanthian Marbles.

March 13. At Dublin, Sir Robert Ferguson, M.P. for Londonderry, lord-lieutenant of the county, and colonel of the Derry militia.

June 3. Aged 79, Mr. Ferneley, the animal-painter. Originally a wheelwright, he abandoned that trade for painting, and his first sitter was Mr. Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter.

March 24. At Hillington Hall, Norfolk, aged 73, Sir William J. H. B. Folkes, bart. The late baronet was the son of Sir Martin Browne by the daughter and co-heir of the late Sir John Turner, bart. He was educated

at Jesus College, Cambridge, and in 1818 he married Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Dominic G. Brown, of Castle MacGarrett, co. Mayo. Sir William, who was a staunch Whig, was returned for Norfolk in 1830, in conjunction with Mr. Coke, "of Holkham," and sat for the county for several years. He was also chairman of the Norfolk Estuary Company. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson, William Howell, his eldest son having been killed by lightning eleven years since.

Sept. 25. At Tarver Hall, co. Mayo, aged 74, Charles, second Baron Ffrench, of the Peerage of Ireland. The deceased nobleman was a zealous Roman Catholic, and follower of Mr. O'Connell. He succeeded his father in the estates and peerage in 1809, and married, in 1827, the eldest daughter of the late John Browne, of Moyne, by whom he leaves issue.

April 13. At his residence Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 76, John Finlaison, esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Mr. Finlaison was born at Thurso, in Caithness, North Britain, on the 27th of August, 1783. His studies were, in the first instance, directed to practice at the Scottish bar. Visiting London, however, on business about 1804, he was induced to change his views, and soon after entered the civil service. Appointed in 1805 to the Admiralty Office, he speedily distinguished himself by suggesting a plan, which was adopted, for the entire reorganization of the system under which the vast correspondence of the department was then imperfectly carried on. The "Navy List" was first compiled in its present semi-official form by him, and was published under his superintendence. A scheme for the establishment of a widows' fund in the civil service, and a similar plan (afterwards carried out) on behalf of the widows of the naval medical officers, drew Mr. Finlaison's attention, in 1817, to the study of vital statistics. The information then extant on this question was extremely meagre and unsatisfactory; but resorting to the official records of the Exchequer, where certain classes of life annuities had long been payable, Mr. Finlaison established from authentic data those deductions which enabled him successfully to point out the unfitness of the tables then made

DEATHS.

use of by Government for the sale of annuities. Mr. Finlaison's representations met with a favourable reception from Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time, and ultimately led to the establishment of a sounder system, that brought about an immense pecuniary saving to the country. The immediate result of his general services on this question was his appointment, in 1821, to the office of Government Actuary. From this time forward, until his retirement in 1851, his counsel and calculating powers were called in requisition when any of the public measures involved considerations of political arithmetic. Some of the principal subjects in which he was consulted may be enumerated in the order of their occurrence. The negotiation with the Bank of England for its acceptance of the charge for public pensions, in consideration of the "dead weight" annuity; the investigations in 1825 and 1827 by select committees of the House of Commons into the general condition of friendly societies; the preparation of his report in 1829 on the evidence and elementary facts on which his new tables of life annuities were founded. This important Parliamentary document contained twenty-one new observations of the law of mortality, and one of the law of sickness prevailing among the labouring classes in London; vast computations of the duration of slave and Creole life with reference to the emancipation of slaves in 1834, and the West India loan raised for that purpose; Mr. Finlaison's report on the late Mr. Hume's resolutions on that loan is a Parliamentary paper of that date well worth perusal. In the measures emanating from the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1835; the steps leading to the "appropriation clause" in 1836; and those preceding the discussion of the church-rate question in 1837, Mr. Finlaison's services were called out to an extent greatly beyond what is generally known to the public. He was also consulted on certain points connected with the establishment in 1837 of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; and the closeness of his estimate of the deaths which would be registered in the first year (falling within 14 of nearly 336,000 recorded) attracted much notice at the time when mentioned in the Registrar-General's first annual report. The demands made on his mental

powers about this time affected his health, and thenceforward he was obliged to exercise more caution in his devotion to the public service. His professional researches were, however, still assiduously carried on for some years, and from time to time he was frequently called upon to give evidence before Royal Commissions and select committees of both Houses of Parliament, until he finally retired in August, 1851, from his position as Actuary of the National Debt and Government Calculator. For the last nine years his studies were directed to Scripture chronology, and to the universal relationship of ancient and modern weights and measures. His researches, which were exceedingly profound on the latter subject, led him to form opinions decidedly adverse to the introduction of a decimal system of coinage and metrology into this country.

Sept. 27. At Old Charlton, aged 90, Lady Fisher, relict of Major-General Sir George Bulteel Fisher, K.H.

Oct. 5. At her residence, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane, Louisa Catherine, wife of Sir John William Fisher.

Feb. 28. Lost on board the *Nimrod* steamer, on the passage from Liverpool to Cork, aged 72, Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, bart., of Lisheen, co. Tipperary, and Plas yn Roe, St. Asaph.

March 30. At Danesfort, co. Cavan, aged 74, the Very Rev. the Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Dean of Kilmore. His lordship was the second peer, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother.

Aug. 20. At Newmarket, of consumption, aged 50, Mr. Nathan Flatman. A first-rate jockey, he rode the winners of many of the great races; among others, "Orlando," for the Derby in the "Running Rein" year, and Lord Clifden's "Surplice" for the Doncaster St. Leger in 1848.

April 23. At Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Fleming, C.B., Colonel 27th Regt. (Inniskillings).

Sept. 30. At Clapton, aged 73, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., Minister of Finsbury Chapel. The name of this eminent Nonconformist preacher will be long associated with the foundation of the system of Sunday Schools, in which he was highly useful from his talent in addressing the young. Nor was he without success as a writer of religious works. Of his "Family De-

DEATHS.

votion," more than 50,000 copies have been sold in England alone, besides numerous editions in the United States. The son of the Rev. William Fletcher, of the Bridge of Teith, he was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in the year 1810 he came to London, where he occupied in succession the pulpits of Mile-end-road, Miles's-lane, Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Finsbury Chapel.

Aug. 20. At his residence, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, aged 37, Mr. Richard Flexmore, the well-known clown. At the early age of 11 years he made his first appearance at a small theatre at Chelsea, in a fantastic piece, called "The Man in the Moon." He danced very effectively a burlesque shadow-dance. He subsequently became a pupil of Mr. Frampton, and showed great aptitude for stage business in his own peculiar line. He was especially celebrated for his close and natural imitation, *à la clown*, of the leading Terpsichoreans of the day, such as Perrot, Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni, Cerito.

June 21. At his residence, Beresford-lodge, Peel-terrace, Brighton, aged 86, Luke Thomas Flood, esq., J.P. for Sussex, Herts, and Middlesex, and D.L. of Middlesex.

Dec. 2. At Prestwood, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Foley.

Aug. 25. Capt. John Ford, late of the 79th Highlanders. The deceased officer served during the Peninsular campaign from 1809 to 1814, and was present at the siege of Flushing, the defence of Cadiz, and the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides other actions of less importance. He had received the war medal with four clasps for his services.

April 5. At Plymouth, aged 79, Sir James Forrest, bart., of Comiston. Sir James was a senior member of the Faculty of Advocates. Being a steady adherent of the Whig party, he was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1837, and was continued in that office for six years. Being Lord Provost in 1838, he was created a baronet on occasion of the coronation of Her Majesty. At the disruption in 1843, Sir James, who had for several years previously held the office of a ruling elder in the Established Church of Scotland, joined the Free Church. In everything which tended to social progress he took an active part. He served long as director

of many public companies and benevolent institutions, and he had also the honour of holding the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Scotland, now held by his Grace the Duke of Athol. Sir James married Charlotte, third dau. of Alexander Horsburgh, esq., of Horsburgh, in Peeblesshire, by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters.

July 1. At Southfield, near Stirling, Capt. J. N. Forrester, of Craigannet, H.E.I.C.S., a lineal descendant of John Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms.

Feb. 2. At Brussels, aged 70, Thomas Forster, M.D., F.L.S., F.R.Ast.S., Hon. Member of the Medico-Chirurgical and Phrenological Societies, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c.

This somewhat eccentric philosopher was the son of an eminent banker in Threadneedle-st., and grandson of the Governor of the Russia Company. From a very early age Dr. Forster and his brothers distinguished themselves in the study of natural science. At 16 he kept a journal, and at 19 he published a treatise on the migrations of the swallow; at 21 he became a member of the Linnæan Society, and two years later went to college, a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1816 he went to study at Edinburgh, and became a member of the Wernerian Society. About 1829, being employed upon a treatise on the Calendar, he became enamoured of the history of the Saints he recorded, and adopted the Roman Catholic faith. The remainder of his life appears to have been without any fixed abode or purpose. During his whole life he was engaged in issuing works on anatomy, physiology, medicine, natural history and science, which, to judge from their titles, were of a very eccentric character. The nature of his writings may, perhaps, be best learnt by his own description of his own nature:—"J'ai été joueur, moqueur, malade, et en quelques choses fou, comme le reste de mon espèce: j'ai été écolier, académicien, musicien, physicien, métaphysicien, enthousiaste, voyageur, aéronaute, phrénologiste, poète, et philosophe."

Dr. Forster married, in 1817, Julia, third dau. of Colonel Beaufoy, F.R.S.

March 19. At Kingsbridge House, Southampton, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. Ro-

DEATHS.

bert Hamilton Fotheringham, Madras Engineers.

Feb. 25. At Lowesby, Leicestershire, aged 32, Lawrence Woolaston, youngest son of the late Sir Frederick Fowke, bart.

May 25. At Walliscote House, near Reading, aged 79, Vice-Admiral Robert Merrick Fowler.

Feb. At Hoe House, Plymouth, aged 77, Thomas Were Fox, esq., merchant. Mr. Fox was the head of the mercantile-house of Fox, Sons, and Co.

Feb. 13. Aged 36, Willingham Franklin, esq., formerly of Hazelbeech Hall, Northamptonshire, only son of the late Sir William Franklin, and nephew of Sir John Franklin.

Aug. 27. At Beaufort Castle, aged 83, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, relict of Capt. Fraser, of Strichen, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat.

April 26. At Swanbourne, Bucks, aged 49, Capt. Stephen Grenville Fremantle, R.N., youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., K.M.T., &c.

Nov. 27. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. William Temple French, of Ballyhindon, co. Cork.

July 18. At Upper Camden-place, Bath, aged 25, Wm. Augustus Fry, of Weston-road, late of the 11th Hussars. The deceased was one of the fortunate few who survived the gallant charge at Balaklava, where he was severely wounded.

Nov. 7. At Firl-place, the Hon. Mrs. Gage. She was the only dau. of the Hon. William Gage, and married in 1856 her cousin, the Hon. Col. Gage, youngest son of Viscount Gage.

March 2. At Torquay, Isabella Rachel, dau. of the late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

Dec. 5. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, aged 58, William, eldest son of the late Sir James Gambier.

Feb. 29. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Miss Gardiner, dau. of the late Gen. William Gardiner.

Sept. 2. Suddenly, at Greenwich Hospital, Commander Edward Garrett. He was wounded when lieutenant of the *Mars* at Trafalgar, and was in the same ship at the capture of the frigate *Rhin*, and four others. He was at the taking of Copenhagen in 1807, and senior lieut. of the *Onyx* at the capture of the Dutch brig-of-war *Manly* in 1809.

Aug. 30. At Tredugnoe Rectory, Monmouthshire, of scarlet fever, aged 36, Eleanor Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Philip Gell, and only child of the late Sir John Franklin, K.H.

June 29. At Point-de-Galle, Ceylon, Philip Wm. Le Geyt, esq., member of the Legislative Council of India, eldest son of the late Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden, Kent.

Aug. 27. At Lakenheath, aged 82, Capt. Joseph Ginger. He was several years in active service abroad, particularly in Calabria, and was wounded at the battle of Maida.

May 23. At his residence, adjoining the Palace, Mr. F. H. Glover, F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen for upwards of twenty years.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, Mr. Edmund Glover, eldest son of the late celebrated actress, Mrs. Glover, and for some years past manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.

Nov. 3. At his residence, Cavendish-square, aged 75, Aaron Asher Goldsmid, esq.

Nov. 17. At her residence, St. John's-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 72, Isabel, widow of the late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., Baron de Goldsmid and da Palmeira.

Sept. 1. At Wrotesley, aged 28, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Goodlake, only surviving dau. of Lord Wrotesley.

May 9. At New York, aged 67, Samuel Griswold Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley." He was born in Connecticut, commenced life as a publisher in Hartford, and after a visit to Europe in 1824, removed to Boston. From 1828 to 1842 he edited "The Token," and in 1827 he commenced his series of tales under the name of Peter Parley. In 1867 he had written and edited 170 volumes, of which about 7,000,000 copies had been sold, and about 300,000 were then sold annually. From these works Mr. Goodrich realized a large fortune. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and for several years resided in Paris as United States Consul.

Oct. 2. In Duke-st., Bath, aged 79, Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B., brother of the late Admiral Henry Gordon. The deceased entered the service as midshipman in June 1796, and in 1807, when in command of the *St. Lucia* sloop, off Antigua, had the misfortune

DEATHS.

to be captured. Afterwards appointed to the *Caroline*, 36, he was engaged in the destruction, during November, 1809, of more than eighty piratical vessels at Ras-al-Khyma and other ports in the Persian Gulf. He next commanded the *Ceylon*, an adopted Indiaman, of 40 guns, in which vessel he fought, in Sept. 1810, a gallant night action off the Isle of France with the French ships *Venus*, 44 guns, and *Victor*, 16 guns. Wounded, however, and with a disabled ship, he was compelled to surrender; but the *Ceylon* having been retaken the same day by the *Boadicea* and the *Otter* brig, Capt. Gordon was afterwards honourably acquitted by a court-martial. Since then the gallant deceased had been on half-pay.

May 4. At Porkington, Salop, aged 81, Wm. Ormsby Gore, esq. Mr. Gore was descended from a branch of the noble family of Gore, Earls of Arran. Educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, he entered the army and served as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Hardwick, during their Lord Lieutenantacy of Ireland. Early in life he sat for his native county of Leitrim, in the Parliament of Ireland. In 1815 he married Mary Jane Ormsby, of Porkington, in Shropshire, the wealthy heiress of the ancient houses of Willowbrook and Glyn. Upon this occasion Mr. Gore assumed, by royal licence, the additional surname of Ormsby. In the Parliament of the United Kingdom he represented the Carnarvon boroughs and the Northern Division of Shropshire for more than twenty years, retiring at the general election of 1857. He was chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway till his death. By his lady, who survives him, he has left two sons.

Feb. 10. At Gormanstown Castle, co. Meath, aged 83, the Viscount Gormanstown, premier viscount in the peerage of Ireland. He succeeded to the title as twelfth viscount, in 1786, and married, in 1794, the Hon. Margaret Southwell (who died in 1820), eldest dau. of the second Viscount Southwell, by whom he leaves issue. As a Roman Catholic, the late lord took an active part in the long and memorable struggle for emancipation.

Dec. 15. At Titsey-park, Surrey, aged 51, William Leveson Gower, esq.

April 8. At Forbes, aged 88, Dr.

John Grant, staff-surgeon. He was the third son of Mr. James Grant, Heathfield, many years factor for Strathspey; and was born at Old Grantown on Nov. 25, 1771. Having received his education at Marischal College, he served as Assistant-surgeon to the 63rd in the campaign under the Duke of York, in 1799. In after years, when on the staff, he was stationed at Aberdeen, where he took an active part in the foundation of the Medical Hall. After the war he settled at Forbes, where he continued the practice of his profession till 1832.

June 18. In Campden-grove, Kensington, Major-Gen. Grantham, late of the Royal Artillery.

March 14. At Brighton, aged 48, Marie Louise, Countess Granville. She was the only child and heir of Emerich Joseph, Duke Dalberg, and married, in 1833, Sir Frederick Rd. Edw. Acton, who died on the 31st of January, 1837, by whom she had an only son, Sir J. E. E. Dalberg Acton, M.P. for Carlisle. She married secondly, in 1840, Earl Granville, then Viscount Leveson, and settled in England, where she has ever since been one of the most brilliant ornaments of London society.

March 4. At Woodbine-hill, near Honiton, aged 87, Mary, only child of the late Vice-Admiral Sir T. Graves, K.B.

Oct. 17. At her residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, Catherine, relict of Anthony Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Dec. 30. At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, aged 70, George Greaves, esq., late of Elmsall-lodge, near Pontefract, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

June 12. Suddenly, in Paris, Maria Dolores, wife of Vice-Admiral Grenfell, I.B.N., Consul-General of Brazil, of Wellesley-terr., Liverpool.

April 10. In Dover-st., aged 27, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Viscount Guillamore, the eldest son of the second Viscount, whom he succeeded in 1843, by his marriage with Gertrude Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

Sept. 20. At Morlaix, Mlle. du Guiny. In 1832 this lady and her sister concealed in their house the Duchess de Berri, when traced to Nantes by the police of the Government of July. After the arrest of the Princess the sisters were prosecuted, and their trial caused a great sensation at the time. Since

DEATHS.

that period Mlle. du Guiny has been living retired with her family, devoting herself to works of charity.

March 18. At Springfields, near Calne, aged 86, Mrs. Gundry, relict of William Gundry, esq.; and at the same place, one hour afterwards, her sister, Miss Neave, aged 83.

Oct. 11. At Manila-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, the Ven. Wm. Gunning, Archdeacon of Bath, and Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset. He was presented in 1839, by Bishop Law, to the living of Stowey, which he resigned in 1851 on receiving the living of Buckland Newton, Dorset. On the death of Archdeacon Brymer, Mr. Gunning was appointed by Bishop Bagot to the Archdeaconry of Bath. He was also for some years chaplain of Partis College, near Bath. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Diocesan Societies Association, which is indebted greatly to his exertions for the important and useful position it has attained. He was for many years the honorary secretary of the Association, and held the treasurer'ship till his death.

Dec. 23. At her residence, Montagu-sq., aged 89, Lady Lucy, relict of Sir Edward Hales, bart., of Hales-place, Kent.

April 9. At 29, Grosvenor-sq., Emma Matilda, the beloved wife of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-sq. and West-lodge, Suffolk.

April 2. In Lowndes-sq., aged 62, Sir John Hall, bart., of Dunglass, N.B., and deputy-lieutenant for Berwick and Haddington. The deceased was son of the fourth baronet by the second dau. of the fourth Earl of Selkirk. He succeeded to the title in 1822, and married, in 1823, Julia, dau. of James Walker, esq., of Dalry.

Aug. 25. At Weston Colville, Cambs., aged 93, John Hall, esq., who for a long period ministered in every way to the benefit of those around him, particularly to the poor on his estates.

Sept. 22. At Heath-cottage, Kentish-town, aged 86, John Vine Hall, esq., the father of Dr. Newman Hall and of Capt. Vine Hall, late of the *Great Eastern*.

July 16. At Halifax, the Hon. Sir Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, in the 86th year of his age, for fifty-three years of which he had sat on the bench. He was dis-

tinguished by great ability, sound judgment, unwearied patience, and a strong love of justice.

Nov. 23. At his residence, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, after a long illness, Lieut.-Col. Hamerton, formerly of the 7th Fusiliers.

Feb. 23. At Bedford-place, Brighton, aged 85, Major Charles Hames, late of the 32nd Regt., one of the few remaining heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo.

Sept. 9. At Tchiamlitdgia, near Scutari, aged 24, Il Hami Pasha, eldest surviving son of Abbas Pasha, the last Viceroy of Egypt. He was educated under the eye of his father in the palace of Abassia in Cairo, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. In July, 1854, he started on a visit to England; but his acquaintance with this country was destined to be very slight, for, on arriving at Southampton, he received intelligence of the death of his father, and a despatch from Said Pasha, the present Viceroy, directing his immediate return to Egypt. In 1858 he married Inuriré, one of the daus. of the Sultan, who has not borne him any children: he leaves three daughters by other wives.

Feb. 23. At Bath, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Hamilton, relict of Archibald Hamilton, esq., of Rozelle, and Careluic, and dau. of Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglinton.

Oct. 14. At Howe-villa, Windermere, aged 39, John Hamilton, esq., F.R.S. A native of Dumfriesshire, he was originally intended for the ministry, but migrating to Preston he connected himself with the press and became the editor of the *Preston Guardian*. At a subsequent period he removed to Aylesbury, where he was editor of the *Aylesbury News* for seven years, and formed "a church," of which he was the minister and almost the prophet. He then came to London as editor of the *Empire*, and on the failure of that journal accepted the same post in connection with the *Morning Star*; but his constitution soon broke down under its fatigues, and he returned to the North some time before his death.

July 30. At his residence in Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 57, John Hammill, esq., one of the Metropolitan police magistrates sitting at the Marylebone Police court.

DEATHS.

The late Mr. Hammill was the only son of the late Martin Hammill, esq., of Liverpool, and descended from an ancient Ayrshire family. So early as the year 1214 the Hammills are mentioned as holding land in Lothian. In 1452 there is extant a charter from John De Lyddale to Robert De Hammyll, of Roughwood, containing a confirmation of previous and older grants to that family. This estate in 1608 belonged to his descendant Hugh Hammill, some of whose family settled in Ireland, and from this branch the subject of this memoir was descended.

Mr. Hammill was born on the 13th April, 1803. His education commenced at Macclesfield Grammar School under the late celebrated Rev. Dr. Davies, and he then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, took the degree of B.A. in 1828 and M.A. in 1831. He then became a member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and pupil of the late lamented Mr. Baron Watson, with whom, to the latest period of his life, there had existed the most intimate and uninterrupted friendship. In Hilary Term, 1832, he was called to the Bar, and for many years went the Northern Circuit. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Boundary Commissioners of Boroughs, and in 1840 a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in Liverpool, which office he held until 1847, when he was appointed police magistrate at Worship-street. The arduous duties of this office he exercised with that judgment so peculiarly characteristic of the sound common sense he possessed, and where his decisions gave universal satisfaction. At the commencement of the present year he was removed to Marylebone, upon the retirement of Mr. Long, the presiding magistrate there for many years. In 1834 Mr. Hammill married Anne Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Richard Preston, esq., of Liverpool, by whom (who survives him) he leaves eight children, and to them his loss must be irreparable. His eldest son, Denzil Hammill, is a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 75th Foot, now serving in India; and his second son, Hugh St. Clair, is a midshipman on board Her Majesty's ship *James Watt*.

Mr. Hammill died very suddenly. On the morning of the 30th of July, he had presided as usual in his official capa-

city at Marylebone and disposed of several charges; but feeling extremely ill, he was at length obliged to leave the court and return home. On his way thither he had medical advice, but no serious danger was apprehended, yet ere the afternoon had closed, to the dismay and unutterable grief of his family, he suddenly expired of disease of the heart. He was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery, on the 4th of August, amidst the tears and regrets of his nearest relations and a few of his earliest and most intimate friends, and of many poor, to whom his charity and benevolence had greatly endeared him.

No ordinary qualities formed the character of this estimable magistrate and man, and long will he be appreciated and held in affectionate remembrance by a large circle of friends, and especially by those who, from the earliest years of youth, have been intimately associated with him. They well know the respect and esteem all had who came in contact with him, how they admired his strong common sense and judgment, his firm and benevolent administration of his official duties, his cheerful readiness in giving advice to all who sought and appealed to him, his liberal nature and high sense of honour. Manly independence and intuitive shrewd discrimination of character formed the essentials required for the magisterial bench, whilst his superior classical taste and education, his general information on all subjects, his ready tact and wit, and all this combined with playful humour and great simplicity of manner, were so attractive and fascinating as will not be easily forgotten by his many personal and attached friends. He was wholly free from cant or hypocrisy, and there was a deep seriousness and sincerity in his character emanating from strong religious feelings; this, with his genuine wit, simplicity, and humour, rendered his companionship to be much sought after. Always anxious and happy when relieving his fellow-creatures, many have survived him who can bear testimony to the invariable kindness and sympathy they have received from him in periods of distress; and this indeed was exemplified by several of those who had suffered under his decisions following him to his last resting-place, and who, by

DEATHS.

their tears and distress, manifested their deep grief and sense of his justice. If, then, such as those grieved so, how much more must his own family and relatives, and those old friends and associates, who, from almost daily intercourse, had such opportunities of appreciating his many estimable virtues—how much more must they mourn his irreparable loss?

Nov. 13. At Leamington, aged 62, John Hampden, esq., a lineal descendant of the great Hampden. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and took great interest in antiquarian research and in literature generally.

Jan. 19. At Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, aged 60, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, widow of H. Handley, esq., of Calverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire.

June 27. At Rhyl, Flintshire, aged 64, Catherine, widow of the Rev. John Hanmer, M.A., and dau. of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart., of Aswarby, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 13. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. W. H. Hanson, Rector of Hockwold and Wilton, Norfolk, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge.

July 26. At Portland-place, London, aged 72, the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of York, son of the late Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York.

July 5. At Belmont-lodge, Guernsey, Lieutenant-General Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., aged 73. The deceased served in the Royal Engineers, and with the army in Sicily in 1812. In the following year he joined the forces in the Peninsula, where he saw much active service, having been engaged in the battle of Castalla, in May, 1813, attack on Denia, and siege of Tarragona, in June. In 1815 he served as commanding-engineer, with the Prussian army, under Prince Augustus of Prussia, at the sieges of Maubeuge, Landrecy, Marienburg, Philippeville, and Rocroy, and continued with the army of occupation till 1818. For several years he filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. His commissions bore date as follow:—Second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1802; first lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1802; captain, Nov. 18, 1807; brevet-major, July 9, 1821; lieutenant-colonel, July 29, 1825; brevet-colonel, June 28, 1838; regimental colonel, Nov.

23, 1841; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant-general, Nov. 23, 1858; and colonel-commandant, May 10, 1859.

Feb. 27. By his own hand, in a fit of temporary insanity, Captain Frederick Paul Harford, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, aged 57.

March 30. At Wherstead-park, near Ipswich, aged 82, Arethusa, relict of Sir Robert Harland, bart. Her ladyship was the only dau. of Henry Vernon, esq., of Great Thurlow, nephew of Admiral Vernon, the captor of Portobello.

March 23. At Updown, Eastry, aged 75, Col. Thomas Noel Harris, K.C.H. The deceased was son of the Rev. Hamlyn Harris, Rector of Whitehall, Rutlandshire. He served in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, and 1813, in the Peninsula, and in the autumn of the latter year with the allied armies in Germany and France up to the surrender of Paris in 1814. He was present at the battles of Grossbergen, Dennewitz, and Leipsic. In 1814 he passed the Rhine with the army under Marshal Blücher, and was engaged in all the battles up to the capitulation of Paris. He also served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last battle he lost a limb, and was otherwise severely wounded, and had two horses shot under him. He attained the rank of Colonel in February, 1823, and retired on half-pay in 1830. He had received the silver war-medal and four clasps for his services in the Peninsula, and also the Order of Military Merit of Prussia, and the Order of St. Anne and St. Vladimir of Russia, for services before the enemy. He for some years held the military appointment of Chief Magistrate at Gibraltar, was one of the Grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and a member of the Kent Archaeological Society.

Jan. 21. By the upsetting of his boat in a squall off Southampton-docks, Capt. William Harrison, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, aged 46. The details of the unfortunate accident by which the deceased lost his life will be found in the *Chronicle*. He, Captain Harrison, had from the first been identified with the noble vessel lately under his command; and the confidence with which the public generally looked for a favourable issue to the great experiment was founded in no small degree on his reputation as a bold and skilful seaman.

DEATHS.

He had brought the ship safely down the Thames to her anchorage at Portland, and in his hands the solution of the great problem of the age on ocean navigation was deemed certain. His remains were interred at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, amid such a manifestation of public feeling as had not been witnessed since the funeral of Mr. Huskisson.

Aug. 24. At Bootle Marsh, near Liverpool, aged 79, Jesse Hartley, Surveyor of the Liverpool-docks. As a dock-engineer, Mr. Jesse Hartley occupied a very high position, and in the design and construction of the numerous docks of Liverpool, he has left lasting monuments of his skill as an engineer. Among his other works are the Bolton and Manchester railway and canal, and the Dee-bridge at Chester, the centering for which was considered a triumph of engineering skill and ability.

Oct. 13. At Broneote, near Stafford, aged 73, Thomas Hartshorne, esq., for many years an active magistrate and D.L. for the county.

June 18. At Mousehold House, Norwich, aged 74, General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B. K.T.S., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Bento D'Avis, F.R.S., F.S.S. The deceased was Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, and his promotions in the army were—Ensign, Oct. 8, 1803; lieutenant, March 24, 1804; captain, Jan. 2, 1806; major, July 25, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, June 21, 1813; colonel, July 22, 1830; major-general, Nov. 23, 1841; lieutenant-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and general, Jan. 17, 1859. Sir Robert served as Assist.-Quartermaster-General of the British and Portuguese armies in Portugal, Spain, and France, from 1809 to the close of the Peninsular war in 1814, and was present at the passage of the Douro, at Busaco, the storming of Badajoz, at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Burgos, and at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, (where he had two horses shot under him), the Pyrenees (where he was slightly wounded in the thigh), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. From 1809 to 1811 he was employed in procuring intelligence of the enemy's movements in advance of the army, in organizing nine Portuguese guerilla corps, and in resisting the attempt of the enemy to pass the Tagus at Chamusca. From 1811 to 1814 he was the organ of communication between the Duke of Wel-

lington and the Portuguese troops, and on one occasion, when conveying despatches from the Duke to Lord Beresford, he rode from Paris to Lisbon, a distance of 1400 miles, in fourteen days, although he was stopped and plundered of everything but his despatches on the road by Spanish brigands. Sir Robert had received the gold medal for the battle of Orthes, and the silver Peninsular medal with nine clasps. He married, after the close of the war, Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Robert Harvey, esq., of Walton.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 78, Admiral Edward Hawker. This gallant officer, one of the few surviving relics of the great war, was born on the 7th November, 1782, and in May, 1786, (being then four years old!) was entered on the books of the *Pegasus* 28, by H.R.H. Prince William Henry (William IV.), and commenced actual service at the age of 10. In the *Swiftsure*, 74, he was present at the thirty-eight hours' chase of two French frigates, which resulted in the capture of the *Atalante*, 38, commanded by Linois, then a captain. In 1796, when only 13 years old, he was made a lieutenant, and served with Captain Boyles, his uncle, in several ships actively engaged in the French West India islands. He was next appointed to the *Spitfire*, 18, commanded by another brother-in-law, the present Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and assisted at the capture of two large privateers; and as first lieutenant of the *Thames*, 32, commanded her boats in a gallant cut-out of a Spanish privateer. The truce of Amiens put a temporary stop to this active service; but the war breaking out afresh, he was given the command of the *Swift* cutter, of four 4-pounders and 31 men, and was sent to cruise off Martinique. With this pigmy force he gallantly attacked and carried two armed schooners; but the French troops coming down, he was obliged to abandon his prizes with some loss. In August, 1803, he was made commander in the *Port Mahon* brig, and in this vessel and the *Mignonne*, 18, saw more active service. In 1804 he was made post into the *Theseus*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres. The *Theseus*, in company with the *Hercule*, 74, experienced a terrific hurricane, which lasted for three days, and in which the *Theseus* was totally dismasted, and kept afloat only by the

DEATHS.

most extraordinary exertions of officers and crew, and by throwing many of her guns overboard. From the *Theseus*, Captain Hawker was given the command of the *Tartar*, 32, and cruised for two years off the West Indies and the coast of America, capturing *l'Observateur*, of 18 guns, and many neutrals carrying enemy's property. In 1806, the *Tartar* being ordered home in consequence of damage sustained in a hurricane, Captain Hawker exchanged into the *Melampus*, 36; in her he convoyed a fleet of transports from Halifax to Barbadoes, captured *Le Colibri* of 16 guns, *Le Béarnais*, of 16 guns, and cut out a felucca from Aguadilla. He then assisted at the reduction of Guadaloupe, and, after capturing *La Fantome*, letter of marque, of 20 guns, returned to the Halifax station till 1812, when, the *Melampus* being paid off, Captain Hawker was appointed to the command of the *Bellerophon*, 74, and in 1815 to the *Salisbury*, flag-ships of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keates, on the Newfoundland station, and in the former captured *Le Genie*, of 16 guns. In 1827 Captain Hawker was appointed Flag-Captain to Admiral the Earl of Northesk, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. In 1830 he went on half-pay, and attained flag rank in 1837. In 1858 Admiral Hawker, who had received the Naval medal and one clasp for his services, accepted the "Good Service Pension" vacant by the death of Admiral Lord Aylmer.

June 3. At 32, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 61, Major-Gen. F. S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army.

April 13. At Hoe Court, Malvern, Lady Mary Turner Hay.

March 2. In Blandford-square, Dame Helena Cecilia, wife of Sir Geo. Hayter, knt., K.S.L.

April. At Linyanti, on the Zambesi, the Rev. Holloway Helmore, for nearly twenty years a faithful and devoted missionary in Africa; and at the same place, within a few days, his wife and two of his children, all from fever.

Dec. 17. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Lieut-Gen. John Henry, of the Madras Army.

Nov. 28. At Florence, Anne, Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Chas. L. Herbert, formerly of Lower Berkeley-st., Manchester-sq.

Oct. 28. In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-

park, William Hewitson, esq., late Commissary-General.

In early life, as a midshipman on board the *Earl Camden*, Commodore Dance, he was present in the memorable repulse by the China fleet of the French squadron under Admiral Linois. In the commissariat he saw some service at the Cape and in North America. He also served with the army of occupation in France.

Sept. 5. At Exeter, Vice-Admiral George Hewson. He entered the navy in 1788, under Sir Hyde Parker, and was midshipman on board the *St. George* at the siege of Toulon, and at the reduction of Corsica. He took part in Hotham's action in 1795, was lieutenant of the *Inconstant* at the capture of the French frigate *L'Unité*, and when in the *Boadicea*, assisted in her boats at the destruction of a convoy in the Passage du Raz, and was officially noticed for cutting out a lugger of six guns from under the batteries of St. Matthews. He was also first lieutenant of the *Dreadnought* at Trafalgar, and of the *Superb* at Copenhagen. He commanded the *Fleche* in the Walcheren expedition, and assisted at the reduction of Flushing, and on the evacuation of the British, covered their retreat. Since May 1816 the late Admiral had not seen any active service.

May 31. At Heytesbury, aged 80, the Right Hon. William à Court, Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts., G.C.B. He was the eldest son of Sir William Pierce Ashe à Court, for many years M.P. for Aylesbury, by his second wife, Letitia, dau. of Henry Wyndham, esq., of the College, Salisbury. The late Lord married, in 1808, Maria Rebecca, second dau. of the late Hon W. Bourverie, by whom he leaves one son and a daughter. In 1801 the deceased was appointed by Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Lord Liverpool) Secretary of Legation at Naples. In 1834 he was selected by Sir R. Peel as Governor-General of India; but the Administration broke up before he could depart for India. From July, 1844, to July, 1846, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and for many years he held the office of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle.

March 5. At Prees Hall, Shropshire, aged 81, Col. Sir Robert Chambre Hill, C.B., the surviving brother of the first

DEATHS.

Lord Hill. He commanded the Blues in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, at which battle he was wounded.

Aug. 28. At her residence, Colton-house, Staffordshire, Elizabeth, relict of John Hill, esq., Attorney-General of the Chester Circuit, and grandson of the late Sir Rowland Hill, bart., of Hawkestone, Salop.

July 31. Rear-Adm. Sir John Hindmarsh. He entered the navy in 1793, served in the *Bellerophon* in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794, and in Cornwallis's retreat. At the battle of the Nile he was in temporary command of the *Bellerophon*, and received the especial thanks of Lord Nelson, and was presented with a sword by his own officers. He was present at Trafalgar, and was under Sir J. Saumarez in the battles of Algeiras and the Straits of Gibraltar. He served at Flushing, and at the capture of several of the West India Islands, as well as under Lord Cochrane in the Basque Roads. Sir John was the first Governor of the colony of South Australia, and Governor of Heligoland from 1840 to 1856. He had received a medal and seven clasps.

March 13. Lieut.-Colonel Gustavus Butler Hippisley, of Camley, and Leigh Court, Somersetshire.

Feb. 16. At Alvescot Rectory, aged 88, Charlotte, relict of Gen. J. S. Hodgson.

March 27. At Eccleston, Chester, aged 50, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D., late Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

May 13. At Hawthornden, Torquay, Devon, aged 79, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq., of Widdicombe House, Governor of Dartmouth Castle, and for twenty years M.P. for the borough of Dartmouth.

July 21. At the Victoria-hotel, Euston-square, aged 45, Captain Frederick Holland, R.N., of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire.

March 30. At Cheltenham, aged 76, Major-General John J. Hollis, on the retired full pay of the 25th Regt.

May 31. At Cotham, John Holmes, esq., a gentleman of quiet and unostentatious habits, but whose munificence will long preserve his memory in the town of Bristol.

April 12. At Weston, Bath, Major-General John Home, H.M.'s Indian Army.

April 22. Suddenly, aged 63, Lieut.-General John H. Home, of Bassendean, Berwickshire, Col. of H.M.'s 56th Regt.

March 18. In Kensington-park-terr., Notting-hill, aged 71, Captain James Hope, late of the 92nd Highlanders. He shared in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, served with his corps through the Peninsular war, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was severely wounded.

April 17. At Queen's-terr., Exeter, aged 64, Colonel John S. Hope, Royal Engineers.

May 11. At Madeira, aged 46, Sir F. Hopkins, bart., Athboy, co. Meath, and Rochfort, Westmeath.

Dec. 25. At Littlegreen, aged 76, Maria Sophia, wife of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.

July 13. In Upper Harley-st., aged 86, Sir Wm. Horne, who was Solicitor-General from 1830 to 1832, and Attorney-General from 1832 to 1834. He refused the post of Baron of the Exchequer, though he had resigned the office of Attorney-General with a view to being nominated, and was subsequently appointed a Master in Chancery, an office he resigned in 1853.

May 20. At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Spencer Horsey de Horsey, esq. He married, in 1824, Lady Louisa, youngest dau. of John, first Earl of Stradbroke.

July 24. Aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Horton, of Leamington, and of Moseley Hall, Staffordshire, a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

Oct. 5. In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., Wm. Horwood, esq., M.D., of Ridware, Staffordshire, for many years a justice of the peace for that county.

March 12. At Harewood, Herefordshire, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart.

Aug. 13. At Brent, Pelham Hall, Herts, aged 77, Mary Frances Howley, widow of William, late Archbishop of Canterbury.

March 31. At Paris, aged 46, Abbé Huc, the author of "Travels in Thibet and through China." He was a native of Toulouse, and started as a missionary in 1839.

Oct. 18. At South Shields, aged 93, Mr. Wm. Hudson, formerly a sergeant in the 52nd Regt. He was one of the six who buried Sir John Moore when that officer was killed at Corunna.

Lately. At Melbourne, Lieut.-Col.

DEATHS.

Townsend James William Hungerford, C.B., of the Bengal Horse Artillery. Col. Hungerford greatly distinguished himself during the late rebellion in India in 1857. He commanded at Mhow, and was engaged in the battles of Dhar, Mundleshir, and in the operations before Gatzadia. He also had officiated as resident at the Court of Indore. For his military and political services he twice received the thanks of the Governor-General, and twice also those of the Commander-in-Chief and his Highness Maharajah Holkar.

March 29. At Haslar, aged 42, Commander James Hunt. He entered the navy in 1833, and had served in the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Africa, on the coast of Syria, in the Mediterranean, China, on the coast of Borneo, south-east coast of America, in the late Russian war in the Baltic, and recently on the west coast of Africa.

Sept. 3. At Osterley Park, Lady Adela Ibbetson, youngest dau. of the Dowager Countess of Jersey. She was born March 25, 1828, and married in November, 1845, Capt. Charles Parke Ibbetson, then of the 11th Hussars.

Aug. 4. Aged 84, the Rev. Thomas Inglis, D.D., of Lochrutton.

Sept. 8. Drowned on Lake Michigan, aged 49, Herbert Ingram, esq., M.P. for Boston.

The deceased was born of humble parentage at Boston, and received the rudiments of education in the grammar-school of that town, where he subsequently commenced business as a printer. Active and energetic, the position of a thriving country printer did not satisfy him, and coming to London he started the *Illustrated London News*, by the successful management of which he acquired a large fortune. One or two of the shilling numbers of that paper, containing the account and representation of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, are said to have reached the unprecedented circulation of a quarter of a million. Mr. Ingram was also the proprietor of the *Lady's Newspaper* and the *Illustrated Times*.

Mr. Ingram left England in August last, accompanied by an artist, to depict the chief events and scenes of the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States. They followed the Prince to Montreal, but there Mr.

Ingram separated from his companion, and embarked on board the steamer *Lady Elgin* with a view of proceeding to Chicago. The account of the destruction of this vessel through a collision with the schooner *Augusta* will be found in the *Chronicle*. Mr. Ingram was among those who perished, but his body was washed on shore, and having been identified by his companion it was forwarded to England for interment. In 1856 Mr. Ingram was elected a member for Boston, and so highly were his services appreciated by his fellow-townsmen and constituents, that a public funeral was bestowed on his remains, and a monument to his memory is contemplated. He has left a widow and three children.

May 11. At Meadow-place, Edinburgh, aged 80, David Irving, LL.D., a Scotch advocate and litterateur. He was appointed in 1821 librarian of the Faculty of Advocates, and held that situation till 1848.

March 31. At Cheltenham, Colonel F. Chudley Irwin, K.H., and formerly Commandant of the troops in West Australia from 1839 to 1855. The deceased officer entered the army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula from April, 1809, to February, 1814, including the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera and Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Badajoz and capture of the castle by escalade on the 7th of April, 1812, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He also served the Kandyan campaigns in 1817 and 1818 in Ceylon. He received the war medal and nine clasps.

Dec. 29. At his residence, Upper Nutwell, Devonshire, aged 65, Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson, esq., formerly of the 51st Regt. of Foot, and late Adjutant of the Royal Brecknock Militia. The deceased was one of the few surviving officers who served in the Peninsular war and in the field of Waterloo.

May 9. At Venice, aged 59, George Payne Raynsford James, esq., British Consul-General, Historiographer Royal; an eminent novelist.

Mr. James was born in 1801, in London, where his father was in practice as a physician. Having received a liberal education, suitable to his position, Mr. James travelled for some time on the

DEATHS.

Continent, and was resident in France and Italy during his early youth and manhood. At that period Scott was in the zenith of his fame, and had founded the historical school of novel-writing, remarkable for its picturesque adoption of historical facts and personages without any startling violation of historical truth; and still more remarkable for the skill with which imaginary events were made to accord with the real occurrences of the times, and personages of historic names to pass over the visionary stage, and to speak as they might have spoken in the body; so that no one could say that such an event could not have occurred without violation of recorded history and manners, or such a personage could not have so spoken without violation of contemporary propriety. Scott had also introduced into novel-writing two elements which, if not new, were a revival of lost virtues—pure morality in the conduct of his story, and pure English in the telling of it. The popularity of “The Waverley Novels” produced a host of imitators, of whom a few, like the author of “The Wolf of Badenoch,” succeeded in some flourishes of the magician’s wand; many others, like the author of “Moredun,” failed awfully. Young James was seized with the prevailing epidemic. Without much originality of thought, he was well educated and well read, had travelled and observed much, had a good eye for stage business, and a fatal facility. He wrote a large number of tales and pieces, which were published in magazines, and which are now unknown; but they had so much of merit that they attracted the attention of Washington Irving to the writer, and at his instigation he attempted something more ambitious. The result of this advice was the novel of “Rochelieu,” completed in 1825. It was shown to Sir Walter Scott, who was so well pleased with this production of one who promised to follow well in his own line, that he strongly counselled its publication. It was accordingly brought out in 1828, and had a great success. It is a really good work, and was followed by one equally good, “Darnley.” This favourable reception determined Mr. James’s career, and from that time he issued novel after novel with inexhaustible facility, and, strange to say, with almost invariable success. This they

owe to no very striking merit, and to no originality. They are all as like one another as though they were made by machine to order. Their excellence consists in these points—that the story was generally well selected from a picturesque epoch, the stock personages were the sovereigns, generals, and statesmen of past time, within whose sphere acted certain imaginary persons, lovers, waiting maids, innkeepers, knights, gipsies, and banditti; the scenery and buildings were picturesque and mediæval; the costumes and stage properties were well read up; and the *dramatis personæ* were made to move in picturesque procession, carrying through a well-constructed plot to a decorous end. It must in justice be added, that throughout these numerous works (amounting to upwards of a hundred), there is no attempt to produce an effect by questionable means, and the sentiments uniformly tend to recommend what is noble, kind, generous, and courteous. With such qualities Mr. James’s novels, despite their lack of variety and freshness, never failed to please; they were popular equally in England and in the United States, and many of them have been translated into foreign languages, and are favourites on the Continent. Mr. James also wrote some works of strict history; they are not of much value, but this employment of his pen was held to qualify him for the Court appointment of Historiographer Royal, which was bestowed upon him by William IV. Some years since (in 1850), Mr. James, for reasons not known (for his writings must have produced a very considerable income), accepted the appointment of British consul in the State of Massachusetts, U.S., and filled that office several years; in 1856 he was transferred to the more dignified post of Consul-General for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. A residence at Venice must have had peculiar charms for a man whose imagination was filled with pictures of ancient cities, magnificent mansions, stately personages, and picturesque costumes. But strange to say, the visions seemed to vanish before the reality, and it is believed that Mr. James has not made any use of the poetry of the “City of the Sea.” His production of novels had, in fact, ceased some ten years since.

DEATHS.

March 17. At Ealing, aged 64, Mrs. Anna Jameson, a very popular writer and art critic.

This accomplished woman and popular writer was born at Dublin, in 1796, the daughter of Mr. Murphy, a miniature-painter of some repute, and having the appointment of painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. From her father, no doubt, she derived the practical knowledge of drawing; but she had instincts for all that is beautiful in art—a taste for music, if a limited knowledge of it—a feeling for poetry greater than any expressive power, and a delicate appreciation of the drama. By the honourable application of these varied gifts, the future writer maintained herself as a teacher; but they unfortunately served to attract the attention of the Hon. Robert Jameson, to whom she was married in 1825 or 1826. This gentleman was a man of considerable ability and legal accomplishment, filling with honour the posts of Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and then Attorney-General of the colony; and he is spoken of with respect by his personal friends in England; but the marriage was a mistake on both sides. The husband and wife separated almost immediately, and for many years. In 1836, Mrs. Jameson joined her husband at Toronto; but it was for a very short time, and they never met again. This is all that the world has any business with; and the chief interest to the world even that far arises from the effect produced on Mrs. Jameson's views of life and love, of persons and their experience, by her irksome and unfortunate position during a desolate wedded life of nearly thirty years.

It was not until after a foreign tour, following her ill-assorted marriage, that Mrs. Jameson became an author by the publication of her "*Diary of an Ennuyée*." This work, which is said to have been published with the hope of relieving her husband from some pecuniary embarrassment, attracted immediate attention. Although unquestionably full of faults, and marked by a strangely-forced sentimentality, it is also characterized by taste, thought, and feeling, brought to bear in an original fashion upon art, society, and morals. The excellences of the work caused it to attain a considerable popularity, while its demerits—which after

all had their origin rather in the inexperience of the writer than in bad taste—called forth a great amount of hostile criticism, and more deservedly, of ridicule. The enduring fault lay in the mixing up the real journal of her travels with a sentimental fiction, by which an unmerited atmosphere of absurdity was drawn around her unconscious associates. Mrs. Jameson was much hurt, both by the criticism she encountered and by the imputation of unfairness towards her friends, and withdrew the work; revised and rewrote it; and republished it in 1834 as "*Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad*." In this form it is a welcome addition to our literature of taste and sentiment.

The energy of Mrs. Jameson's mind became immediately manifest by the courage with which she returned to the press after the disheartening first failure; and she had, we believe, no more failures to bear. She became a very popular writer; and to the end of her life she proved that her power was genuine, by the effect of appreciation upon the exercise of it. She did not deteriorate as a writer, but improved as far as the quality of her mind permitted. She had the great merit of diligence, as well as activity in intellectual labour. She worked much and well, putting her talents to their full use—and all the more strenuously the more favour they found. Another great merit, shown from first to last, was that she never mistook her function; never over-rated the kind of work she applied herself to, never undervalued the philosophy to which she could not pretend, nor supposed that she had written immortal works in pouring out her emotions and fancies for her personal solace and enjoyment.

In the introduction to her "*Characteristics of Shakspeare's Women*," she says, "Not now nor ever have I written to flatter any prevailing fashion of the day, for the sake of profit, though this is done by many who have less excuse for coining their brains. This little book was undertaken without a thought of fame or money. Out of the fulness of my own heart and soul have I written it. In the pleasure it gave me—in the new and varied forms of human nature it has opened to me—in the beautiful and soothing images it has placed before me—in the exercise and improvement of my own faculties—I have

already been repaid." This expresses admirably the attractive quality of her writings; they are the impulsive outpourings of a mind actuated by quick perception, vivid imagination, strong and correct feeling; directed by a chastened taste and cultivated intellect; and *en rapport* with the minds and intellect of those who conversed with her in books.

This book, the "Characteristics of Women," was the most popular of her works; and it is perhaps the one which best illustrates her quality of mind. It appeared in 1832, having been preceded by "The Loves of the Poets," and "Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns." The "Characteristics" appeared a great advance on the three earlier works; and it was, at first sight, a very winning book. Wherever the reader opened, the picture was charming, and the analysis seemed to be acute, delicate, and almost philosophical. After a second portrait the impression was somewhat less enthusiastic; and when, at the end of four or five, it was found difficult to bring away any clear conception of any, and to tell one from another, it was evident that there was no philosophy in all this, but only fancy and feeling. Mrs. Jameson's world-wide reputation dates from the publication of this book. It secured her an enthusiastic reception in the United States, when she went there on her way to Canada, in 1836. This voyage, which was undertaken with some reference to her unhappy family affairs, proved with reference to that object an entire failure; but it included a strange and solitary canoe voyage and residence among a tribe of Indians, incidents which she has admirably depicted in a work which followed her return—"Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada." In that book appeared with painful distinctness the blemishes which marred much of her writing and her conversation, as well as her views of life, from the date of that trip to Canada—a tendency to confide her trouble to the public, or all from whom she could hope to win sympathy—and a morbid construction of the facts and evidences of social life in England. From this time forward social questions, especially those concerning the position of women in life and action, engrossed much of her attention, and she wrote much, and always in a large and enlightened

spirit, with the view of improving and emancipating her sex. The courage with which her refined and sensitive intellect grappled with topics from which such natures usually shrink is honourable to the force of her mind; while the delicacy and sentiment of her treatment and the elevated aspirations she breathed, attracted the aid of those of her own sex who might otherwise have considered such questions improper and odious. Unfortunately this high tone was marred by the constant intrusion of personal considerations, which, by giving undue proportion to particular grievances, deprived the rest of the proper weight.

Mrs. Jameson's most elaborate and most valuable works are those devoted to "Sacred and Legendary Art." The work so called is the first of a beautiful series, of which the other published sections are "Legends of the Monastic Orders" and "Legends of the Madonna." She had also undertaken, and had nearly completed, another most important branch of the subject, of which the illustrations have been gathered with infinite zeal and industry, "The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art." The large subject Sacred and Legendary Art was peculiarly suited to her taste and feelings. The pathetic and high-wrought sentiments impersonated in the traditional lives of the Holy Men and Women were precisely those which Mrs. Jameson's mind received and uttered; the exquisite works of art in which the artistic intellects of former days sought to realize these ideas were precisely those which her cultivated taste was most fitted to appreciate. The writings in which she sought to express her thoughts and perceptions on these subjects were therefore a labour of love—but they were indeed a labour. The materials were to be sought in every land, and intensely studied—the treatise on sacred art, dear as it might be to the student, became a literary occupation conscientiously undertaken and carried out. Distant and exhausting journeys, diligent examinations of scattered examples of art, voluminous and various reading, were essential equally to the mechanical duty of the task, and to the fulfilment

DEATHS.

of the conscientious love of the worker. These anxious studies wore out a frame already weakened by labour and the anxieties of her life, and Mrs. Jameson was putting a last touch to the concluding volume, when she was bidden to cease for ever.

The noble qualities of Mrs. Jameson necessarily secured to her a large circle of friends who loved, and her varied accomplishments attracted a literary and artistic society that honoured her. These blessings in some degree compensated the infelicity of her earlier years; and a pension from the civil list, and an annuity derived from a fund contributed by some who loved and appreciated her, bestowed comparative ease on her close of life.

In three very different departments Mrs. Jameson was an active worker; in literature, as we have seen; in ameliorating the condition of women in England, by exposing their disabilities and injuries in the field of industry and the chance medley of education; and, again, in the diffusion of the knowledge of art. Time will probably decide that in this last department her labours have been most effective. Her early readiness to assume the function of art-critic gave way in time, in some measure, to the more fitting pretension of making hand-books of art-collections, and some valuable keys to art-types, supplied in a historical form. In regard to pictures, as to life and men, her point of view was at first intensely subjective, and her interpretations were liable to error in proportion, so that her knowledge of art was denied by the highest authorities. But she studied long, and familiarized herself with so extensive a range of art that her metaphysical tendencies were to a considerable extent corrected, and she popularized a great deal of knowledge which would not otherwise have been brought within reach of the very large class of readers of her later works.

Sept. 13. At the Heath, Weybridge, aged 66, David Jardine, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park. Mr. Jardine was called to the bar in 1823, and for twenty-one years had acted as magistrate at Bow-street. So recently as the 8th September he had presided at his court with his usual ability. Mr. Jardine was the Recorder of Bath, and author of several popular works, includ-

ing "An Essay on the Gunpowder Plot." His death was shortly followed by that of his wife, who died at the same place on the 6th Oct.

Jan. 23. At Weymouth-st., Portland-place, aged 82, John Jeffery, esq., for many years justice of the peace for the county of Surrey.

Nov. 29. At Kelstone, Southampton, aged 72, Frances Augusta, widow of the Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, late Bishop of St. David's.

July 8. In Plowden-buildings, Temple, John Jervis, esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Jan. 18. In Portland-place, Amelia Caroline, wife of Sir R. P. Jodrell, bart.

June 27. At his residence, Southland, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sir Henry Allen Johnson, bart.

April 10. At Dereham, aged 83, Mr. Goddard Johnson, a veteran archæologist.

March 14. At Paris, in a lunatic asylum, aged 50, M. Jullien. This popular musician was originally a sailor, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At 25, however, his natural aptitude for art placed him as conductor of some public gardens at Paris. Thence he soon came to England, where, with the exception of a short trip to America with Mr. Barnum in 1850, he resided for the rest of his life, in an alternation of success and failure, not of popularity, but of ways and means. In 1851 he became involved in the unfortunate speculation of the new music hall at the Surrey Gardens; and scarcely had he begun to recover himself when the disastrous fire at Covent Garden occurred, in which he lost the whole of his *répertoire* both of printed and manuscript music. Beset with difficulties he retired to Paris, obtained a certificate as a bankrupt, and was organizing his plans for a new career on the Continent when he was attacked by his fatal illness. M. Jullien was himself a prolific composer of spirited dance music and concerted pieces of a lighter character, which he contrived to render extraordinary by the sources to which he resorted for the sake of effect. His "classical nights," however, were the means of introducing a knowledge of the higher class of music amongst the English people.

Sept. 4. At Bank Hall, Lancashire, aged 86, George Anthony Legh Keck,

DEATHS.

esq., Col. of Prince Albert's Own Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry, and the third son of Anthony James Keck, esq., and Elizabeth his wife. In 1797, when only 23, the deceased was elected one of the knights of the shire for Leicestershire, and this post he maintained until 1818, when he was ousted by Mr. Chas. Mareh Phillippa. In 1820 he was re-elected, as also in 1826 and in 1830, but having strongly opposed the Reform Bill, he was, at the first election under that measure, again supplanted by Mr. Phillippa. He then retired from public life. He married, in 1802, Elizabeth, second dau. of Robt. Vernon Atherton, esq., of Atherton, Lancaster. She died in 1837, leaving no issue.

Dec. 22. At Croydon, Maria Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Kelly, K. St. A., late of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.

Aug. 28. At Roselle, Tunbridge Wells, Frances Margaretta, relict of Thomas Read Kemp, esq., of Kemp-town, Brighton, and sister of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, bart., of Somersford Park, Cheshire.

April 1. At his residence, Devonshire-ter., Hyde-park, aged 64, Thomas Keogh, esq., secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue.

April 20. At Norfolk-street, aged 74, Lady Kerrison, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, bart.

Feb. 29. At Chelsea Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Chelsea.

July 5. At Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Edward Kingsley, late of the 58th Regt.

Feb. 28. At the Hall, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, Harriett Ann, widow of John Kingston, esq., formerly one of H. M.'s Commissioners at Somerset House, and dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

March 30. At Naples, of fever, aged 18, Charles Fox Kinnaird, the only surviving son of Lord Kinnaird.

Feb. 2. At Dove-bank, Uttoxeter, aged 82, Harriet, relict of Thos. Sneyd Kinnersley, esq., of Loxley Park, Staffordshire.

May 8. At Penn Vicarage, aged 84, the Rev. James Knollia, B.D., vicar of Penn, Bucks, and perpetual curate of Maidenhead, Berks.

Oct. 7. At Bernagh, near Dungannon, aged 86, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey Knox,

eldest dau. of the late Gen. James Glasborne, of South Park, co. Roscommon, and of Staveley Hall, Derbyshire, M.P.

March 21. At Esplanade, Plymouth, aged 45, Capt. Augustus Frederick Kynaston, R.N., C.B.

Aug. 6. Aged 59, the Rev. David Laing, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, Crutched-friars.

March 21. At Beauport, aged 74, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, bart., D.C.L., Knight Marshal of the Royal Household and deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire and Sussex. He married first, in 1815, Lady Mary Montgomerie, widow of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, and dau. and heir of Archibald, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton; and secondly (his first wife dying in 1848), Miss Margesson, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Sussex. He succeeded to the baronetcy 13th October, 1824, on the demise of his father, who, in 1821, assumed by royal sign-manual the name of "Lamb." He had held his office of Knight Marshal since 1825. It is understood that the office will now be abolished.

Feb. 8. At Lima, aged 26, assassinated while bathing, Lionel Lambert, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. *Vixen*, second surviving son of Francis J. Lambert, esq., of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square. The deceased had distinguished himself in the Crimea.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Victoria-grove, Brompton, aged 51, Ebenezer Landells, esq., the well-known engraver on wood, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was a pupil of Bewick, the celebrated engraver. Mr. Landells came to London about thirty years ago, and had since been connected with the leading illustrated periodicals of the day. In 1841, he was one of the originators of *Punch*, and his success in sketching for the *Illustrated London News* the scenes and incidents of Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1842 led to his being subsequently engaged to illustrate, in the above journal, the several royal visits to various parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent. He was likewise the originator of the *Illuminated Magazine*, 5 vols., and one of the original proprietors of the *Lady's Newspaper*.

April 30. At Berkeley-sq., Frances, Dowager Lady Langford. Her ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of the Hon. Clotworthy Rowley, brother

DEATHS.

of Hercules, first Viscount Langford, and married, in 1794, Clotworthy, first Baron Langford, grandfather of the present peer.

March 3. At Stapleton Park, Bristol, Edward Gore Langton, esq., formerly a captain in Her Majesty's 52nd Regt. of Foot. The gallant gentleman had served at Corunna under Sir John Moore, with whom he had been on terms of friendship, and throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was also present at Waterloo, but retired from the army at the close of the war.

July 17. At Anderton, near Devonport, aged 67, Rear-Adm. William F. Lapidge. He entered the Navy Nov. 10, 1803, and took part in the expeditions to Copenhagen and Walcheren. In 1833 Captain Lapidge, then in command of the *Ringdove*, 16, was stationed on the north coast of Spain, and for his services at the defence of Portugalete and the siege of Bilbao in November and December, 1836, he was created a Commander of Isabella la Catolica, and presented with the second class of San Fernando.

Nov. 7. Aged 64, Col. Charles F. Rowley Lascelles. The deceased was present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the silver war-medal and two clasps; and was also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the taking of Peronne.

Aug. 22. At Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Lauderdale.

The deceased peer was son of the eighth earl, by the daughter and co-heir of Mr. Anthony Todd, secretary to the Post-office; and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1839. His lordship was heritable Standard-bearer of Scotland, and Marshal of the Royal household there, Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire.

Jan. 25. At Kentish-town, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. John Laurie, Bombay Artillery.

June 27. At Paris, aged 70, Gen. the Marquis de Lauriston, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, &c., formerly colonel of the 10th Legion of the National Guard, and a Gentleman of the King's Chamber. The deceased, Augustus John Alexander Law, was the son of the celebrated Marshal Law de Lauriston, one of Napoleon's gene-

rals, and great-great nephew of the famous John Law, of the Mississippi scheme.

March 29. Aged 74, Major-Gen. William H. Law.

Jan. 10. At Brighton, aged 83, Lieut.-Colonel William Martin-Leake, F.R.S. Colonel Leake served for some years in the Royal Artillery, but retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1823. Having been employed during the early part of his career on special service in the East, he travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the public the results of his researches in four or five works, published by Murray, at intervals between the years 1813 and 1830. Of these the best known are his "Travels in Asia Minor," "Travels in the Morea," "Athenian Topography," and "Travels in Northern Greece." He had only just completed the supplement to his last and most elaborate work, "Numismata Hellenica," when the hand of death put an end to his useful career of literary labour. Colonel Leake was also an earnest modern politician and a zealous and enthusiastic advocate of the freedom and independence of Greece, and he will long be remembered for his warm-hearted and patriotic advocacy of the cause of the Christian population of Greece against the tyranny and oppression of their Turkish masters. He married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir — Wilkins, in whom he found an intelligent helpmate in his literary labours.

June 10. At Swanage, Richard Ledgard, esq., a member of the long-known banking firm of Ledgard and Sons, in Poole, and the neighbouring town of Ringwood.

May 5. At West Retford House, aged 86, Mary, relict of James Lee, esq. Mrs. Lee was second daughter of Harry Verelst, esq., formerly Governor-General of Bengal, then equivalent to the present governor-generalship of India, inasmuch as the other presidencies were altogether under his control. She was married, in 1793, to Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq., of Scolton, near Worksop, and after a widowhood of fourteen years, in 1819, to James Lee, esq., of Carlton, near Darrington, Yorkshire.

Dec. 10. At Canton, Yorkshire, aged 57, Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and

DEATHS.

a magistrate of the North and East Ridings. The family is of Norman extraction, and became possessed of an estate at Anlaby about the year 1000; it is probable that a branch of the family first settled at Ganton about the year 1550. The deceased baronet married, in 1832, the Hon. Frances Duncombe, daughter of Charles, Lord Feversham.

Feb. 5. At Portman-sq., the Dowager Lady Leigh, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Willes, of Astrop House, Northants. She was born in 1798, and married, in June 1819, Chandos Leigh, afterwards Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, whom she survived nine years.

Nov. 22. At Lewes, Frederick George Leigh, esq., nephew of George, sixth Lord Byron.

June 1. At Bafford House, near Cheltenham, aged 86, Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., the senior officer in the Bombay Establishment. The deceased entered the service of the East India Company in 1795, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam. He served against Doondia Waugh in 1800, and in Malabar during the rebellion in 1803, and in 1815 he commanded a brigade in the Deccan field force. He took part in the expedition to Arabia, in 1821, which resulted in the subjugation of the tribe Beni Boo Ali. He held for many years the office of Adjutant-Gen. to the Bombay Army.

Nov. 21. At Oxford, aged 50, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

May 6. At Dover, Dame Louisa Lillie, wife of Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B.

July 10. At Corstorphine Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, James Player Lind, esq., M.D., late of Wadham College, Oxford, many years Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates at Ryde.

Sept. 11. At Old Charlton, Lieut.-Col. T. Lindsay, late of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regt. of Foot. The deceased served in Holland in 1814 and 1815, and was also present at the bombardment of Antwerp.

Feb. 14. At Brighton, Mary Harriet, widow of the Right Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, first Bishop of Jamaica.

May 21. At Edinburgh, suddenly, at a very advanced age, Professor John Lizars, a surgeon of the highest reputation.

Professor Lizars was a pupil and ap-

prentice of that eminent surgeon, the late John Bell, whom he resembled in not a few features of his character. Shortly after receiving his diploma, he was appointed surgeon on board of one of our ships of war, in the fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Napier, and saw something of active service on the Spanish and Portuguese coasts during the Peninsular war. On leaving the navy Mr. Lizars settled in Edinburgh, and for upwards of forty years he maintained in that city the character of a sagacious surgeon and skilful operator. About thirty years ago he was appointed to succeed the late John Thomson as Professor of Surgery in connection with the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons—a position which he filled honourably for a considerable number of years, and in which he gained the esteem of his students by the highly practical character of his prelections. He was also for a considerable period the senior operating surgeon of the Royal Infirmary—a position which he held contemporaneously with the late Mr. Liston. Of John Bell, Lizars, and Liston, it is to be remarked that all of them were possessed of very masculine natures. As operators they were always bold, but never reckless, and whilst by their intrepidity and skill they saved much unnecessary pain, their forethought led them to make provision for every emergency, and their genius to escape from the dangers which would have startled less skilful men.

Professor Lizars was a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and published some treatises on professional subjects; but his most important work is a volume of "Anatomical Plates," which is held in great esteem by the profession.

June. Lately, at his residence, the Grove, Haverfordwest, of disease of the heart, aged 66, Rear-Admiral George Lloyd.

Sept. 18. At Moffat, in Annandale, aged 55, Joseph Locke, esq., M.P. for Honiton, late President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and F.R.S., Officer of the Legion of Honour.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the three greatest civil engineers of our time and country should have followed each other so closely to the grave. If not so great and original a genius as Stephenson or Brunel, Mr. Locke was

DEATHS.

fully their equal in the constructive faculty, and almost their rival in the magnitude and success of his undertakings. Of the two great schools of civil engineering, Mr. Locke may be considered the natural successor to the place of the Stephensons, for he was the pupil of George Stephenson, the father, and first the coadjutor and afterwards the competitor of Robert Stephenson, the son. The independent position which he subsequently marked out for himself, and the great works he executed, either singly or in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Errington, justly entitle him to take independent rank as a member of a great triumvirate. Mr. Locke was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, and educated in the Grammar-school at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, whence he was taken to be placed under George Stephenson at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from him he learned the elements of his profession. After five or six years—that is to say, in 1826—George Stephenson became the chief engineer of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, which great and novel undertaking, after much anxious doubt and deliberation, the shareholders had finally dared to commence. Joseph Locke was engaged at once on the works of this line, and remained actively employed upon them until its opening on the 14th of September, 1830. During this interval his experiments as to the right motive power were an important contribution to the success of this great work, and in conjunction with the Stephensons he was instrumental in determining the superior capabilities of the locomotive. In the controversy which ensued on this critical question Joseph Locke took a prominent part. In conjunction with Robert Stephenson he collected the results, which they stated in a joint pamphlet, and which may be said to have settled the practical question of their time. Henceforth it was allowed, to use the simile of their chief, that the rail and wheel were “man and wife,” the wheel in question being the wheel of the locomotive. Rope traction was still used for a time in exceptional cases, and easy gradients were at first deemed indispensable for the moving engine. It was one of the boasts of Locke that he subsequently adopted lines of gradient far more steep than had ever before been held suitable for its powers. After

having joined in launching the locomotive, he imposed upon it its most arduous tasks.

Shortly after the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line the project of a railway from its Warrington branch to Birmingham was revived, and this line was commenced in 1832 or 1833. George Stephenson was at first the engineer; but the line was eventually constructed by Locke, and opened on the 6th of July, 1837, being then designated the Grand Junction. It included some heavy works, such as the Dutton and Vale Royal Viaducts, and was the occasion of some improvements in the rails and their fixing by the use of the heavy double-headed rail and wooden key. But another boast of its engineer was its marked commercial success, and the encouragement it afforded to the commencement of other railways by its construction for a sum actually within the estimate, and at a cost of only from £14,000 to £15,000 a mile.

Capital was consequently invested largely in similar undertakings under Locke's directions, who had thus obtained the rare reputation of being an economical engineer. The Lancaster and Preston line was commenced in 1837, and was opened in 1840, in which latter year the Sheffield and Manchester line was also undertaken. Some time previous to the completion of the Grand Junction line a railway from London to Southampton had been also commenced. To this last Locke was eventually named engineer, and his chief attention was given to its works after the completion of the Grand Junction. The first section of the line from Nine Elms to Woking was opened on the 21st of May, 1838; and the whole main line was completed on the 11th of May, 1840, since which period numerous branches have been added. Of the works on this South-Western line the Micheldever embankment, near Winchester, may be named as one of the principal. From Southampton to France the transition was easy. Several of the principal lines of that country were laid down and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Locke, either as chief or consulting engineer; for example, the Paris and Rouen and Rouen and Havre lines, which he completed; a line from Paris to Lyons, constructed under another

DEATHS.

engineer; and the Caen and Cherbourg line, which was opened in 1856. For the Paris and Rouen line he received, in 1845, the decoration of the Legion of Honour from King Louis Philippe. He also designed and superintended the line between Barcelona and Mataro in Spain, and the Dutch Rhenish Railway, of which the final portion was completed in 1856. During the construction of the works on the Continental lines Locke had joined with him as his coadjutor in professional practice Mr. John Edward Errington. Together they constructed the Lancaster and Carlisle, the East Lancashire, the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Aberdeen Railways, and the Greenock Railway and Docks. Notwithstanding the heavy works on the Caledonian line, it was constructed, with the platforms and roadside stations, for less than £16,000 a mile. This economy of construction was attained by the adoption of steeper gradients, which Locke deliberately selected, and rather from caution than audacity, sustaining the economy of his principle, subject to some qualifications, in the face of many rivals. His early study of the locomotive engine led him to take great interest also in the engine works which were established at Crewe, and "the Crewe engine"—constructed on a system by which each of the several parts of an engine is made with mathematical accuracy, and repeated in duplicate so as to fit indifferently any engine—was the novel as well as successful result.

To mark, however, the special grounds of his reputation, we should add this:—The peculiar characteristic of Locke's career was the firmness and decision with which throughout all his projects he avoided the construction of great and too costly works. His viaducts were of ordinary dimensions, though some of them were of admirable construction—such as those across the bold ravines of the north of England and Scotland. In every case they are exactly fitted to the places they occupy; and in the same manner his bridges over the Thames and the Seine are distinguished for their adaptation to their position, the lightness and simplicity of their construction, and the elegance of their design.

An engineer with such qualifications,

and so recommended to shareholders by his caution and judgment, united to his great talents, had naturally an eminent career before him. This fair prospect of further reputation and fortune to himself and benefit to the world was abruptly terminated by a sudden illness. Mr. Locke had gone to some shootings which he rented near Moffat, to allow himself a short recreation from the exhaustion of his professional life. Here he was suddenly attacked by that acute disease known as the *iliac passion*—a disease which from its difficult treatment usually terminates fatally. Local attendants of eminence were immediately summoned; but they were unable either to arrest the disease or to mitigate the pain, and Mr. Locke expired in little more than twenty-four hours from the time when he first became aware that he was unwell.

Mrs. Locke, in consideration of the interest her deceased husband took throughout life in the town of Barnsley, in the grammar-school of which he was educated, and as a memorial to him, has presented to that town a park or recreation ground, together with a sum of money for a fund to keep it in order. She has also presented £2000 to the Grammar School, as the "Locke Fund," to be applied as the trustees think best, but suggesting that it should be applied to educating some of the scholars for the work of colliery or mining engineers; and £1000 to the Roman Catholic school at Barnsley.

Aug. 30. On board the steamship Ripon, aged 63, Major-General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ceylon, and acting Lieut.-Governor. The deceased officer entered the army in 1813, and served in the Peninsular campaign with the 71st Regiment, from August, 1813, to the end of the war, including the battles of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Aire (where he was severely wounded), and Toulouse, besides all the minor affairs after the army entered France. In May, 1854, he sailed for the Piræus, in command of the British contingent directed to occupy Greece in conjunction with a French force. In the November following he joined the army in the Crimea, and was placed in command of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, and remained with the army the whole of the winter and spring of 1854-55. He received the war

DEATHS.

medal with three clasps and the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol, was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and 3rd class of the Medjidie.

Jan. 15. In Carlton house-terrace, Albert Denison, Lord Lonsborough, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of York.

Lord Lonsborough was the second surviving son of Henry, first Marquess Conyngham, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, and was born on the 21st of October, 1805. He married, first, July 6, 1833, the Hon. Henrietta Maria Forester, fourth dau. of the late Lord Forester, who died in April, 1841; and secondly, in 1847, the eldest dau. of Capt. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, who survives him. His lordship leaves issue by both marriages. As Lord Albert Conyngham he served for a short period in the Royal Horse Guards, but then adopted the diplomatic service. In May, 1824, he was appointed attaché to the British Legation at Berlin, and in the following year removed to Vienna, where he remained until February, 1828, when he was made Secretary of Legation at Florence. In July, 1829, he proceeded to Berlin in the same capacity, and continued in that employment till June, 1831. He represented Canterbury from 1835 to February, 1841, and again from March, 1847, to the early part of 1850, when he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lonsborough. In 1849 he assumed the name of "Denison," in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Joseph Denison, who bequeathed to him the bulk of his immense wealth. In politics Lord Lonsborough was usually a supporter of Whig principles, but not subserviently, being rather a constitutional Liberal.

Lord Lonsborough's taste for literature, science, and the fine arts brought him into connection with most of the learned societies, and no one is more identified with the progress of the study of our national antiquities.

When the British Archæological Association was formed, he accepted the office of President; and by his personal exertions and influence mainly contributed to the success of the new institution at its first congress at Canterbury.

Towards the close of 1848 his lord-

ship visited Greece and Italy, and in the following year printed his tour under the title of "Wanderings in Search of Health." That he was much esteemed and regretted by his relatives, friends, and acquaintance, was shown on the day of his burial, which took place at Grimston on the 24th of January, when he was followed to the grave by between 300 and 400 of the tenantry and tradesmen from various parts of his estate, who came spontaneously to offer to his memory the last grateful tribute of affection.

March 27. At Limmer's-hotel, aged 42, Edw. Michael, third Earl and Baron of Longford in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Silchester in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The deceased was eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Lady Georgiana E. C. Lygon, fifth dau. of William, first Earl Beauchamp. The late Earl was born October 30, 1817, and entered the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards as cornet in July, 1836, obtained his rank of capt. in April, 1848, and was a brevet-major in the army.

June 16. Suddenly, from angina pectoris, aged 60, John Loseby, esq., of Knighton Hall, Leicestershire.

Jan. 15. One of Dr. Johnson's god-daughters, Ann Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mauritius Lowe, of the Royal Academy, at the advanced age of 82.

Nov. 11. At his residence in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-sq., Gen. the Hon. Edward Pymdar Lygon, C.B. The hon. general was the third son of William, first Earl of Beauchamp. He entered the army as sub-lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that regiment in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, being present at the battle of Vittoria. As major and lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the 2nd Life Guards at Waterloo, where he eminently distinguished himself, and for his services was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; he was also made a Knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia. The deceased officer held the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry for some years. He had received the silver war medal and one clasp for service in the Peninsula, and was appointed colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons in Jan. 1845.

Dec. 21. At Hong Kong, aged 27, Captain Colmer Lynch, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Sept. 10. At Shermanbury-green,

DEATHS.

Sussex, aged 85, William Courthope Mabbott, esq., of Southover Priory, Lewes. Mr. Mabbott in early life served under Wellington, and retired from the army as captain of the 11th Hussars; he was a justice of the peace, and filled the office of sheriff of the county during the agricultural riots, and took an active part in suppressing them. He married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Newton, Rector of Isfield, and the last representative of the Newton family.

Jan. 24. At Stowmarket, aged 73, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley. The deceased was a person of eccentric character, and made himself conspicuous in former years by his violent opposition to the measures of Catholic Emancipation and the New Poor Law. But, though extreme in his political views, he was at the same time possessed of a benevolent heart, and much injured himself by Utopian attempts for the benefit of others.

Nov. 14. Aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Robert Macdonald, C.B., late of the 35th Regt. The deceased served at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique, in 1808-9. He was also present in the retreat from Burgos in 1812, and in the campaigns of 1813-14 at the action at Osona, the battle of Vittoria, the assault on the Convent of San Sebastian, on July 17, and the assault on the town on July 25, when he was severely wounded. On August 31, although suffering from his wound, he took part in the successful assault on San Sebastian. The deceased was also present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the battles of the Nive. He was engaged at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo in the 3rd battalion of 1st Foot, Royal Scots, where he was again severely wounded. For his services at Waterloo he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was decorated with the Order of St. Anne of Russia by the Emperor Alexander. He had received the silver war-medal and five clasps.

Oct. 16. At Boulogne, Lady Kinnier Macdonald, widow of the late Sir John Kinnier Macdonald, of Sandon.

Oct. 7. At Brighton, aged 78, Jane, wife of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, and dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq., of Ardnave, Island of Islay, N.B.

July 28. At Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, aged 85, Frances Maria,

widow of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, of Summerlands, Exeter, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Chambers, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

June 27. At Campden-hill-road, Kensington, aged 59, Col. George James Muat MacDowell, C.B., late commanding 16th Lancers.

July 7. At the residence of Miss Tait, Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 61, Lady Geedes Mackenzie, of Avoch, N.B.

June 14. At Inverness, aged 96, General John Mackenzie, the oldest officer in the British army. The deceased was the second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Gairloch, bart., and entered the army in his 15th year as lieutenant in the 73rd Foot, and in 1782 rose to be captain. On the formation of the 78th Highlanders, or Ross-shire Buffs, in 1793, he obtained the appointment of captain, and in two more years rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He served in the campaigns on the Continent, including the several actions on the Waal and the Rhine in 1794 and 1795. He afterwards served in Sicily, Egypt, India, and Spain. In 1802 he attained the rank of brevet-colonel; in 1809 that of major-gen.; and in 1814 lieutenant-gen.; in 1837 he became general. He married Lilia, daughter of the Chisholm, by whom he had one son, Mr. Alistair Mackenzie, who died a few years ago as Receiver-general at Melbourne, in Australia. General Mackenzie was a brave, impetuous soldier, and was known among his companions-in-arms by the soubriquet of "Fighting Jack." In his latter years he devoted much of his time to science and literature, and retained his faculties to the close of his long life.

Oct. 25. At Morden, Surrey, aged 73, Capt. Maconochie, R.N., K.H., inventor of the Mark system of prison discipline, and the author of many tracts and papers on that subject.

April 16. Aged 54, Major Samuel Macpherson, the eldest son of the late Dr. Macpherson, Professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen. He was educated for the Scotch bar at Aberdeen and Cambridge. At an early age, however, he renounced his profession and went to India, where his abilities soon obtained him employment on the Trigonometrical Survey. While engaged on his duties in the province of Orissa he became acquainted with the Khoonds, a

race which practised the horrible rites of human sacrifice, and was much given to female infanticide. Macpherson entered upon the task of reclaiming this savage race, at which he laboured incessantly, in spite of dangers, and of a climate so deadly, that in one month 95 per cent. of his followers were struck down by it. It was some years, however, and not until his constitution was almost destroyed, that he was entrusted with the supreme direction of the Khoon agency, appointed by Government for the suppression of human sacrifices, and which was attended by signal success. He was subsequently appointed political agent at the Court of Scindiah, where he soon obtained the confidence of the Maharajah. During the late mutiny he was compelled to fly from Gwalior; but from Agra he continued to direct the councils of Scindiah, and kept him steady in his allegiance to the British Government. By Macpherson's sagacious advice it was that the powerful contingent of Gwalior was misled and kept inactive at the most critical period of the rebellion, and in this way he contributed much to the preservation of the British rule in India.

Dec. 1. Aged 64, T. Y. McChristie, esq., of Great James-street, Bedford-row, Revising Barrister for the City of London.

Nov. 22. At his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, Sir Edward McDonnell.

April 10. In Great Cumber-land-street, Hyde-park, aged 80, General Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., G.C.B., Col. 10th Regt. of Foot. The gallant General was a son of the late John McMahon, esq., Comptroller of the port of Limerick. He entered the army towards the close of the last century, had seen active service in almost every quarter of the globe, and held the post of Commander of the Forces at Bombay from 1839 till 1847. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Foot in 1847. He succeeded in 1817 to the baronetcy, which had been conferred by the Prince Regent upon his brother, the late Right Hon. Sir J. McMahon, with a special remainder to himself. By his wife, Emily Anne, dau. of Michael Robert Westropp, esq., Sir Thomas had issue five daughters and four sons.

March 16. At Bridgetown, Glasgow, Mr. Hugh McDonald, author of some pleasing lyrics, but better known for

his volumes entitled "Rambles around Glasgow," and "Days at the Coast." Originally a journeyman calico-printer, by his steady industry and studious and persevering habits, he had gained for himself no small amount of literary consideration, especially in the West of Scotland.

Dec. 27. In London, aged 58, Andrew Nicholson Magrath, esq., late Director-General Madras Medical Department.

Jan. 11. At Marbury, Cheshire, aged 76, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart., who for many years held the office of master of the Cheshire Hounds. He married the dau. of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart., sister to Viscount Combermere.

April 13. Aged 61, Major Mainwaring, late of the 22nd Regt. He served under the late Sir C. J. Napier in the Scinde campaign.

April 29. At Langham House, Portland-place, aged 86, Frederica, Countess Dowager of Mansfield, and daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

Sept. 7. At Thoresby Park, aged 75, Mary Letitia Countess Manvers. Her ladyship was the eldest child of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove, near Retford, by Francisca Alicia, third daughter of Mr. Richard Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham Hall, Lancashire, and sister to the late Lord Skelmersdale. She was married on the 23rd August, 1804, to the Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, afterwards second Earl Manvers.

Oct. 27. At Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, aged 82, Charles Herbert Pierrepont, Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased was the second son of Charles, the first Earl Manvers, and at an early age entered the navy; but on the death of his elder brother he relinquished the profession, after serving nine years. He sat in the House of Commons for Nottinghamshire from 1801 till he succeeded to the title in 1816. He married, August 23, 1804, Mary Letitia, eldest dau. of Mr. Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove Park, Notts. (who died only a month before him), by whom he leaves an only surviving son and two daughters, namely, Viscount Newark, M.P.; Lady Mary, born March 16, 1819, and married Aug. 21, 1845, to Mr. Edwards C. Egerton,

DEATHS.

M.P.; and Lady Aurora, born Sept. 11, 1822, and married Aug. 18, 1853, to Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn. The late Earl was immensely wealthy, and proverbially one of the best landlords in England.

Jan. 4. At Newton House, near Rugby, aged 71, Miss Sophia Catherine Marriott.

Oct. 27. At his residence, at Woolverton, aged 72, Saville Marriott, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., and Member of Council in the Government of Bombay.

Dec. 1. At his residence, in Merriou-square, Dublin, suddenly, of apoplexy, Sir Henry Marsh, bart., an eminent physician. Sir Henry rose apparently in his usual health, and when about to leave the house, his carriage being in waiting at the door, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired shortly after.

March 19. At Brighton, aged 26, Samuel, third son of William Marshall, esq., M.P., of Patterdale Hall, Cumberland.

July 21. At Sydney, Australia, aged 30, Francis, son of Matthew Marshall, esq., of the Bank of England.

Aug. 27. At Harberton, Devon, aged 67, the Worshipful George Martin, M.A., Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, Canon of Exeter, and Vicar of Harberton, Devon. The deceased was an able and conscientious clergyman, and highly esteemed in the diocese of Exeter; but a mistake to the amount of 3s. 2d., in a return of some charities accounts, which he had forwarded to the charity committee, so preyed upon his mind, that in a fit of temporary insanity he put an end to his life.

May 13. At Pulborough, Sussex, aged 74, Peter John Martin, M.R.C.S. and F.G.S., the author of several works and papers on the geology and archæology of Sussex.

Feb. 10. At Marshalla, near Ware, Herts, aged 91, Mary Martin, elder dau. of the late John Martin-Leake, esq., of Thorpe Hall, Essex, and of Woodside, Berks.

April 7. In Cumberland-place, Regent's-park, Philip Martineau, esq., one of the taxing-masters of the Court of Chancery.

June 10. At Douglas, near Cork, aged 44, Arthur Maude, esq., late of Rose-hill, Rawmarsh, a magistrate of the West Riding.

June 21. At Munstown, Dublin, aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, rector of Enniskillen.

March 12. At Thorpe Malsor, aged 73, the Hon. Caroline Eliza, wife of Col. Maunsell, and grand-dau. of Charles, fifth Lord Viscount Cullen.

July 25. Aged 77, the Ven. William Wray Maunsell, Archdeacon of Limerick.

Nov. 13. At Cardoness, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Sir David Maxwell, bart., Hon. Col. of the Galloway Militia.

Nov. 17. In George-street, Bathwick-hill, Bath, Catherine Wade, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Maxwell, K.C.H., C.B., formerly Col. of the 3rd West India Regt.

Aug. 10. In London, aged 59, Mr. Chas. May, C.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., formerly of Ipswich.

June. Lately, Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Hanley, Staffordshire. Of his large fortune, estimated at 200,000*l.*, he has left handsome legacies to several public institutions, viz., to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 5000*l.*; to the London Missionary and Church Missionary Societies, 2500*l.* each; to Gray's Inn-lane Free Hospital, 1000*l.*; to the Brompton Hospital for the Cure of Consumption, 5000*l.*; and to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, 1000*l.*

Sept. 6. At Mecklenburg, aged 81, George Frederick Chas. Joseph, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

His Highness was born Aug. 12, 1779, and married Aug. 12, 1817, Marie, dau. of the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who survives him. He succeeded to the Grand Duchy in 1816. The Grand Duke leaves two sons and one daughter. The present Grand Duke, Ferdinand William, was born Oct. 17, 1819. He is a lieutenant-general in the Prussian army, and married the Princess Augusta of Cambridge on the 28th of June, 1843.

Dec. 10. At Cliftonville, Brighton, Fanny, wife of Col. Charles Henry Mee, late of the Royal Artillery.

Oct. 8. At Melville House, Fifeshire, aged 75, David Leslie-Melville, tenth Earl of Leven and Melville.

His lordship, who was born June 22, 1785, was the eldest son of Alexander, the ninth earl, by Jane, the dau. of John Thornton, esq., of Clapham. He entered the royal navy, and while

DEATHS.

attached to the *Ville de Paris*, bearing the flag of Lord Collingwood, commanded a boat at the destruction of the French vessels in the Bay of Rosas on the 31st Oct., 1809, on which occasion he was wounded. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1846. He succeeded to the earldom in 1820, and in 1824 married Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, bart., by whom he had two sons (both dead) and four daus., who, with their mother, survive him. The deceased was one of the representative peers of Scotland, and a deputy-lieut. of the county of Fife.

May 5. Sir John Melville, a distinguished citizen of Edinburgh and Lord Provost of that city from 1854 to 1859. He had been Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on Lord Brougham's appointment, and was knighted by Her Majesty in 1859.

Dec. 25. At his residence, St. John's park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 69, Jas. Drage Merest, esq., of the Abbey, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and the Moat, Soham, Cambridgeshire, a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county.

Dec. 25. In Portman-square (the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. Col. Lindsay), aged 77, the Earl of Mexborough.

May 2. In Grosvenor-place, aged 75, Sir William Fowle Middleton, bart., of Shrubland, Suffolk. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1829, and in 1824 married the Hon. Anne, youngest dau. of the first Lord Brownlow; and dying without issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

Feb. 20. At his seat, Mattisfont Abbey, near Romsey, aged 56, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, bart., a well-known supporter of the turf. The deceased baronet having died without issue, the title becomes extinct.

Feb. 23. At Charleston, South Carolina, aged 62, Joseph Miller, F.R.S., C.E. Mr. Miller was the head of the firm of Miller and Ravenscroft, the eminent engineers.

Sept. 5. At Cleve House, near Exeter, aged 84, Lady Riggs Miller, relict of Sir John Riggs Miller, bart., and eldest dau. of the late John Beauchamp, esq., of Bengreep, Cornwall.

Sept. 3. At Lamorby, Kent, in her third year, Susan Emily, only dau. of Mr. Charles Henry and Lady Louisa

Mills, and niece of the Earl of Harewood.

Dec. 20. At Calcutta, from illness caused by over-exertion during the Indian campaign, Capt. Wilbraham Digby Milman, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Milman.

March 21. Col. Hugh Mitchell, of Inverness-ter, Hyde-pk., of the Madras Army, for many years on the staff as Persian interpreter, and magistrate at Khaderabad and Jaulna.

June 21. At Cheltenham, Vice-Adm. Rowland Money, C.B., brother of the late Gen. Sir James Kyrie Money, bart.

Aug. 4. At Fareham, Hants, aged 74, Maj.-Gen. Hussell R. Moor, R.A.

Aug. 27. At Bathwick House, Major Thos. Moore, late of the Royal Marines. Few officers have seen more service. He served in H.M.'s ship *Amphion* from May, 1803, to July, 1811; was in the action with and capture of four Spanish frigates off Cape St. Mary's; in the action with a flotilla of gunboats in Gibraltar Bay; in cutting out a schooner in Corsica; a severe action with a French frigate, which was driven on shore under the batteries in the Bay of Rosas, in 1803. He served at the taking of Pessara; commanded the Marines at the taking of Cortelazza in 1809, taking six gunboats; and was also in command at the taking of Grao, when the whole of the garrison were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. He was senior officer of Marines in the action off Lissa on the 18th of March, 1810; and was twice very severely wounded. Altogether he had been in upwards of thirty successful contests with the enemy, and was frequently officially mentioned for gallantry. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

Dec. 23. At Woodlands, Cheshunt, Herts, aged 91, Eliza, relict of George Moore, esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton.

Feb. 4. At Vernon-terrace, Brighton, aged 43, Capt. Wm. Moorsom, R.N., C.B. He served in the first Chinese war, and on the breaking out of that with Russia was employed in the Crimea with the famous naval brigade at the siege of Sebastopol. He was the inventor of numerous improvements in the art of war, particularly of the formidable Moorsom shell.

March 21. At St. Leonards, Sussex,

DEATHS.

of exhaustion, from attendance on the death-bed of her sister (Mrs. Sturge), Isabella, wife of Capt. Moorsom, C.E., of Satis-house, Rochester.

Jan. 7. At the railway-station, Camden-town, suddenly, aged 48, Arthur Morley, esq., of the Manor House, Sneinton, Nottingham.

April 19. At his residence, St. John's-hill, Shrewsbury, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Morris.

April 18. At Hill-street, Glasgow, aged 73, Alexander Morrison, esq., of Ballinakill, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

Aug. 16. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Vice-Adm. Isaac Hawkins Morrison. The deceased entered the navy in 1795, and in 1796 was present at the capture of the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

Oct. 24. At Alred-street, Crescent, Salford, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a descendant of the Parliamentary General, Sir William Waller.

Aug. 12. At Kirkee, India, aged 37, John Kirkby Mountain, esq., 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, son-in-law of J. Leney, esq., Cliffe, Lewes. He was in the glorious charge at Balaklava, at Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

June 19. At Cockairny House, by Aberdour, Fife, aged 72, Laura, widow of Sir Robert Mowbray, of Cockairny, K.H.

Jan. 3. At Blomfield-ter., Harrow-road, aged 73, John Grenfell Moyle, esq., F.R.C.S., formerly President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

July 10. In London, Major-Gen. G. C. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, eldest son of the late Gen. and the Hon. Sarah Mundy. The deceased had seen service in India, and as aide-de-camp to Lord Combermere was present at the storming of Bhurtpore in 1826. For some years he filled the office of Under-Secretary of State for War under the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Panmure.

Nov. 30. At Aberdeen, aged 32, Eliza, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Murchison, of Springfield, Jamaica, and Elgin, N.B.

April 1. At Kensington-gardens, London, aged 61, Colonel Mure, of Caldwell.

The deceased—a descendant of one of the oldest Scottish families, the

Mures of Rowallan—received his early education at Westminster, and completed his studies at Edinburgh and in Germany, where he imbibed that taste for criticism which has made his name known far and wide amongst the scholars of modern Europe.

He married, in 1825, Laura, a granddaughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, by whom he leaves issue.

He sat as M.P., in the Conservative interest, for Renfrewshire from 1846 to 1855, and held the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow during the year 1847-48.

Colonel Mure's taste for critical inquiry into the more obscure fields of ancient literature led, at an early period, to the publication of two works on the Chronology and Astronomy of the Ancient Egyptians; but the production on which his fame will rest amongst scholars, is his "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece." Colonel Mure, however, lived to complete only the first five volumes of this comprehensive work, but they will long remain as a memorial of his untiring industry and extensive knowledge.

June 17. Mr. Serjeant Murphy, late one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The learned gentleman was called to the English bar in 1833, and from 1837 to 1853 represented the county of Cork in Parliament.

July 29. At Wimbledon, General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons. He was one of the few surviving Waterloo officers, and had been sixty years in the army, his commission as cornet dating as far back as May, 1800. In 1806 he served in Naples, Sicily, and Calabria; and in 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was present at the attack on Alexandria, and the siege and storming of Rosetta. He was also in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In January, 1813, he went as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Hussars to the Peninsula, and was present at the crossing of the Esclar, and at the action of Morales de Toro. In 1815 the same regiment, under his command, formed the covering regiment in the retreat the day after the battle of Quatre Bras,

DEATHS.

and at Waterloo it took part in the brilliant charge of Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade at the conclusion of the battle. The deceased was the youngest son of the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, Countess of Mansfield, and David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born August 6, 1784.

Feb. 22. At Brighton, Frances, widow of Captain J. H. Murray, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Pelham.

March 5. Aged 69, Vice-Admiral J. A. Murray, of Reading, Berks, only son of the late Lord W. Murray.

April 21. Lady Murray, wife of Sir R. Murray, bart., of Ardeley Bury, Herts.

May 6. At Garry Cottage, Perth, aged 90, Miss Madaline Murray, last surviving dau. of Sir Robert Murray, bart., of Clermont.

May 22. Aged 67, Lieutenant-Col. Sir Archibald Murray, bart., late of the 3rd Fusilier Guards.

Dec. 6. At Ochtertyre, the Right Hon. Lady Adelaide Augusta L., wife of Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochtertyre, dau. of the first Marquis of Bute.

Sept. 24. Suddenly, in Brunswick-sq., aged 61, the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A., Incumbent of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Senior Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Descended from a Norfolk family in which philanthropy was an hereditary virtue, the deceased was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and took his degree of M.A. at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1838 he was presented by the late Archbishop of Canterbury to the living of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and subsequently to the prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1832 he became Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the duties of which office he discharged with unwearied activity and courteousness till the day of his death, a period of twenty-eight years. He was the author of several publications on, and proved his qualifications as a Fellow of, the Society of Antiquaries by a history of the Church and Parish of which he was incumbent.

July 30. At Corfu, Sir Andrew Mus-toxidi, Archon of Public Instruction in the Ionian Islands.

A man of talent and letters, Mus-toxidi rose to high posts in the administration both under the French and English Governments of Corfu. Nevertheless he entertained an intensely Hellenic feeling, which brought him into frequent collision with the stern Governor of the Ionian Isles, Sir H. G. Ward. He was the author of several works both in Italian and Greek, which treat chiefly of the history of the Lower Empire. At the time of his death he was more than 80 years old, and was honoured by a splendid funeral at the public expense.

March 26. At his residence, Keynsham, Henry Eden Mynors, esq., J.P. for Somerset.

Feb. 12. At Scinde House, Clapham, Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot.

Sir William Napier was born at his father's residence, near Dublin, on the 17th Dec., 1785. He was the third of that heroic brotherhood who, with their cousin the admiral, Sir Charles, constituted "the Napiers" who have won so large a space in our military annals of this century. His race occupy a high place among the patrician families of this empire. He was descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox. In a time so remote that the reign and the enemy are unrecorded, a son of one of these potentates so distinguished himself in a battle, on the issue of which depended the fate of the kingdom, that his sovereign hailed him as "Na Peer," or "The Matchless;" and he thereafter assumed that name, and transmitted it to his descendants. One of these was the famous inventor of the Logarithms and "Bones." The son of the philosopher was raised to the peerage by Charles I. The sixth son of the fifth Lord Napier, a colonel in the army, and comptroller of the army accounts in Ireland, the handsomest man of his time, married for his second wife, Lady Sarah, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, a lady also of remarkable beauty. From this gifted couple sprung the celebrated brothers, Sir Charles, Sir George, and Sir William.

These young lions lost no time in developing their warlike propensities. Charles entered the army at twelve years of age, George at nearly the same age, and William at fourteen. The great career of the elder brother is

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DEATHS.

briefly detailed in the Obituary of the *Annual Register* for 1853; that of the second briefly in the volume for 1855. Those were days in which men commenced work early, and there was plenty to do. But although the four Napiers served in Sir John Moore's campaign, unlike Charles, who fought incessantly for half a century, the field service of William was confined to the period of the great French war, comprised within the years 1807 and 1814. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and the battle of Kioge, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns down to the battle of Orthez. Thus he had fought his last fight almost fifty years ago. His first commission was in a regiment of Irish Artillery; he afterwards served in the Cavalry, in the Infantry, and on the Staff. The rupture of the Peace of Amiens was followed—perhaps caused—by the preparations of Napoleon for the invasion of England. The whole nation stood to arms. As the thunder-cloud of war lowered nearest to the Kentish coast, an army of observation was stationed on the heights of Shorncliffe, under the command of Sir John Moore, the most accomplished officer in the service. At this time the military character of the British soldiery, except for indomitable courage, did not stand high. This camp at Shorncliffe, under the admirable management of Moore, proved the school in which was taught and enforced the discipline and skill which made the British army famous. The earliest and most ostensible result was the formation of that famous brigade of 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments, afterwards well known as the "Light Division," which carried off an unequal share of the glories of the Peninsular war. William Napier was a member of this distinguished corps as an officer of the 43rd, and with this regiment his services in the field are identified. Exchanges were rare in those days, and Sir William, who entered upon the campaign a captain and left it a lieutenant-colonel, retired upon the half-pay of this regiment. This was in one respect a fortunate circumstance. The traces of this connection are visible in every page of his "*History of the War*," and one of the principal charms of the narrative arises from the singular circumstantiality and vividness with which every movement of the celebrated force

is depicted. Every reader will remember the painting of the story as the 95th, "Barnard's swarthy veterans," are brought into battle, or when the 43rd, not only in a mass but by companies, and even by men, are ranged upon the field; though the full fervour of the historian's recollections seems to have been reserved for the 52nd, of which even in his latest volume he speaks as "a regiment never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by men." When the battle of Trafalgar had annihilated all Napoleon's plans for our subjugation, and the mighty host encamped at Boulogne was marched away across half Europe to gather imperishable renown at Ulm, Austerlitz, and Jena, Sir John Moore's little army became disposable for service in the field. It formed the principal part of the expeditionary force sent to Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, in 1807, took part in the siege of the city, and in the action at Kioge, when Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, with a promptitude then little known to our armies in Europe, attacked and dispersed the Danish force, and captured sixty officers, fifteen hundred men, and fourteen guns. Returned from this successful service, the 43rd next formed a part of that admirable but inexperienced army which first brought to bay the French armies in Spain, which endured such terrible sufferings in its retreat before the Emperor in person at the head of an overwhelming force, and which terminated a disastrous campaign by the glorious, though useless, victory of Corunna. In this brief expedition all the Napiers served—the three brothers in the course of military duty, the sailor as a volunteer anxious to see a land fight—all four, we believe, contrived to get wounded; Major Charles was almost knocked to pieces, and was taken prisoner at Corunna. When, in the subsequent year, Sir Arthur Wellesley commenced his immortal Spanish campaign, the 43rd, 52nd, and the 95th were formed into "the Light Division," and fought in nearly every action of the war. In 1810 William, then a captain, was present at the celebrated actions on the Coa, and was severely wounded in the hip in a desperate defence of the bridge of Almeida, and was *hors de combat* for some months. No sooner was he fit for service than, with the indomitable

DEATHS.

energy of his race, he rejoined the army, and fought in the battle of Busaco. Nothing appears to have been able to take the fight out of these men. Charles's life had been saved almost by a miracle, and William's scar was yet fresh; yet here they were both fighting with undiminished vigour. Charles, who had fought as a volunteer on the Coa, and escaped for a wonder unhurt, received a dreadful wound in the face, and was carried off by his cousin Charles, who was also hit. George also was wounded in the thigh in this action. When Massena's army commenced its famous retreat from before Torres Vedras, Charles, his jaw yet bandaged up, hastened forward to join his brothers' regiments, who were heading the pursuit; he had nearly reached them when the firing of the action at Redinha was heard; as he approached he met a litter covered with branches, conveying a wounded officer—it was his brother George; soon after he met another litter—it conveyed his brother William, who had received a wound, supposed to be mortal. Happily it was not so; he recovered in time to take part in the glorious victory of Salamanca. He had then attained the rank of major. In 1812 he commanded his regiment at the passage of the Huebra; in 1813 at the passage of the Bidassoa. He soon after became lieutenant-colonel, and fought in the combat of Vera, the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and was again wounded in defending the churchyard of Arcanguez; and in 1814 he was present at the battle of Orthes. He served also in the campaign of 1815, but was not present at Waterloo. In the Peninsular campaign of five years he was four times wounded, and was present in so many principal actions that he received seven decorations, namely, the gold medal and two clasps for Salamanca, the Nivelle, and the Nive; and the silver medal and three clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Orthez. At the close of the war he was made a Companion of the Bath, but he had attained no higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel. In 1819 he retired on the half-pay of his regiment.

As a soldier, Colonel Napier had done much, had suffered much, and had acquired much fame; but the distinctive work of his life was not begun, nor

as yet dreamed of. At what period of his career, or with what inducements he originally conceived the design which he executed so worthily, we cannot say; but from 1824 to 1840 he was unremittingly engaged, as he himself informs us, upon the "History of the Peninsular War." That history had not yet been satisfactorily written. The war itself, disparaged at first, and but insufficiently appreciated even after its final triumphs, invited a better pen than it had found. The great Duke once entertained the idea of becoming the historian of his own campaigns, or, at any rate, of bequeathing the materials to his executors. Sir George Murray also thought of entering the field. But Colonel Napier advanced beyond these preliminary conceptions. He undertook the task, and accomplished it—with what success Europe now knows. The merit of this remarkable work is best and most comprehensively expressed in the single fact of its popularity and its fame; for seldom has a book been commenced with less immediate promise of circulation or favour. The author had a good military connection, but he enjoyed as yet no literary position, and so far was he from being recognized as the man for the task, that a certain officer of rank on whom he waited for information, told him his production would only be an ephemeral affair, and that elaborate plans would be thrown away upon it. The spirit, moreover—even say the bias—of the work was directly offensive to the opinions of those times. It offended Englishmen, for it assailed the still-dominant policy of Toryism, and conceded infinitely more credit to Napoleon, to his system, and to his troops, than the prejudices of the country had yet allowed. It offended Spaniards, for it brushed away the brag of the nation, and reduced the enthusiasm and efforts of the patriot armies to dimensions more consistent with fact. "I cared not," avowed the historian in his very preface, "to swell my work with apocryphal matter, and neglected the thousand winding currents of Spanish warfare to follow that mighty stream of English battle which burst the barriers of the Pyrenees, and left deep traces of its fury in the soil of France." Frenchmen it might possibly conciliate, for it recorded their military merits with uncommon candour, but to

DEATHS.

no other sympathies did it seem addressed; and, above all, while depicting the war and its glories in unprecedented colours, it impeached the policy out of which the contest had arisen, and attacked the spirit in which it was conducted. Above all, it first made known to the world the melancholy facts of the early part of the struggle—how much persons highest in office had done to crush the commander and his enterprise: it first made known that the encounter with the marshals and armies of France was the least of Wellington's difficulties—that the contest with his Spanish allies was worse—but that his greatest difficulties lay within the Cabinet and War Office at home. Opinions like these brought on the author's head a perfect storm of obloquy, which, with the family genius for improving a controversy, he contrived rather to aggravate than assuage. He was accused not only of professional incapacity under a thousand forms, but of political and almost moral heresies without number. Among other imputations, he, the grandson of a peer, and the great-great-grandson of a king, found himself charged with a malignant and democratic hostility to aristocratic birth—an attack which he quietly repelled by observing that he was at least as nobly connected as the people he was said to be decrying.

It can hardly be denied that the "History of the Peninsular War" did really present indications of a distinct, and for those times an unusual, bias. But however the author might be infected with the heresy of political opposition, his characteristic dedication of his work to the Duke, and the genuine sentiments with which its every page was underlaid, soon proved that its real and sole object was to erect a fitting monument of British glory as achieved by British arms. That was the aim of the historian, and, as the development of the history showed, it was gradually and triumphantly attained; the angry clamours of the Strangfords, the Beresfords, and the Percevals were left to die unheededly away. Against the current of popular and political prejudice, the work forced its way by its intrinsic fascinations to the summit of public favour. It is not in reality either constructed or composed on a popular model. It is by no means easy reading, and, though not a purely mili-

tary history, is technical in its details, and severe in its style. It is not a work which at first sight would be thought likely to commend itself to ordinary readers desirous of learning how the great war in the Peninsula was fought; and yet, though these obstacles were to be encountered on the threshold, and though the ground had been occupied by favourite and attractive writers, the supremacy of Napier's "History" soon became incontestable. The truth is, besides the genuine nationality of its object and its tone, there was a dignity in the treatment and a living verity in the descriptions which led the mind unresistingly captive. Never before had such scenes been portrayed, nor with such wonderful colouring. As event after event was unfolded in the panorama, not only the divisions and the brigades, but the very regiments and regimental officers of the Peninsula army became familiarised to the public eye. Marches, combats, and battles came out upon the canvas with the fidelity of photographs, while the touches by which the effect was produced bespoke, not the ingenuities of historic art, but the involuntary suggestions of actual memory. The shrillness of Crawford's scream at Busaco as he ordered the Light Division to charge was probably ringing in the author's ears as he wrote; and the whole scene upon the Coa, with the little drummer-boy beating the charge, the French officer "in a splendid uniform," leaping on the bridge, and the surgeon tending the wounded in the midst of the fire, must have risen before his eyes as he drew it. For the sake of painting like this, for the sake of an eloquence unknown before, and devoted unreservedly to the recompense of British valour, people readily forgave the prepossessions or deficiencies of the work. If its spirit was haughty, it was also so national and so public that the very haughtiness was becoming; if its style trenched upon bombast, such loftiness of language did but correspond with the grandeur and heroism of the deeds described; and when the magnificence of its diction culminated into sublimity in the stories of Albuera and Badajoz, every reader felt that the theme and the treatment were consistent with each other.

The completion of this extraordinary

DEATHS.

work not only established Colonel Napier's fame as an author, but contributed probably, in conjunction with the brilliant services of his brother Charles, to improve even his professional position. He had indeed earned in the fair discharge of military duty all the promotion which now overtook him, for he had borne an active and distinguished part throughout a protracted war, and was justly entitled to the gradual advancement reserved for its survivors. In 1830 he became a colonel; in 1841 a major-general; in 1842 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey; and in 1848 he was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B. In 1851 he became a lieutenant-general, and in 1853 was appointed to the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment of Foot. These honours and employments had been well earned; still, it can hardly be doubted that the brother of Sir Charles Napier and the historian of the Peninsular war commanded a greater respect than would have been paid to the half-pay officer of the 43rd.

Yet Sir William Napier remained a Napier still, and clashed against the opinions of men as rudely in his later as in his earlier days. As the Light Division accounts for one period of his life, and his "History" for a second, so his advocacy of Sir Charles Napier's excellence in every capacity may be taken for the business of a third. The spirit of the family has been uniformly clannish, in excess even of the Scottish standard, but Sir William's devotion to the reputation of his brother is almost without a parallel. On this point he would brook no question at any hands. In the Ionian Islands, in India, in the command of a home district—wherever Sir Charles Napier was stationed and whatever he did, his acts were right. The historian of the War in the Peninsula even resumed his pen, for his brother's sake, to write the "Conquest of Scinde," and so wholly must his heart have been in the task, that his alleged preference of this work to his great achievement is not quite incredible. Even when the life and services of Sir Charles had terminated together, Sir William still stood champion over his grave, and at the most critical period of Indian debates his chief anxiety was for the reputation of his brother, which in these discussions he thought

might possibly be impugned. How little measure he observed in the controversies which this devotion provoked—how repulsively he treated the consideration which all were ready to bestow—can be learnt only from the works themselves and from the journals of the day.

Considered in the relations of private life, Sir William Napier was one of the noblest of mankind. His children and grandchildren received the most devoted affection, his friends were part of himself, his servants part of his family. His neighbours, if they were compelled to wonder at his impetuous dealing, were also compelled to respect his benevolence and scorn of wrong. His hatred of petty oppression sometimes assumed even a laughable earnestness. What he was as a private man, that he was as a citizen. His wrath rose at every public oppression, and he sought the redress of public wrong with a vehemence which often defeated its aim, but never incurred disrespect. His labours and his quarrels are now ended, and as Sir Charles's death proved the signal for the universal oblivion of his faults, and the unqualified recognition of his virtues, so with the life of Sir William will all those acrimonies cease which his intractable pen was but too apt to occasion. The public will forget the controversialist, or remember him only to reflect that even in the least-fortunate of his encounters he never proposed to himself an unworthy aim. The image which will remain impressed upon its memory is that of a noble soldier who did his duty in one of England's greatest wars, and who afterwards redoubled this service by raising for his country an imperishable monument of the glory she had acquired.

Sir William married in 1812 a daughter of General the Hon. Edward Henry Fox, and niece of Charles James Fox. This admirable lady, who survived her husband only six weeks, was his indefatigable aid in all his literary labours. For his largest writings she was his amanuensis, for his correspondence his secretary, and the extraordinary skill with which she was able to translate the numerous French documents written in cipher which had fallen into our hands enabled her husband to trace out many a circumstance that threw light upon obscure passages either of the military operations or the political mo-

DEATHS.

tives of the enemy. These affectionate labours are gratefully commemorated by the soldier in the preface to the edition of his "History" published in 1851. By this lady he had one son, who was unhappily deaf and dumb, and nine daughters, five of whom survive their parents.

Besides his great work, the "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France from the year 1807 to the year 1814"—the incessant labour of sixteen years—Sir William published in 1848 his great defence of his brother, "The Conquest of Scinde;" in 1848 a "History of Sir Charles' Administration of Scinde," a "Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier," and pamphlets, review articles, and controversial letters without number. These latter were especially marked by the characteristics of the man—like Ishmael, "his hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him;" but all were marked by an unflinching, though often injudicious, advocacy of views always noble, and sometimes wise.

March 26. At Scinde House, Clapham-park, aged 70, Caroline Amelia, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., the distinguished officer and historian, whose biography forms the subject of the preceding article. The deceased lady was second daughter of General the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, uncle of the third Lord Holland, and was niece of Charles James Fox, the great Whig statesman.

Nov. 6. At Merchistoun Hall, Horn-dean, Hants, aged 75 years, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., &c., M.P. for Southwark.

The deceased was a cadet of the noble house of Napier, of which some account has already been given above, in the biography of Sir William Napier. His father was the Hon. Captain Charles Napier, R.N., second son of the sixth Lord Napier. His uncle was the Hon. Col. George, and thus he was first cousin of Charles James and William Napier, the hero of Scinde and the historian of the Peninsular War. He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, at the family seat, Merchistoun-hall, in the county of Stirling, and went to sea as a naval volunteer in the year 1799, being then aged 13, on board the *Martin* sloop of war commanded by the Hon. Captain Sinclair, and employed in the North Sea. He afterwards was in the

expedition to Ferrol, and also served in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies. In 1805 he became lieutenant, and the next year he served in the *Courageux*, 74, part of the squadron of Sir J. B. Warren at the capture of the *Marengo* and *La Belle Poule*. Early in 1807 he received the command of the *Pultusk* brig, but was soon afterwards transferred to the *Recruit*, of 18 guns, in which, on the 6th September, 1808, he fought a sharp action with the *Diligente*, a French corvette of 22 guns. The fight began at seven in the morning, and lasted for five hours, when the *Diligente* sheered off. The *Recruit* had lost her mainmast, several of her guns were dismounted, and her commander had had his thigh broken by a bullet while engaging within pistol-shot. Though his wound was a desperate one, he resolutely kept on deck, and he so encouraged his crew that they at once set about repairing some of the damages to the vessel, remounted their guns, cleared away the wreck of the mast, and made sail in pursuit; but owing to the crippled condition of the *Recruit*, they were unable to overtake the enemy, although they continued the chase far into the night. In the next year Napier, recovered from his wound, though with a permanent halt in his gait, served at the reduction of Martinique, where he won great fame by his daring escalade of a principal fort, which, accompanied by five men only, he took by storm. In the harbour, he had the pleasure to find his old antagonist, the *Diligente*, which had escaped his eager pursuit six months before. The character for daring acquired by this exploit was well sustained by his gallant behaviour in the following year. On the 14th of April, 1809, three French line-of-battle ships attempted to escape from Guadeloupe, and a chase was commenced by the squadron of Sir Alexander Cochrane, which was employed in blockading the port. An English 74, the *Pompee*, attempted to hinder their escape, but having a strong breeze in their favour they outsailed her. Napier (then a commander) followed them, all night, in his 18-gun brig, and, without any regard to their heavy metal, exchanged shots with them. But his conduct was quite the reverse of rash; he kept close to the rearmost French ship, the *D'Hautpoult*, and the result was as he had anticipated,

DEATHS.

that most of her shot passed over him or only damaged his spars, and he had but one man wounded, although his little vessel was eventually disabled. His incessant cannonade produced more effect than could have been expected on his huge opponent, and its sound enabled the rest of the English squadron to follow her track, which otherwise, from the inferiority of their sailing, they were likely to lose in the darkness. A running action, in which all the three French ships bore a part occasionally, was kept up throughout the whole of the 15th, but at night they separated. The *Recruit* and *Pompeé* however, followed the *D'Hautpoult*, until the brig was entirely disabled, when two frigates took her place, and after another day's skirmishing, the French ship was at last captured on the 17th of April. The prize was added to the British navy under the name of the *Abercromby*, and the Admiral gave the command to Napier, who was also soon after made a post-captain. This promotion, however, threw him out of active service, and "by way of amusement," as he expressed it, he served ashore in the Peninsula, along with his cousins, Charles James, George, and William Napier. Land or sea made no difference in the courage of the Napiers. "Black Charles" was present with his cousins at Busaco. The fire of Regnier's attacking corps on the Light Division was so deadly that all the staff except the two *Charleses* dismounted. In a few moments Charles James was struck from his horse with a frightful wound in the face, and the sailor Charles carried him to the rear. He himself received a wound in this battle—perhaps in performing this kindly act. By this campaign Charles gained a stock of military experience which stood him in good stead on many future occasions. A high authority has declared that his genius was essentially military, and that, contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, he never from mere bravado ran unnecessary risks. He showed, both in Portugal and in Syria, that he possessed no mean skill in military movements, and those who were competent to judge have declared that if he had been in the army, he probably would have earned as high a name there as he did in the sister service.

When Captain Napier recovered from his wound he applied to the Admiralty for a ship, and early in 1811 was appointed to the *Thames*, a 32-gun frigate. With this vessel he greatly distinguished himself. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with other ships, but always, from his force of character, taking the lead, whether in actual command or not, he inflicted an incredible amount of damage on the enemy, and put a total stop to their attempts to construct a fleet in the Mediterranean. At Porto del Infreschi, on the 21st of July, he first drove into the harbour a fleet of thirty merchantmen, then followed them, silenced the fire of a dozen gun-boats, and while his gallant companion, Commander Clifford (now Sir Augustus W. Clifford), seized the vessels and a large quantity of naval stores, Napier landed his marines, stormed a martello tower, and carried off eighty prisoners. In the November following he was employed in a land operation at Palinuro, which he brought to a successful issue. In the harbour were ten gun-boats and a number of merchant vessels, and to attack these as well as the fort that defended them, Captain Napier landed with 250 men of the 62nd Regt., the marines of his own vessel and of the *Imperieuse*, and a body of sailors. He stormed the heights at the back of the town, and held his post there, though assailed by large bodies of French troops, until the following day; then, finding himself unable to drive the enemy from a strong tower that protected the gun-boats, he went on board his vessel, when both frigates ran close in shore, sank two of the gun-boats, captured the rest, and soon compelled the fort to surrender. A landing was then again made, the guns thrown into the sea, and the fort blown up, and the British kept possession of the heights until the following day, when they carried off with them all the remaining gun-boats, twenty-two merchant vessels, and a great quantity of naval stores which had been provided for the construction of a fleet at Naples.

On the 14th of May, 1812, Captain Napier, accompanied by the 18-gun brig, *Pilot*, attacked the port of Sapri, where he silenced a fort and a battery after a two hours' cannonade within pistol-shot, and carried off or destroyed twenty-eight merchant vessels, though

DEATHS.

some of them were high and dry on the land, a full quarter of a mile from the shore. What still remained of the battery, after the prizes were fairly afloat, was blown up, and the victors retired quite at their leisure at sunset. Early in the following year, in company with the *Furieuse* he captured the island of Ponza, and though he had to contend with four heavy batteries and a strong tower, he accomplished the matter with trifling loss.

This was Captain Napier's last marked exploit in the *Thames*. He was soon after removed to the *Euryalus*, but had no opportunity of doing more than driving whole fleets of merchant vessels for shelter under batteries, until the year 1814, when he was ordered to America. His vessel was one of a squadron under Capt. Gordon, and Napier led the way in the very hazardous ascent and descent of the Potomac, though the navigation was little known and the banks were lined with batteries and riflemen; and he afterwards served with much distinction in the operations against Baltimore.

The close of the war in 1815 put a long period to his activity. His ship was paid off, and he received the decoration of C.B., but he was placed on half-pay, and remained out of active service for fourteen years. In 1815 he married Eliza, the daughter of Lieut. Younghusband, R.N. This lady was the relict of Lieut. Edward Elers, R.N., and had four young children (two sons and two daughters), who were treated by Captain Napier as his own, and assumed his name. The sons are the present Major-General Elers Napier, and another Captain Charles Napier, R.N., who was lost in command of the *Avenger*, steam frigate, in 1847. By his wife (who died in 1857) he had but one surviving daughter, Fanny Eloisa, the wife of the Rev. H. Jodrell, rector of Gisleham, near Lowestoft.

During the first few years after the peace of 1815, Captain Napier travelled with his family over the greater part of Europe, and wherever he went he closely observed the military and naval resources of each country. He eventually settled in Paris, where he turned his attention to the application of steam to naval purposes, and established the first steamers on the Seine. These boats were small and hardly sea-worthy, but he ventured to cross the Channel in

one of them in the year 1821, and thus was one of the pioneers of the short sea passage which now is so indispensable to continental travel.

In 1826 Captain Napier returned to England, and early in 1829 he received the command of the *Galatea*, a 42-gun frigate, and was employed for some time on a "particular service." He was employed on the coast of Portugal and in the Azores, where he became acquainted with the Duke of Terceira, and other leaders of the Constitutional party. The country was then misgoverned by Dom Miguel, and Napier, who all through his life was a firm friend of popular government, exerted his influence as far as he could in favour of the cause of the young Queen. Thus he recommended himself to the notice of Dom Pedro, and on the retirement of Admiral Sartorius, the command of the Constitutional fleet was offered to him. After communicating with his predecessor—for his high sense of honour revolted from even the appearance of rivalry or unfairness—he accepted the charge, though the prospects of the cause were abundantly gloomy. Dom Pedro and his whole land force were blocked up in Oporto; the fleet was ill-paid, ill-manned, and in strength greatly inferior to that of Dom Miguel. Napier, however, was in himself able to compensate for all these disadvantages. He inspired his men with his own confidence, and determined to strike a blow that should terminate the contest. He had but two frigates, two steamers, and four other small vessels, yet he sailed in search of the Miguelite fleet, and when he met it did not hesitate to engage it, though it consisted of two line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and three corvettes, all of much heavier metal than his own, two brigs, and a xebec. He placed his own 32-gun frigate, *Rainha*, alongside the *Don John*, of 80 guns, and after a short cannonade, carried it by boarding. Of the Miguelite fleet only two corvettes and two brigs escaped. This action, in fact, concluded the war, and settled Donna Maria on the throne. The gratitude of Dom Pedro was unbounded. He created Napier Viscount da Capo San Vincent, with a pension of 600*l.* a-year, conferred on him the Grand Cross of all the Portuguese orders, and named him Admiral-in-Chief. This post gave him the nominal control of

DEATHS.

the Portuguese navy, and, finding it corrupt to the very core, he proceeded to remodel it with an unsparing hand; but here he met with a defeat; the officials proved too strong for him, and, after a good deal of angry recrimination, he threw up the appointment in disgust, and returned to England.

In 1839 the captain's good-service pension was awarded to him; and in the same year he was appointed to the command of the *Powerful*, 84 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, where he had the opportunity of effecting highly-important service, in which his experience gained in land operations was turned to good account, and he was able to show that he possessed all the requisites for military as well as naval command. He was nominally second in command to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford; but when the war between the Porte and Mehemet Ali broke out, he made himself in fact wholly independent.

In August, 1840, Commodore Napier was despatched to Beyrout, and on the arrival of the rest of the allied fleet, he landed at Djouni Bay, where he formed a regular encampment, of about 5000 men, composed of British sailors and marines, Turks, and mountaineers, who readily took arms against their Egyptian oppressors. After a few days, when the Commodore's force was somewhat organized, he attacked and defeated a large body of the Egyptian forces at Kelbison; a few days later he stormed Sidon, where a garrison of 2700 Egyptians laid down their arms to his force of only 1400; and early in October he attacked and defeated Ibrahim Pasha himself at Boharsuf, among the heights of Mount Lebanon. These successes caused a general rising of the mountaineers, and Ibrahim was so pressed, that he hastened to leave the country and retire to Egypt. Whilst Napier had been thus engaged inland, the allied fleet had reduced several coast towns, and at length it was resolved to attack the famous stronghold of Acre, which had been fortified by European engineers, and was considered all but impregnable. The attack was made on the 4th of November, and was entirely successful. The Admiral had assigned their positions to the various vessels of his fleet, but in passing along, Commodore Napier dis-

covered a favourable opening, which he at once proceeded to assail, thus deranging the Admiral's plan, but, in the opinion of the whole fleet, substituting a much better one, and bringing the battle to a speedy termination. Sir Robt. Stopford highly resented this; but, like Nelson at Copenhagen, his disobedient subordinate had been successful, and cared little for his anger. The Commodore was next despatched to blockade Alexandria, which he did for a time, until he knew that bad weather was approaching, which would soon oblige him to quit his post, when, with true wisdom and a bold disregard of all personal consequences, he, on his own authority, opened a negotiation with Mehemet Ali, and concluded a convention with him in the name of the Allied Powers, which guaranteed the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt to his family, and in virtue of which they now rule that province. This step was at first vehemently censured by the English Ambassador at Constantinople, by the Admiral, and by the Government at home, and the convention was repudiated. But in a short time wiser counsels prevailed; it was allowed that the Commodore had shown himself an able diplomatist, and the Eastern question was settled in the very way that he had arranged some months before. On his return to England, he was created a K.C.B., and appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen, beside receiving various foreign orders, and a gold medal set with diamonds from the Porte, and was included in the thanks voted by both Houses of Parliament.

At the general election of 1841, Sir Charles Napier was elected M.P. for Marylebone, and made himself conspicuous in Parliament, not only by his Liberal opinions, but by his sharp exposures of naval abuses, and his earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of the seamen, including the marines—for his military tastes made them a favourite corps with him.

In 1847, Sir Charles received the command of the Channel fleet, with which he extended his cruises to the Straits of Gibraltar, where he compelled the Emperor of Morocco to make compensation for injuries done to British commerce, and severely chastised the Riff pirates, digging up and burning the boats that they had

DEATHS.

concealed in the sand from former officers who were not so well acquainted as he had become with the habits of such marauders.

In 1849, Sir Charles's term of service having expired, he returned to England, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Lambeth. His efforts in the cause of naval reform through the public press, kept him prominently in the public mind; and when the Russian war broke out, he stood so high in public estimation, that an unanimous desire was expressed that he should be employed against the enemy, and Lord Aberdeen's Ministry were compelled, against their inclination as was generally believed, to nominate him to the command of the Baltic fleet. The highest expectations were formed of the exploits to be performed by a commander so distinguished for daring. He was inaugurated in his command by a dinner at the Reform Club, which attracted an unfavourable notice. The Baltic fleet, as is well known, had but little opportunity of earning distinction. The capture of Bomarsund was the most memorable action during Sir Charles's command. On his return to England, when winter put a stop to operations, he hauled down his flag, and Admiral Dundas succeeded him. The accusations and recriminations which were so freely exchanged between the disappointed admiral and the Government, it is not necessary to record. But it is undeniable that the fleet which was collected gradually in the Baltic, though composed of some of our finest screw ships of war, and commanded by brave and skilful officers, was manned to a great extent by raw and inexperienced seamen, whom it would have been most rash to have committed to any undertaking requiring naval discipline of a high order. But such operations as he was able to undertake were of great importance to the general result of the war. Perhaps his cousin, Sir William Napier, justly sums up what he did accomplish in these words:—"He caused the 30 sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; he took Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce, and for six months kept in a state of inaction certainly 80,000 or 90,000 good troops. He restored and enlarged the knowledge of

the Gulf of Finland to navigation; ascertained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with troops, and when gunboats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; he brought back unharmed a well-organized, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fine, a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started—that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare."

Among the numerous requisitions for a Baltic expedition, Sir Charles demanded a large flotilla of gunboats; and the warfare of 1854 proved conclusively that neither could Cronstadt be attacked nor the shallow bays of the Baltic be approached by the line-of-battle ships. But of gun-boats in 1854 we had none: and a large flotilla was hastily built at an enormous expense, and placed under the command of Sir Richard Dundas in 1855. Thus that more fortunate commander had under his orders, not only the fleet which Sir Charles Napier had disciplined, but a formidable squadron which the latter never had. Yet with these improved means, Sir Richard Dundas failed to take, though he ruined, Sweaborg, and effected nothing else of note. This circumstance is perhaps a sufficient justification of the slight direct effects of Sir Charles Napier's expedition.

Very shortly after the return of Sir Charles, the Aberdeen Ministry left office, and their successors offered the Grand Cross of the Bath to Sir Charles. With a lofty sense of the injustice that he had suffered, he declined the decoration, and he gave his reasons in a manly letter addressed to Prince Albert. He repeatedly demanded an inquiry into his conduct, and being, in November, 1855, returned as M.P. for Southwark, he was able to give in Parliament such an account of his proceedings as satisfied even his political opponents that he had been shamefully used, and that the blame of the shortcomings of the fleet rested with the former Board of Admiralty. Thus entirely re-established in the public favour, the Admiral turned his attention to various abuses in naval administration, and to the end of the last

DEATHS.

session of Parliament he laboured perseveringly in the cause. Though perhaps not very successful in reforming the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he certainly succeeded in procuring for the seamen very many improvements in their pay, treatment, and condition. He also laboured strenuously in placing the country in security by drawing forth its naval resources.

The health of Sir Charles Napier suffered severely from the anxieties of his Baltic campaign and the subsequent discussions in Parliament, yet he persevered in his attendance, and was a constant speaker on all subjects of national importance. He was at last obliged to withdraw, utterly worn out by the fatigues of the recent protracted session, and a severe attack of dysentery carried him to the grave after a short illness. Agreeably to his own wish, he was interred in a private manner at Catherington, near Merchistoun-hall, his seat in Hampshire.

Like many other members of the Napier family, Sir Charles was a man of literary ability. He by no means cultivated fine writing or fine speaking; indeed, he was needlessly careless in these matters, and did not do justice to his real talent. His earliest appearance as an author was about 1818, when he addressed a series of letters to Lord Melville, then at the head of the Admiralty, on the State of the Navy. He also furnished many contributions to the *United Service Magazine*; but his first book was his account of "The War in Portugal," which some years after was followed by a similar work on "The War in Syria." Both of these works contain many well-written passages, and show that even literary distinction was not beyond his grasp, had he chosen to trouble himself about it.

The personal appearance of Sir Chas. Napier was not a little singular, and caused much surprise to those who had formed an imaginative picture of the daring naval commander. Whether afloat or on shore he utterly disregarded appearances, and his dress was so slovenly and ill-worn as to be the constant occasion of jokes. Nor were his plain and straightforward manners at all calculated to remove this unfavourable first impression. This roughness was, however, more apparent than real; for the old Admiral was a courteous gentleman, kindly, frank, impassioned to

wrong, fearless in advocating the right, and not to be turned from his course by any considerations, personal or political.

Beside his English honours, Sir Chas. Napier was a Knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, Knight of St. George of Russia, Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, a grandee of the first class, and Count Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of that kingdom.

March 3. At Pau, France, Lady Miliken Napier.

March 30. At Kensington, aged 77, John Narrien, esq.

The deceased, who owed his rise in life entirely to his own merits, formerly kept an optician's shop in Pall-mall. His abilities, however, procured him friends, and he was appointed to the Royal Military College in 1814. In 1820 he was made Mathematical Professor of the Senior Department, and he was long the virtual head of the establishment. He was the author of several scientific works, among which his "History of Astronomy" met with the greatest success.

Dec. 25. Aged 69, the Lady Emily Needham, of Datchet-house, Bucks.

Jan. 20. At Scawby-hall, aged 38, Henry Nelthorpe, late H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and only brother of Sir John Nelthorpe, bart.

Oct. 8. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 46, Major H. D. Nevill, late of H.M.'s 22nd Regiment. The gallant deceased had seen much service, having been in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-38, where he was engaged with the rebels at St. Charles and at St. Eustache. He was also present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the Crimean medal and three clasps, and fifth class of the Medjidie.

Aug. 31. At Pieking, aged 89, Thomas Nicholson, esq., J.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and formerly colonel of militia.

Aug. 1. At Southampton, aged 79, General Gustavus Nicolls, Colonel-Commandant, R.E. He had seen much active service in early life, having, on the war breaking out with Spain in 1796, been blockaded at Gibraltar for two years and a half. In 1799 he proceeded to the West Indies. In 1808 he accompanied Sir G. Prevost to Nova Scotia as commanding engi-

DEATHS.

neer, and remained there until the war with America broke out in 1812, when he was actively employed in the protection of the frontiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was present at the capture of Morse Island, Castine, and Belfast.

Jan. 17. At Moxhull Park, Warwickshire, Letitia Penelope, widow of the Hon. Berkeley O. Noel, brother of the present Earl of Gainsborough.

Nov. 25. At Arundel Castle, aged 45, Henry Granville Fitz-Alan Howard, 14th Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke and Earl in the Peerage of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Hereditary Earl-Marshal and Chief Butler of England. He was the eldest son of Henry Charles, 13th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., by the Lady Charlotte Leveson-Gower, eldest dau. of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. Although a Roman Catholic, the late Duke was sent to Eton, and passed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he completed his education. He entered the army as cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, but retired soon after attaining the rank of captain. He entered Parliament in July, 1837, as M.P. in the Liberal interest for the family borough of Arundel, which he represented without intermission, down to the middle of the year 1851, when, finding that his sentiments on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were not in accordance with those of his father, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was immediately returned by the electors of Limerick, Mr. John O'Connell retiring in his favour. He left the House of Commons at the dissolution of 1852, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father on the 18th February, 1856.

The late Duke was, though firm in his adhesion to the faith in which he had been brought up, popular amongst persons of all sects for his amiable temper and unassuming manners. He was a large and liberal supporter of Roman Catholic charities, and took a warm interest in all public affairs which affected the interests of his religion, both in his place as a peer of Parliament and in his private capacity. He published one or two pamphlets on the various Roman Catholic questions which have risen to the surface of current events during the last twelve or fif-

teen years. He also edited the "Lives of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Anne Dacre, his wife." He seldom or never addressed either the Upper or the Lower House, excepting upon topics of this nature; and whenever he spoke on these subjects his moderation and courtesy uniformly commanded the respect even of those whose religious opinions differed most widely from his own.

He married, in June, 1839, Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, second dau. of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., by whom, who survives him, he has left a family of two sons and six daughters, besides two children who died in infancy.

The body of the deceased nobleman lay in state in the library of Arundel Castle, and was finally placed in the vault of the Fitzalan Chapel, with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The most noticeable feature of the funeral procession was the attendance of the Kings of Arms and their Heralds, in their proper costumes, who declared the titles of the departed Earl Marshal according to the customs of heraldry.

Oct. 5. Died in the neighbourhood of Peking, of the frightful tortures inflicted by Chinese officials, William Charles Frederick Helmuth Theodor de Normann, secretary to the Hon. F. Bruce, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Chinese Court. The circumstances which ended in this miserable death are related in the notice of the fate of Captain Anderson in this volume. Mr. de Normann was the only child of the Baroness de Normann, a daughter of General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, and was connected with several noble families of England and Germany. Mr. Bruce, in his official despatch, says,—“It has not been my fortune to meet with a man whose life was so much in harmony with the Divine precept ‘Be not slothful in business, fearing the Lord.’ With a consistency unparalleled in my experience he brought to bear on the discharge of every duty, and to the investigation of every subject, however minute, the complete and undivided attention of the sound abilities, the good sense, and the indefatigable industry with which God had endowed him. A character so morally and intellectually conscientious, striving to do everything in the most perfect manner, neglecting no oppor-

DEATHS.

tunity of acquiring fresh and of consolidating previous knowledge, promised a career honourable to himself, and, what he valued far more, advantageous to the public, had it pleased God to spare him." Mr. de Normann was in his 29th year.

Jan. 28. Suddenly, at Watlington, aged 30, Lord North, eldest son of the Rev. Francis North, sixth earl of Guildford. His Lordship married, in 1850, Charlotte Maria, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden and the Dowager Baroness Grey de Ruthyn; and leaves issue three sons.

Feb. 13. In London, aged 86, Maria, relict of the Rev. T. H. Noyes, vicar of Batheaston, and sister of the late Sir E. B. Baker, bart.

Jan. 13. At Cotham, near Bristol, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. John Jeffery O'Donoghue, late of the Madras Army.

Mar. 27. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 64, Miss Ogilvie, sister of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, canon of Christ Church.

Jan. 18. The body of Mr. Hugh Massey O'Grady, High Sheriff of Limerick, was discovered in the river near New Pallas Station. He was last seen on the 8th December, and it seems that he destroyed himself in a fit of temporary insanity.

March 17. At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 81, Mrs. Sophia Onslow, widow of the late Gen. Denzil Onslow, of Staughton House, Huntingdonshire, and dau. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.

Jan. 30. At Brighton, aged 72, Dominick Browne, Lord Oranmore and Browne, a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was born May 23, 1787, and was the son of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, a noted member of the Irish and Imperial Parliaments. His Lordship sat in the Liberal interest for Mayo from 1813 until he was created a peer in 1836. In 1811 he married Catherine Anne Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Henry Monck, esq., by whom he leaves one son.

Feb. 4. At Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, Mary, Countess Dowager of Orford, daughter of the late William Augustus Fawkener, esq., many years Clerk of the Privy Seal. She married, in 1812, Horatio Walpole, third Earl of Orford, who died December 1858, and has left issue.

June 2. Suddenly, in the house of Adm.

Hamilton, in Wimpole-st., Maj. Leopold von Orlich, of the Prussian Guards, a knight of several orders. The deceased was not only distinguished in the Prussian service, but took an active part in the operations of the British army in India, where he was sent on a military mission by the King of Prussia after our disasters in Afghanistan. The British rule in India deeply interested his sympathies, and he not only published, in German and in English, two interesting volumes of his personal experiences, but he was engaged during the latter years of his life in a laborious and conscientious study of the "History of British India," of which two volumes have already appeared in Germany. His other works are the "Life of the Great Elector" and the "War in Silesia." He married the only daughter of Mr. George Matthew, of Fowler's Hall, Kent, and sister of H.M.'s Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

Oct. 6. At Hale, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Humphrey Orme, esq., of Hale, Lincolnshire, Doddington, Cambs., and Polebrook, Notts., the last of an ancient family, son and heir of Walden Orme, esq., of Peterborough, and 18th in direct descent from Edward I. He was formerly an officer in the 11th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served in the actions of Quatre Bras, Gemappes, and Waterloo.

April 11. At Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Harley-street, and of Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, and wife of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Tyldesley, Lancashire, and Sedbury Park.

June 10. At Canterbury, aged 42, W. P. Ormerod, esq., fifth son of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., and of Sarah, daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S. Educated at Rugby, he studied for the surgical profession at St. Bartholomew's, where he obtained the Jacksonian Prize in 1842. In 1846 he settled at Oxford, and was shortly elected surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary. In 1848, however, he was compelled by illness to relinquish the bright prospects which were opening before him in his profession.

May 3. At Drumcondra Castle, Ireland, aged 81, Grace Louisa, Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and married,

DEATHS.

in October, 1807, James, nineteenth Earl of Ormonde, who was advanced to the dignity of marquess in the Irish peerage in 1825.

March 12. At Effingham, Nancy-Sadleir, widow of William Otter, Bishop of Chichester.

April 13. At Portland-place, St. Helier's, Jersey, Brook Taylor Ottley, esq., of Delaford, Dublin, and late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

March 10. In Owen's-street, Mayfair, aged 77, Col. Richard Bayer Otto, formerly Quartermaster-General at Madras.

Dec. 17. At the residence of John Lambert, esq., Garret's Hall, Banstead, aged 76, Colonel Hugh Owen, a distinguished officer of the Portuguese service.

The deceased, who belonged to a good Denbigh family, began his professional life in the Shropshire Volunteers, of which he was gazetted captain in 1803; but having obtained a commission in the army, he embarked for Portugal in 1809 with his regiment, the 16th Light Dragoons, under the command of Lord Combermere. During the early campaigns, he was engaged in the cavalry affairs of Albergaria, Greijo, and Oporto, as far as Salamonde. At the battle of Talavera he commanded the united skirmishers of the 14th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons, and the 1st German Hussars. In 1810 he was gazetted captain of cavalry in the Portuguese service, and served in the retreat to Torres Vedras, and on the subsequent advance. In the battle of Vittoria his conduct was so distinguished as to attract the attention of the Duke of Wellington.

In 1815 Major Owen was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed to the command of a famous regiment, "Os Dragoens de Chaves." In 1820 he accompanied Lord Beresford to Rio Janeiro, and was sent home with despatches in August, as brevet-colonel to the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. On his arrival at Lisbon, finding the King's Government had been superseded, and that Lord Beresford and all British officers had been summarily dismissed by a self-constituted constitutional government, Col. Owen retired into private life. During the subsequent civil wars Colonel Owen was offered by Dom Pedro the rank of

general officer, or an appointment as personal aide-de-camp; but, not having permission to accept from his own sovereign, he declined [these honours. Colonel Owen received the nomination of Knight Commander of the Order d'Aviz, Knight of the Tower and Sword, the Gold Cross for Peninsular campaigns, the silver medal with four clasps for Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and three Spanish medals.

Nor. 13. At New Harmony, Indiana, Mr. David Dale Owen, the geologist, and a son of the celebrated Robert Owen.

Aug. 17. At Cork, suddenly, aged 43, Colonel Arthur John Reynell Pack, C.B., half-pay of the 7th Fusiliers, and Quartermaster-Gen. of the south-western district of Ireland. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, K.C.B. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and on the 18th June was severely wounded at the assault of the Redan, in command of the 7th Fusiliers. He had received the war medal, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th class of the Medjidie.

Oct. 9. At Harrowgate, aged 86, J. G. Paley, esq., of Oatlands and Langeliffe, Yorkshire, many years D.L. and magistrate of the West Riding.

May 15. At Haldon House, Exeter, aged 66, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, bart., formerly M.P. for Ashburton.

Feb. 27. At Corn-street, Bristol, aged 86, James Palmer, esq., late of the firm of Messrs. Baillie and Co., Old Bank. Of humble extraction, he entered the bank as junior clerk, from which he afterwards retired with a fortune of over 200,000*l.*

Aug. 30. The Ven. Richard Panton, D.D., Archdeacon of Surrey, Jamaica.

Feb. 27. At Ashstead, Surrey, Thomas Parker, esq., one of the Benchers of Gray's-inn.

Aug. 13. At the Vicarage, Llan-y-Blod-well, Shropshire, aged 61, the Rev. John Parker, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Sweeney Hall, near Oswestry, Rural Dean of Llangollen, and Vicar of Llan-y-Blod-well. An antiquarian of no mean acquirements, the deceased was chiefly known for his skill in ecclesiastical architecture at a time when that study was by no means so much cultivated as at present.

Jan. 21. At 5, Belgrave-place, Brighton, aged 81, Charles Henry Parry, esq.,

DEATHS.

F.R.S., of Summer-hill, Bath, eldest brother of the late Admiral Sir W. E. Parry.

March 11. At Hastings, aged 62, Lady Payne, relict of the Rev. Sir Coventry Payne, bart., and third dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq., of Hatfield Priory.

May 26. Aged 78, Samuel Ellison Pearce, esq., R.N., vestry-clerk and borough-treasurer of Gateshead. Mr. Pearce served an apprenticeship at sea on board a Tyne collier, and was pressed in Yarmouth-roads in 1800. He rose in the navy to the offices of quarter-master and captain of the fore-top; and, besides smaller affairs, he was present at the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Collingwood appointed him sailing-master in 1811; and he afterwards served in the West Indies, and on the coast of Labrador, with Captain Murray, of H.M.'s frigate *Valorous*.

May 13. Aged 68, the Rev. George Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, a gentleman of high classical and theological attainments, and at one time Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. He married, in 1825, Catherine, second dau. of the late Philip Humberston, esq., whom he survived only eleven months.

June 29. At Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Brooke Pechell, M.P. for Brighton. The gallant baronet was the second son of Major-General Sir T. B. Pechell, and was born in 1789. He entered the navy in 1803, and was midshipman of the *Medusa* at the capture of the Spanish treasure-ships in 1804; and of the *Revenge* at the capture of four French frigates in 1806; also of the *Venus* at the defence of Vigo. When lieutenant of the *Macedonian* he brought out with her boats a lugger from under the batteries of the Ile d'Aix in 1812; was commander of the *Colibri* and *Recruit* off New York and Charlestown in 1814, and of the *Tamar* at the North American station. On obtaining his post rank he retired upon half-pay. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, June 25th, 1810; commander, May 30th, 1814; captain, Dec. 26th, 1822; rear-admiral, Dec. 17th, 1852; and vice-admiral, Jan. 5th, 1858. In July, 1820, the late baronet was nominated Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, and in April of the

following year one of the Equerries of Queen Adelaide. He had represented Brighton in Parliament for twenty-five years, having been first returned in 1835. He married, in August, 1826, the Hon. Katherine Annabella Bishopp, dau. and co-heiress of the late Lord De La Zouche, but leaves no male issue.

Nov. 5. At Hull, aged 68, John Pechell, esq. J.P. of Kingston-upon-Hull, and of Guilderoy House, Derbyshire.

Aug. 21. At Eserick, near York, aged 70, the Rev. Frederick Peel, Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, and formerly Rector of Willingham, and son of the late Lawrence Peel, esq., of Ardwick.

Nov. 17. On the day he sailed from the anchorage off the Peiho River for Hong Kong and England, Capt. Peel, 2nd Bat. of 1st Royals.

July 23. In Grosvenor-place, aged 56, Lady Mary Pelham.

Dec. 29. At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 95, William Pennell, esq., formerly Consul-General for the Empire of Brazil. Mr. Pennell was Consul at Bordeaux at that interesting period of European history when the first Bonaparte made his escape from the island of Elba in 1815, and rendered very useful service at that crisis.

In 1817 Mr. Pennell was appointed Consul at Bahia, and was promoted to be Consul-General at the court of Brazil in 1829, which office he continued to fill till its abolition. On many occasions during his official career he received the warm commendation of his superior officers.

During his residence in Brazil, through a time of great political excitement, revolution, and danger, Mr. Pennell had the good fortune to command the esteem and respect of all parties; and there are those living both in Portugal and Brazil who still entertain a grateful recollection of the asylum afforded them under his roof when their lives were jeopardized by the madness of opposing factions.

Mr. Pennell married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Carrington, Prebendary of Exeter, by whom (who died at an advanced age in 1854) he had twenty-two children, many of whom survive him; upwards of a hundred lineal descendants are now living to mourn his loss. Of his daughters, the eldest married, in 1806, the Right Hon. J. W.

DEATHS.

Croker; another married Sir Anthony Perrier, for many years English Consul at Brest; and the youngest is the wife of Sir George Barrow, bart.

Feb. 27. At Crofton Hall, near Bromley, aged 80, Isabella, the last surviving dau. of the late Hon. Edward Perceval.

Jan. 28. At Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, aged 43, John Perrin, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Right Hon. Judge Perrin.

June 15. At Plumstead, Kent, aged 81, Dame Louisa Augusta Perrott, widow of Sir E. Bindloss Perrott, bart., and third dau. of the late Col. N. Bayly, M.P.

Dec. 31. At Wiesbaden, aged 63, the Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, youngest son of the first Earl of Limerick.

Nov. 25. At his house at Ockham, Surrey, in consequence of being thrown from his phaeton, aged 93, Jas. Peto, esq.

Jan. 31. After a short illness, aged 61, the Rev. John Thomas Pine-Coffin, of Portledge, Devon, Rector of Alwington, and Prebendary of Exeter.

Mar. Lately, of wounds received in an attack made upon him by one of the chiefs under Negoussi, the rebel Governor of Tigré, while on his way from Gondar to Massowa, Mr. Plowden, Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia.

Feb. 7. At Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 20, Charles Davenport Polhill, esq., youngest son of the late Edward Polhill, esq.

Nov. 30. Harriet Louisa, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

June 11. In Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 63, the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Baden Powell, esq., of Langton, Kent, and Stamford-hill. He graduated (first class in mathematics) at Oxford in 1817, and in 1827 was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry. In 1850 he was nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission.

Although in holy orders, Mr. Baden Powell held no living. His occasional discourses, however, were remarkable for the closeness of their reasoning.

The Professor was a voluminous writer. In natural science he had paid much attention to the theory of light, and was the author of several works and papers on the subject. He is, however, chiefly known by his theological writings, which are marked by

great boldness in the application of the German canons of criticism to Scripture. His principal works are "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth," 1838; "Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation," 1855; "Christianity without Judaism," 1857; "The Order of Nature Considered with Reference to the Claims of Revelation," 1859; and the notorious essay *On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity*, in "Essays and Reviews," 1860.

May 10. At the Queen's Hotel, Norwood, aged 42, Rosa Edwyna, wife of Lieut.-Col. Powell, M.P., of Nanteos, Cardiganshire.

July 11. Aged 59, the Hon. William Power, one of the judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

Aug. 1. At the Grange, Leamington, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Pratt, late 17th Lancers.

Jan. 27. At Leigh House, Chumleigh, aged 62, William Scott Preston, esq., eldest and only surviving son of the late Richard Preston, esq., Q.C., of the Inner Temple, London.

April 3. At Sydenham, Ralph Price, esq., vice-president, trustee, and senior director of the Equitable Insurance Society. A policy on his life is a notable example of the advantages of life assurance. Originally effected for 5000*l.*, it has, it is said, been augmented by bonuses to no less a sum than 25,000*l.*

May 26. At Quebec, the Hon. Francis W. Primrose, only brother to the Earl of Rosebery.

March 16. At Lansdown-pl., Brighton, Andrew Redmont Prior, esq., late accountant-general of H.M.'s Post-office in Ireland.

Jan. 23. Aged 71, Lady Charlotte Proby, eldest dau. of John Joshua, first Earl of Carysfort.

Dec. 19. Aged 80, Sir Richard Puleston, bart., of Emral, Flintshire, late Col. of the Flintshire Militia.

Nov. 25. Suddenly, at his residence, Blackheath, William Anthony Purnell, esq., late Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

April 23. At Hatfield, from injuries received by an accident on the Great Northern Railway, aged 41, Francis Leslie Pym, esq., of the Hassells, Bedfordshire, and Radwell House, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

Dec. 26. At Brighton, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Rainey, C.B., K.H., Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Nov. 4. At the Vicarage, West Ham, aged 76, Frances Anne, widow of the late Abel John Ram, esq., of Clonatin, Ireland, and last surviving dau. of the late John Port, esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire.

March 15. Suddenly, while on the march from Belgaum to Poonah, aged 36, Capt. Fox Maule Ramsay, H.M.'s 56th Regt., son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, Kincardine. Capt. Ramsay had received a medal for his services in the Crimea.

Aug. 14. At Palace-garden-villas, Kensington, aged 68, Henrietta Randolph, youngest and only surviving dau. of John, Lord Bishop of London.

Feb. 28. At Bognor, aged 76, Eliza, wife of the Rev. George Ranking, and sister of the late Gen. Sir P. Maitland, G.C.B.

Nov. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 72, the Baroness Anna Catharina de Keede d'Oudtshoorn, relict of James Dunbar, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 21st Light Dragoons, and youngest son of the late Geo. Dunbar, bart., of Mochrum.

March 2. At Paris, aged 84, Honoré Charles Michel Joseph Count Reille, Senior Marshal of France and Senator. This distinguished soldier of the Empire was born at Antibes (Var), of a good family. He entered the army at 17 as second lieutenant in the 94th Regt. of Inf., and made his first campaign in Belgium. As aide-de-camp to General Massena, he was present at the siege of Toulon, and subsequently accompanied his General to Italy. He distinguished himself at the battles of Montenotte, Dego, Lodi, Rivoli, the Brenta, where he was wounded, Arcole, and Belluno. At Tarvis he charged a regiment of cavalry on the ice. Promoted to the ranks of captain and major of cavalry on the field of battle, he accompanied Massena to the army of Helvetia as adjutant-general, and the plan of the campaign was adopted chiefly from his report. He fought at Coire and at Schwitz, replaced Oudinot in his command, subsequently covered the retrograde movement into the Muttenthal, and took an active part in the battle in which Prince Italinski was defeated. Having been appointed to carry the orders of General Bonaparte to Massena, he evaded the English

fleet, which blockaded Genoa, penetrated into the town, and gave proofs of great intrepidity in various sorties. He returned to Italy in 1801 at the head of a picked corps under the command of Murat, was appointed Governor of Florence and Chief of the Staff of an army of observation. He was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade at 28 years of age, served in the camp of Boulogne, was sent into Bavaria and Austria in order to observe the preparations for war, and subsequently filled various special missions at Verona, Milan, and in the interior. The General, by a singular chance, was present at the great sea-fight of Trafalgar. In 1806 he commanded a brigade of the 5th Corps, which formed the advanced guard at Saalfeld and Jena. He broke the centre of the Russian line at Pultusk, and was raised to the rank of General of Division. He was selected by Marshal Lannes to be the Chief of his Staff, and at Ostrolenka he defended the town against four times the number of Russians, for which he was named Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. After the peace of Tilsit in 1807 he passed over to Catalonia, where he raised the siege of Figueras, and captured Rosas. He returned to Germany, and, at the head of a division of the Guard, supported General Lauriston at the battle of Wagram. He again went to Spain in 1810 as Governor of Navarre—beat Mina twice, and assisted Suchet with his troops to capture Valencia. He commanded in Arragon until the close of the year 1812, when he received the command of the army of Portugal. He fought on the Bidassoa, at Orthes, and at Toulouse. Peace having been concluded, he married the daughter of Marshal Massena. At the return of Napoleon from Elba, he received the command of the 2nd Corps of the Army of Observation on the northern frontier, and was created a Peer of France on the 15th of June, 1815. His advanced guard attacked the Prussian outposts, and drove them back on Marchiennes. He commanded the 2nd Corps at Waterloo. After the battle he covered Paris with his division at Gonesse, and subsequently retreated behind the Loire. The army having been disbanded, he remained on half-pay until he was placed on the list of Generals "disponible" by an ordonnance published

DEATHS.

the 22nd of July, 1818. He was permitted to resume his seat in the Chamber of Peers in the year 1819, and in 1820 he was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the King's Household. Since that period he kept aloof from politics. He was appointed President of the superior Committee of Infantry in 1836. He was elevated to the dignity of Marshal of France on the 17th of September, 1847, being the last Marshal named by Louis Philippe. General Reille was created Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1804, Grand Officer in 1814, Grand Cross in 1815, and Count of the Empire the same year. He was buried at Père La Chaise on the 9th March with all the obsequies due to his high rank.

Dec. 22. At Kingston, Jamaica, the Hon. Richard O'Reilly, Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court in that island.

March 22. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, George Rennie, esq., the son of George Rennie, esq., of Fantassie, East Lothian, the agriculturist, and nephew of John Rennie, the engineer. In early life, Mr. Rennie was a sculptor, and, amongst other works, produced the "Grecian Archer," which he presented to the Athenæum Club. He also suggested to Mr. Ewart, in the year 1836, the Parliamentary Committee, which led to the formation of those Schools of Design which have since given so great an impulse to our arts and manufactures. In 1841, he was returned to Parliament for Ipswich, and was afterwards appointed the Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Nov. 26. At Springfield, near Chelmsford, aged 86, John Adey Repton, esq., F.S.A., architect. This gentleman was the eldest son of Humphrey Repton, the eminent landscape gardener. Mr. Repton was born at Norwich on the 29th of March, 1775. He was deaf from his infancy—probably from the time of his birth; but at an early age was sent to the grammar-school at Aylsham, in Norfolk, where he was taught to read, write, and cypher, but received no instruction in grammar or in classical literature, probably from the difficulty the master found in teaching a deaf boy. This deficiency of education, however, was afterwards in a great degree surmounted by his own natural taste for reading. He was instructed in his profession by William Wilkins, M.A., F.R.S., the author of the "Anti-

quities of Magna Græcia," then resident as an architect at Norwich. He then became assistant to the celebrated Nash, with whom his brother also was engaged; and then joined his father, and not only assisted him in the architectural department, but studied also the profession of landscape gardening, in which the elder Repton was then extensively engaged in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Repton, or rather the Repton family, were very much employed by the patrons of art of their day, both in England and abroad, but it is difficult to distinguish the labours of this gentleman from those of his father and brother; for they all worked conjointly. Among their chief productions, for which Mr. J. A. Repton may be named, are the designs for buildings to occupy "Parliament-square," at Westminster, for which he was awarded the first premium; the designs for Bethlehem Hospital, which obtained the second premium; the restoration of Buckhurst for Earl Delawarr; the palace of Prince Pückler Muskau in Lusatia: his name also appears as one of the designers of the Pavilion at Brighton.

Aug. 6. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 78, the Rev. Edward Repton, Canon of Westminster.

Nov. 27. At Caernwch, Merionethshire, aged 73, Richard Richards, esq. Mr. Richards was M.P. for Merioneth from 1806 till the dissolution of 1852. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Richards, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was educated at Westminster, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1812; in 1820 he was appointed Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Masters in Chancery in 1841. He was a Deputy-Lieut. for Merionethshire. He married, in 1814, Harriett, dau. of Jonathan Dennett, esq.

June 27. At Park-cres., Portland-pl., aged 71, William Parry Richards, esq., second son of the late Sir Richard Richards, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Dec. 26. At his residence, Morden-road, Blackheath-park, aged 56, Mr. Pelham Richardson, publisher, of Cornhill, London.

June. Lately. At Attleburgh, aged 89, John Riches, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, late a private soldier

DEATHS.

of "The Duke's Own Regiment," the 33rd Foot. Riches was present at the storming and capture of Seringapatam, and also at the battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo.

Oct. 21. In Portland-pl., aged 69, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, co. York, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, co. Dumbarton, Earl of Darnley, co. Renfrew, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton, co. Ayr, in the peerage of Scotland, K.G., and also Duke d'Aubigny in the peerage of France. The deceased was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke, by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest dau. of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. After an education at Westminster School, the young Earl entered the army as ensign in the 8th garrison battalion, and serving for a short period as aide-de-camp to his father, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he joined the forces in Portugal in July 1810, as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814. He was present at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the first storming of San Sebastian, action at Vera, and battle of Orthes, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the chest by a musket-ball, which was never extracted. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands), and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, the earl joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp, and remained with him during the rest of the campaign. For his military services he had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps. He married, April 10, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest dau. of the late Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, and succeeded to the dukedom on the 28th of August, 1819. The deceased never attained higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel; but his attachment to his profession was a marked feature throughout his life, and it was mainly owing to his constant exertions that the

Peninsular war-medal was at last, on the 1st of June, 1847, accorded to the veterans of that great contest. From 1812 to 1819 the late Duke sat in the House of Commons for Chichester. In politics, of late years, he was a supporter of the Conservative party, and a determined opponent to the repeal of the corn-laws. The Reform Bill, however, received his support, and he was Postmaster-General in Earl Grey's Administration, and formed one of the members of the Cabinet from 1830 to 1834; he also gave his support to Lord Melbourne's Government. The deceased nobleman was a zealous agriculturist, was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and had held the office of President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society, as well as of the Smithfield Club. He was one of the princely supporters of the turf, the annual races at Goodwood Park affording scope for the display of his generous hospitality, and by his honourable bearing and frank manners on all occasions he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, while both in England and in Scotland he was esteemed by his tenantry as one of the best of landlords. His Grace was, with the exception of the Marquess of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of Sussex, colonel of the Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia (which command his Grace had held from 1819), aide-de-camp to the Queen, High Steward of Chichester, Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the large estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon, by royal letters patent, for himself and all his then surviving issue. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of March.

Nov. 22. At Allahabad, aged 49, after a service of thirty years, Colonel Benjamin Ricky, commanding H.M.'s 48th Regiment.

Dec. 3. At Caudon-place, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 75, John Ridgway, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Stafford.

Nov. 14. In Lower Grosvenor-street,

DEATHS.

Anna Maria Ridgway, dau. of the late Peter Wattenhall, esq., of Winnington, Cheshire, and widow of the late Joseph Ridgway, esq., of Ridgmont.

Sept. 6. At Rushmore Lodge, Dorset, aged 75, the Dowager Lady Rivers. The deceased lady was dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Hale Rigby, of Mistle Hall, Essex, and married Feb. 9, 1808, William Horace, third Lord Rivers.

Feb. 2. At Sydenham, aged 64, Jane, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Francis Rivington, esq.

Oct. 6. At Hazeldine House, Redmarley, aged 60, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Geo. Roberts, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Bombay Army, Col. of the 21st Regt. of Native Infantry. He married, in 1838, Julia Maria, dau. of the Rev. Robert Raikes, rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left a family.

May 27. At Dover, Mr. George Roberts, of Lyme Regis.

Mr. Roberts availed himself of the peculiar facilities which circumstances afforded him, and accumulated many documents of value relative to the events of Monmouth's insurrection. He published, in 1844, a work on that subject, and is frequently referred to by Lord Macaulay in his "History" as an authority on that rebellion. He was also known as the author and editor of other works.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 58, the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. The deceased was one of the most distinguished ministers of the Church of Scotland, and he was well known for the great effort which about ten years ago he instituted for the endowment of a hundred new parish churches, a work which he prosecuted with wonderful energy and ability, and which he lived to see almost completed. In 1856, in recognition of his great services to the Church of Scotland, he was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly for that year. In 1843, when the great disruption of the Scottish Church was effected, Dr. Robertson, who had been one of the most earnest champions of the "moderate" party, adhered to the Established Church, and was appointed to the chair of Church History, then vacated by Dr. Welsh.

Feb. 16. At Bury St. Edmunds, in

his 91st year, Thomas Robinson, esq., of Westgate-street.

Feb. 16. At Chester-square, aged 84, the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Bishop of Rochester.

The deceased prelate was the son of Lord George Murray, second son of the third Duke of Atholl, and was the oldest member of the Episcopal Bench. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1806, and M.A. in 1810. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1814, and in 1827 was translated to the See of Rochester. He married, on the 9th of May, 1811, Lady Sarah Hay Drummond, second dau. of Robert, ninth Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he leaves a large family.

Jan. 20. At 38, Fitzroy-square, Sir William Charles Ross, R.A., Miniature Painter to the Queen.

The father of Sir William Ross was a drawing-master and miniature painter. Under the paternal tuition, the future Academician attained an extraordinary perfection in drawing at a very early age. Before he was 9 years old he essayed his little hand in the branch of art in which he was subsequently to be distinguished, and there exist miniatures of great excellence executed when he was 10 years old. In the year 1808, at the age of 13, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his innocent manners and assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from West, then President, who was deeply interested in the boy, he received much kind precept, though not the most desirable example. Large chalk drawings by him at 15 years of age, for which he received prizes, show a care, beauty of finish, correct drawing, and comprehension of a whole, which are astonishing at that age. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him that in 1843 he exhibited a cartoon in Westminster Hall, for which he obtained a premium of £100. When he was about 20, however, he had altered his course, and devoted himself to the branch of art in which he became unrivalled. He soon attracted the notice of the higher classes of patrons, and between the years 1810 and 1857, when paralysis arrested his masterly hand, he had

DEATHS.

painted the chief beauties and highest dignities of the British aristocracy, and the various members of the Royal families of England and Belgium. The number of his works is said to exceed 2000. In 1837 he was appointed Miniature Painter to the Queen; in 1838 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy; in 1839 Academician, and in the same year he was knighted. This great success is sufficient evidence of the powers possessed by Sir William Ross. His likenesses were exceedingly faithful and agreeable; his colouring, especially his rendering of human flesh, singularly pure; he was a great master of tints, of great skill in arranging the *pose* of his sitters, and admirably versed in the selection of draperies and other accessories.

Mar. 21. At Portland-place, aged 60, Charles Ross, esq., one of the commissioners of the Audit Board. He was the only son of General Alexander Ross, and married, in April, 1825, Lady Mary, fourth daughter of Charles, second Marquess Cornwallis. Previously to his official appointment, the late Mr. Ross sat in the House of Commons during six successive Parliaments, having been returned for Oxford in 1822, for St. Germans in 1826, and for Northampton in 1832 and 1835. He was a junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1830, and a junior Lord of the Treasury during the late Sir R. Peel's first Administration in 1834. He had also lately edited and collected correspondence of the late Marquess Cornwallis, his father-in-law.

Dec. 1. At Rossmore Park, county Monaghan, aged 68, Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore. He succeeded his father in 1842, married first the Lady Ann Douglas Hamilton (who died in 1844), and secondly, Julia, dau. of Henry Lloyd, esq., of Farinroca, co. Tipperary, by whom he leaves issue.

Aug. 27. In London, aged 62, the Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., prebend of St. Paul's, and rector of All Saints', Colchester, and late dean rural of Colchester.

April 28. At Brighton, aged 78, John Round, esq., High Steward of Colchester. He represented the boroughs of Ipswich and Colchester at various dates, between 1813 and 1847, when he finally retired from public life.

July 2. At Montevideo, aged 42, Comdr. Robt. H. B. Rowley, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, bart., G.C.B.

April 30. At Woolwich, aged 74, John Rowley, a well-known sergeant of the Royal Artillery, in which he enlisted in 1803. He fought in fifteen battles and sieges in the Peninsula, besides numerous lesser affairs, and was twice wounded. For these services he received the war medal and eleven clasps! Twice he served at Gibraltar, and the rest of his time was passed in Guernsey and Woolwich, where he was discharged in 1827. Subsequently he filled the office of steward of the Ordnance Hospital at Portsmouth for twenty-two years.

Jan. 14. At Clapham Rise, aged 60, the Rev. H. R. Roxby, LL.D., of Blackwood, East Riding, Yorkshire, vicar of St. Olaves, Old Jewry, and rector of St. Martin's, Pomeroy, London.

Jan. 7. At Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Rule, Surveyor of the Navy.

March 7. At Woolwich, aged 70, Major-General H. C. Russell, R.A.

Nov. 1. At St. Petersburg, aged 62, Alexandra Feodorowna, the Empress Mother of Russia. Her Majesty, who was the daughter of Frederic William of Prussia, was born on July 13, 1798, and received the name of Charlotte at baptism; but, according to the Russian custom, on her marriage, July 13, 1817, with the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, she assumed the names of Alexandra Feodorowna. Her surviving issue are the Emperor, the three Grand Dukes, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and the Grand Duchesses Maria and Olga.

June 14. At Slebech Park, Pembrokeshire, the Baroness de Rutzen, wife of the Baron de Rutzen, and sister of the Countess Dowager of Lichfield.

Jan. 9. At Sorrento House, Torquay, Devon, Susan Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. Granville and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

Aug. 30. At Barrackpore, Calcutta, of dysentery, aged 35, Capt. William C. Lane Ryves, H.M.I.S., second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, of Newgarden, Castle Connel, co. Limerick. He commanded the 4th Punjaub Rifles at the relief of Lucknow, Bithoor,

DEATHS.

Cawnpore, and Futtighur, and distinguished himself throughout the mutiny.

July 9. In London, Louisa, the Dowager Lady St. John of Bletsoe, and relict of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan.

Dec. 23. At Bernard-villas, Upper Norwood, aged 47, Edward Alexander Samuelles, esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

July 17. At Ombersley Court, Worcestershire, aged 68, the Right Hon. Arthur Moyses William Hill, Lord Sandys of Ombersley. The deceased, who was second son of Arthur, second Marquess of Downshire, by Mary, Baroness of Sandys, entered the army as cornet, in the 10th Hussars, in July, 1809; and in 1812, as lieutenant, accompanied that regiment to the Peninsula, where he was present at the action of Morales, and the battles of Vittoria and Pampeluna. He was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington during the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he commanded the 2nd Dragoons, as Lieut.-Colonel from the spring of 1832 to Dec. 1837. He succeeded to the barony 1836, was appointed Colonel of the 7th (the Princess Royal's Regiment of Dragoon Guards) in March, 1853, and in August, 1858, was moved to his old regiment, the 2nd Dragoons. The deceased was unmarried.

Nov. 5. At Paris, Princess Sapicha, of Devezyn, Poland, and formerly of Bold Hall, Lancashire.

Oct. 14. At Newick-park, Sussex, the Lady Catherine Saunderson.

Sept. 24. At Gotha, aged 61, the Duchess Maria, widow of Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and step-mother of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Her late Royal Highness, who, since the decease of her husband, in January, 1844, had led a retired life, was the eldest daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke Alexander Frederick Charles of Wurtemberg and the Duchess Antoinette of Saxe Saalfeld Coburg. Born Sept. 17, 1799, she married, Dec. 23, 1832, the late Duke Ernest, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, father of the reigning Grand Duke and the Prince Consort of Her Majesty, but left no issue.

May 13. At his seat, Scarisbrick Hall, aged 59, C. Scarisbrick, esq., of Scarisbrick and Wroughton. The deceased,

who was probably the wealthiest commoner in Lancashire, was the second son of the late Thomas Eccleston, esq., of Eccleston, near Prescott, the descendant of a family that had been seated there for many centuries, and who having on the death of his uncle, Mr. Edward Dicey-son of Wroughton, succeeded to the Wroughton property, by marriage acquired the Scarisbrick estates and took the name of Scarisbrick. The late Mr. Scarisbrick served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1859. He was a Roman Catholic. During the last quarter of a century he acquired vast wealth by the increased value of land at Southport, and his income was computed at £100,000 a year. His expenditure was very small. The only extravagance he indulged in was the purchase of pictures, of which he has left a collection of great value. The deceased was never married.

April 18. At Brighton, aged 79, Mary Ann, relict of Joshua Scholefield, esq., M.P.

July 1. At Laufzorn, near Munich, aged 80, Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert, one of the most eminent natural philosophers of Germany. Schubert was a native of Saxony, the son of the vicar of Hohenstein. He first studied theology at Leipsig, but the bent of his mind was towards natural science, and he transferred himself to Jena. His profession in life was physic, and he practised successively at Altenberg, Frieberg, and Dresden; but his actual pursuits were still those of science. After filling the office of tutor to the family of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, he was appointed in 1819 Professor of Natural Philosophy, first at the University of Erlangen, and then of Munich. His acquirements were held in such high estimation that he was raised to nobility by the King of Bavaria, and named a Privy Councillor; and was elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Munich. His philosophical works are very numerous, and are held in the highest estimation by a certain school of German philosophers. Their character may be judged from the titles of the chief: "The History of the Soul;" "The History of Nature;" "Views of the Night-side of Nature;" "The Symbolism of Dreams." Schubert's philosophy was founded on that of Schelling, to which was added an

DEATHS.

attractive but illusive mysticism of his own.

March 1. At Hackness Hall, Scarborough, Charlotte, widow of William Lister Fenton Scott, esq., of Wood Hall, Yorkshire.

Dec. 12. At Chudleigh, Devon, aged 83, Vice-Admiral Wm. Isaac Scott.

Jan. 3. At Cawston Lodge, Lord John Douglas Montagu Scott. His lordship was second son of Charles William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and was born July 13, 1809. He married, in 1836, Alicia Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Spottiswoode, who survives him. Lord John Scott represented for some years the county of Roxburgh. He was, however, better known as the patron of all manly sports, and, in particular, he did much to promote the success and uphold the respectability of the Scottish turf.

Jan. 1. At Whitfield, Northumberland, aged 76, the Ven. Thomas Hobbes Scott, M.A., Rector of Whitfield, Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of New South Wales.

June 24. At Woodville, Lucan, Dublin, aged 87, Gen. Sir Hopton Stafford Scott, K.C.B., late of the E.I.C.S. The deceased general was chosen to represent the E.I.C.S. at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

May 2. At Bournemouth, aged 69, William Richard Baker Sellon, Commander R.N. He entered the navy in 1801, and served with much distinction to the close of the war in 1815. On Nov. 26, 1813, with four boats, he captured, off Cape Rousse, Corsica, *Le Charlemagne*, privateer of eight guns, pierced for sixteen, and ninety-three men. The British loss, out of fifty-eight men, was five killed and fifteen wounded.

May 1. At Stockwell, Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B. The deceased was midshipman in the *Kent* in the expedition to the Helder in 1799; and of the *Hercule*, at Cape François and siege of Curaçoa, in 1804; lieut. of the *Topaze* in action with two French frigates near Corfu in 1809, and commanded the *Scout* at the destruction of three French armed ships and some batteries in Sagone Bay in 1811. He was in 1815 nominated a C.B., and he also received the good-service pension. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., Dec. 8, 1806;

Commander, March 5, 1809; Capt., Jan. 22, 1813; Rear-Adm., June 1, 1848; and Vice-Adm., July 30, 1857.

July 24. At the Vicarage, Doncaster, aged 69, the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., for forty-three years Vicar of that place, and Canon of York.

Sept. 29. At Savile House, Jersey, aged 59, William Pigott Shuckburgh, esq., of the Moot, Downton, J.P. for the county of Wilts.

Dec. 22. At Weston-super-Mare, Col. H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal Army Retired List, youngest brother of Sir F. Shuckburgh, bart.

July 24. At Brighton, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. Silverton, of Minster Acres, Northumberland, and third daughter of Lord Camoys.

Aug. 24. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, aged 39, Jane, the wife of Major Sir John Simeon, bart., and only dau. of the late Sir Frederick Baker, bart.

June 21. William Simms, esq., F.R.S., of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Fleet-street.

April 7. At Great Malvern, aged 50, Jellinger Cookson Symons, esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The son of a country clergyman, of ancient lineage, who held at one time the living of Radnage, Mr. Symons received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, but soon began to combine with the more special duties of his profession a devotion to literary questions of a social character, and more especially to the statistics of crime, education, and other kindred topics. He was appointed, in consequence, one of the commissioners of inquiry into the state of the mining districts of the North and Wales, and in 1848 was named one of the Inspectors of Schools. The various pamphlets, lectures, speeches, &c., and more elaborate treatises on educational and social subjects which he published between that date and the present year, fill upwards of six pages in the new catalogue of the British Museum. Mr. Symons is also known and remembered for a controversy which he carried on against Dr. Whewell respecting the revolution of the moon on its axis, and for an interesting essay on the authorship of "Junius," which he ascribed to William Burke. He married, in 1845, Angelina, daughter of Mr. Edward Kendall,

DEATHS.

late of Davy Park, and formerly High Sheriff of Brecknockshire, by whom he has left a young family.

Sept. 7. At Lachine, near Montreal, aged 68, Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements. Sir George was the only son of the late Mr. George Simpson, of Loch-broom, county Ross, and was well known as the author of a "Narrative of an Overland Journey round the World." He had held the post of Governor over the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements for upwards of thirty-five years, and received the honour of knighthood in 1841, for his zeal in fitting out several Arctic expeditions. He married, in 1827, Miss Frances Ramsay Simpson, by whom, who died in 1853, he leaves a son and two or three daughters. Opinions may differ as to the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company; but there is only one opinion as to the ability, energy, and uprightness of the public servant just taken from them, and whose loss they will find it difficult to replace.

July 27. At Weymouth, aged 54, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B.

Nov. 2. At Rempstone Hall, aged 80, the Dowager Lady Sitwell, relict of John Smith Wright, esq.

May 15. At Crompton Fold, Bolton-le-Moors, aged 77, the Rev. James Slade, M.A., Senior Canon of Chester, and Rector of West Kirby.

The deceased was a fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, having graduated as ninth wrangler in 1804. He married Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, to whom he was indebted for his preferment in the Church.

Oct. 31. Suddenly, at Waterloo-crescent, Dover, aged 80, John Baker Sladen, esq., of Ripple Court, Kent, a D.L. and J.P. for that county.

Feb. 20. At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Catharine Beverley, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Smelt, C.B., and eldest dau. of the late Commissary-Gen. Sir Wm. Henry Robinson.

Oct. 12. In Eaton Place West, aged 72, Lieut.-General Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. The deceased was born in 1788 at Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, where his father was a local surgeon of fair practice. The future General entered the army in 1805 as Second Lieutenant in the Rifle

Brigade, and took part in the siege, storming, and capture of Monte Video, and in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He was also present at the capture of Copenhagen. He took an active part in the leading engagements of the Peninsular war, from the battle of Vimiera down to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. In 1809 he took an active part in the action on the bridge of the Coa, near Almeida, where he was severely wounded. In command of a brigade of the Light Division, he was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and at the sieges and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; and, in fact, at every important battle throughout the war, with the exception of Talavera. At the capture of Washington, under General Ross, he was Assistant Adjutant-General, and for his conduct on that occasion was appointed to bear the despatches to England. His next battle-field was New Orleans, whither he proceeded as military secretary under General Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell in his arms mortally wounded. Under Sir John Lambert, he took part in the siege and capture of Fort Bowyer. He acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the sixth division of the army at Waterloo, and was made a C.B. He next served as Deputy Adjutant-General, successively at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, whence he was transferred in 1827 to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division under the late Sir B. D'Urban, throughout the Caffre war in 1834. In 1839 he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces in India, and was present at the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore, for his gallantry in which action he was made a K.C.B. He took a leading part in the wars against the Sikhs in the Punjab; and was in command of a division at Moodkee, and of the reserve at Ferozepore. A few days later the Sikh forces crossed the river Sutlej and took up their position at Aliwal. Lord Gough immediately despatched Sir Harry Smith, with 7000 men and 24 guns, to relieve Loodianah. On the 28th of January, 1846, Sir Harry Smith led the main charge in the battle of Aliwal, carrying that village at the point of the bayonet, and capturing all the enemy's guns, to the number of 67—a success which

DEATHS.

enabled him to come to the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, and to join in the final and crowning victory of Sohraon (February 10th), which crushed the last hopes of the Sikh leaders and their troops, and secured the possession of the Punjab to the British.

For these services he received the special thanks of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the two Houses of Parliament, and the East India Company, and the Freedom of the City of London, was made a Baronet and G.C.B., and was soon afterwards appointed to the Colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade. In September, 1847, he was nominated to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and as Commander-in-Chief there, he attacked and defeated the rebel Boers at Boem Plaats, August 29, 1848; but in 1851, while the Kaffir war was raging, he was superseded in that difficult post, in a manner that did not add to the popularity of the Colonial Minister, and returned to England.

In 1854 Sir Harry Smith was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and appointed to the command of the northern and midland districts. Sir Harry had received the war-medal and twelve clasps.

Sir Harry Smith married, in 1814, a Spanish lady, the Donna Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon, by whom, however, he had no issue.

April 12. At Blandford-square, aged 76, Benjamin Smith, esq., formerly M.P. for the city of Norwich.

Aug. 4. In Oxford-square, Hyde-park, aged 77, Mary Lady Smith, widow of Sir David William Smith, bart., of Alnwick.

Oct. 14. At Gosforth House, near Newcastle, aged 72, William Smith, esq., one of the most eminent ship-builders in the kingdom, as well as one of its most successful shipowners.

May 22. At North-end Lodge, Fulham, of a sudden attack of bronchitis, aged 43, Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known author and popular lecturer.

Albert Smith was born on May 24, 1816, at Chertsey, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838, after which he repaired to Paris and attended the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu. On his return to England he commenced practice with his father

at Chertsey. His taste for fun, humour, and literature, was early developed. He is recorded in a country paper as having sung at a public dinner two songs in the style of Matthews, with a genius and versatility that astonished everybody; and his literary taste he gratified by some contributions to the *Medical Times*, in which appeared "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter." Not being entirely satisfied with his position as a surgeon, he prepared views of the scenery of the Alps, together with a descriptive lecture, with which he visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis during 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he settled in London and commenced writing for the magazines, in which appeared, among a variety of miscellaneous articles, several of his novels, "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," and "The Pottleton Legacy," all of which were published subsequently as separate works, and were decidedly successful. During 1847-49 he wrote a series of "Physiologies," or Sketches of London Life. In 1849 he visited the East, and on his return published "A Month at Constantinople," in which the exaggerated notions respecting its romance and its beauty were cleverly ridiculed; and in 1850 he produced an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," wherein he was the only performer, and, with the aid of scenery, he graphically described that route. He also in this year wrote two or three operatic burlesques. In the autumn of 1851 he revisited the scene of his early predilection, and succeeded with much difficulty in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, a feat which afterwards became one of every-day occurrence. On the 15th of March, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Ascent of Mont Blanc," wherein his rapid but distinct utterance, his humour, the well-selected and well-painted scenery, and his careful attention to the comfort of his auditors, enabled him to achieve an unprecedented success. This entertainment continued a standard favourite for several years, when Mr. Smith determined on introducing the British public to an entirely new field of observation. In the autumn of 1858, therefore, he

DEATHS.

went to China, and after remaining there a sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the manners, customs, and national peculiarities of the inhabitants of the Flowery Land, he returned to London, and commenced a series of pictorial and descriptive Chinese entertainments, always delighting his overflowing audiences, but which were never so entirely popular as his "Ascent of Mont Blanc." About a year ago the deceased married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Keeley, the comedian.

Aug. 17. At Wootton Hall, Warwickshire, aged 70, the Dowager Lady Smythe.

June 8. At Woodpark, Neston, Cheshire, aged 70, Com. Wm. Snell, R.N., aged 70. The deceased was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar.

Oct. 21. At Staplefield, Tawney Rectory, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., Bampton Lecturer in 1830, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Feb. 25. At Little Chishill, aged 66, Sir Peter Buckworth Soame, bart.

July 12. Aged 69, George Soane, A.B., youngest son of the late Sir John Soane, knt.

June 11. In Piccadilly, Lady Charles Somerset, widow of Gen. Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister to the present Earl Poulett.

June 25. At Florence, aged 61, Wm. Somerville, M.D., formerly one of the principal Inspectors of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

July 16. At Upper Norwood, aged 50, the Rev. John Sortain, minister of North-street Chapel, Brighton.

Oct. 23. At Whittlebury Lodge, Northamptonshire, Harriet, Lady Southampton. She was the only dau. of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, second son of the second Earl of Harrington, and married, February 23, 1826, Lord Southampton.

Feb. 29. Aged 83, Thomas Anthony, Lord Viscount Southwell, K.P. His lordship, who succeeded his father, the second Peer, Feb. 15, 1796, was the representative of a Catholic family of great antiquity in the county of Nottingham, from a younger branch of which the present holders of the barony of De Clifford is descended.

Jan. 6. In Lower Seymour-street, aged 77, William Spence, esq., an emi-

nent naturalist, and one of the authors of the "Popular Introduction to Entomology," F.R.S., F.L.S., and F.E.S.

Mr. Spence was of a respectable Yorkshire family, and was in early life engaged in business in Hull. The predilection of his mind was, however, for the study of natural history, and he seems to have made the collection of insects and the study of their history and habits the amusements of his leisure hours. A casual journey into Suffolk brought him into the neighbourhood of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, at Barham, already celebrated for his love for the same pursuits. Mr. Spence sent a few specimens of rarer insects as a present to the rev. gentleman; and this gift led to an introduction and lifelong intimacy. One of the results of this friendship was, that Mr. Spence suggested to Mr. Kirby that they should jointly undertake the production of an introductory work on entomology. The proposal was readily accepted, and after seven years of conscientious labour and research, the first volume of "Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology" was published in 1815. The work was so well done and so acceptable that this volume had gone through three editions before the second was published in 1818. The two concluding volumes were not completed before 1826. Several editions of the complete work were published before the death of Mr. Kirby in 1850; in 1856 Mr. Spence issued the seventh edition in a cheaper and more portable form, in which his single labours brought the joint production up to the standard of entomological knowledge of the present day. This work exhibits the authors as acute observers, and men of no small literary ability. It quickly became a standard work in the natural-history literature of this country, and has done perhaps more than any other work in diffusing a taste for entomology in England. Beside his incessant labours on this principal work, Mr. Spence contributed numerous papers on the general subject of natural history to the Transactions of the different Societies of which he was a member. He was a member of the Councils of all these institutions, and took an active share in their proceedings, and was, until deafness incapacitated him for public duties, President of the Entomological Society.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. In Gay-street, Bath, Lieut.-Col. Spence, C.B., late of the 31st Regt. He was present with his regiment in the action of Stuola, near Genoa, on the 13th of April, 1814, and also at the surrender of Corsica in the same year. In 1815 he served with the army in Naples. In 1825 he sailed for India, in the ship *Kent*, but the vessel having been burnt in the Bay of Biscay, he was obliged to return. He subsequently commanded the 31st Regiment at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, and Aliwal, and the 1st Brigade of Sir Harry Smith's division at the battle of Sobraon. At Ferozeshah and at Sobraon he had his horse shot under him. He had received the war-medal and three clasps.

Feb. 14. At Leamington, aged 81, Charlotte, wife of R. Spooner, esq., M.P., and dau. of the late Very Rev. N. Wetherell, D.D., Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College, Oxford.

Jan. 8. At Gibraltar, Nicholas Appleby Spoor, esq., of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, Capt. 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a Deputy-Lieut. of the former county.

April 27. At Nivelles, in Belgium, aged 65, George Stainford, esq., late of Hutton, Yorkshire, and formerly of the 28th Fusiliers, with which regiment he served the Waterloo campaign.

March 5. At Beauchamp, county Dublin, aged 63, Sir Lovelace Stubber, bart. He entered the navy in 1810, and served as midshipman in the *Cerberus* under Sir William Hoste, in the Adriatic, and obtained a medal and clasps for Lissa and Graon, and was wounded in the former action. After the peace in 1815 he entered the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoons, from which regiment he retired in 1830.

Oct. 10. At Cliftonville, near Brighton, Mary, relict of F. W. Stanford, esq., formerly of the 1st Life Guards.

April 11. At Paultons, near Romsey, aged 79, William Sloane Stanley, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Southampton, and well known as a zealous supporter of the turf and field sports. He married, in 1804, Lady Gertrude Howard, dau. of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle.

March. Lately. At Madison, Indiana, Owen Stanley, the recognized leader of a large band of gipsies who emigrated

to America some seven or eight years ago from England. The band now numbers about 200 persons, who still keep up their nomadic mode of living.

Feb. 20. At Old Sleningford Hall, Ripon, aged 69, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, esq., late Captain in the Royal Engineers and M.P. for the city of Ripon under the first reformed Parliament. Mr. Staveley (whose original name was Hutchinson) took the name and armorial bearings of Staveley in pursuance of the will of the late Gen. Miles Staveley (the last male heir of the old Yorkshire house of that name), who died in July, 1814.

Sept. 15. At Shawfield-toll, Glasgow, aged 72, Mr. Robert Steele, of Broun Castle, better known as "Rab Steele," or "Provost Steele." He had amassed a considerable fortune by toll-keeping, but although he had been thrice elected Provost of Rutherglen, and was in the commission of the peace for Lanarkshire, he still remained to the last an ardent admirer of horse-racing, pugilism, cock-fighting, trotting matches, and all kinds of sports.

Jan. 10. At Castramont Gatehouse, N.B., the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, fourth and last surviving son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway.

March 14. At Burwood-place, Hyde-park, aged 70, John Stewart, esq., formerly M.P. for Lymington.

April 7. J. Stewart, esq., who was returned for Lymington in the Conservative interest in 1832, 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the dissolution in 1847, having lost his election, he retired from public life.

Nov. 24. At Kensington-gate, aged 53, Charlotte, widow of Major W. M. Stewart, of the Bengal Army, and of Ardvordlitch, Perthshire.

Sept. 11. At Bath, aged 62, Capt. J. F. Stirling, R.N., the youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Charles Stirling.

Aug. 7. At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Major Stopford, Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, son of Vice-Adm. Sir Montague Stopford, K.C.B. He served during the whole of the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, where he acted as aide de-camp to Gen. Sir John Burgoyne. He also superintended the laying down the field electric telegraph in the Crimea. In addition to the Crimean medal he was also

DEATHS.

decorated with the 4th Class of the Medjidie, the Sardinian medal, and the Turkish medal.

Aug. 3. At Holme, aged 64, the Hon. Philip Stourton, youngest son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Baron Stourton. He married, July 28, 1829, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Henry Howard, by whom he leaves a family.

June 3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 88, Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the 2nd or Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards. The deceased was the third son of Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex. He entered the 33rd Regt. in 1793, and served in that regiment in Flanders and in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was wounded at Geldermalsen. In the expedition to Hanover in 1805 he served in the 3rd Guards; he took part in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and was in the Walcheren expedition in 1809; he was with the reserve under Gen. Sir J. Hope. In that command he charged a detachment of the Dutch troops, taking some officers and upwards of 100 men prisoners. In 1811 he proceeded to the Peninsula, when he was appointed to a brigade in the second division of the army under Lord Hill. He was present with it in all the movements and affairs with the enemy in the south of Spain, and during the period of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo was detached with his own brigade and some cavalry to observe the movements of Gen. Foy, at Coria. In the campaign of 1813 he was engaged in the several actions of Vittoria, of the Pyrenees, of Pampeluna (in which action he was wounded), Nivelle, when he was wounded and two horses shot under him; at Cambo, in driving the enemy's outposts and reconnoitring the *tête-de-pont*; in the passage of the Nive and the affair before Bayonne on the 13th of December, 1813, where he had another horse shot under him. At the commencement of the campaign of 1814, he was engaged with the enemy at Espellette. He was in the subsequent actions of Orthes and Aire, and he repulsed the enemy at Garlin, and was also engaged with his brigade at the battle of Toulouse. In the campaign of 1815 he eminently distinguished himself, more particularly at Waterloo, having the command of the 2nd brigade of the

1st division. He was after that victory appointed to the command of the first corps of the British army which marched from Waterloo to Paris, and on the march took the fortified city of Peronne, and subsequently obtained possession of Paris by occupying the heights of Belle Ville and Montmartre.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1827. In 1831 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, having in 1828 been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood. From 1831 up to 1835 he represented the borough of Poole in the House of Commons. In 1837 he was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Strafford, and was ultimately created an Earl in 1847.

The gallant deceased was appointed Colonel of the 2nd West India Regt. in July, 1822; in January, 1828, Colonel of the 29th Regt., and in August, 1850, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards.

His lordship, who had frequently received the thanks of Parliament for his military services, had received the Gold Cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; and the silver war medal, with one clasp, for Toulouse; he was also Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria and of St. George of Russia.

The commissions of the venerable deceased bore date as follows:—Ensign, September 30, 1793; Lieutenant, December 1, 1793; Captain, May 24, 1794; Lieut.-Colonel, March 14, 1800; Colonel, July 25, 1810; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-General, May 27, 1825; General, November 23, 1841; and Field-Marshal, October 2, 1855.

He married, first, in June, 1804, Mary, eldest dau. of Peter Mackenzie, esq., of Twickenham; and secondly, in May, 1808, he married Marianne, second dau. of Sir Walter J. James, bart. He leaves issue only one son by the first marriage; and two daughters and a son by the second.

Mar. 24. At Stratheden House, the Baroness Stratheden and Campbell. Her ladyship who was the eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron, Lord Abinger, was born in 1795, and married, in 1821, John Campbell, esq., who, after passing through a variety of high legal offices, is now, at 79 years of

DEATHS.

age, Lord Chancellor of England and Baron Campbell. In 1836, while her husband was Attorney-General, Lady Campbell was created a peeress in her own right as Baroness Stratheden, with remainder to her children by him.

May 5. At Albemarle-street, Mary, Countess of Strathmore. The deceased countess was daughter of Mr. Millner, of Standrop, Durham, and married, in 1820, John, 10th Earl of Strathmore, who died the day following the marriage. Her ladyship married, secondly, 6th of March, 1831, the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt, M.P. for Gateshead.

Dec. 25. At Ostend, aged 76, Col. Henry C. Streatfield, late of H.M.'s 87th Regt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.

June 1. At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Colonel George Stuart.

June. Lately. John Swanston, late forester and gamekeeper at Abbotsford, an old servant of Sir Walter Scott.

Sept. 26. At Capheaton, Northumberland, aged 98, Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart., F.R.S.L., F.A.S.S. of London and Perth, and President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, since the year of its formation, 1813.

The deceased was the eldest son of Sir Edward Swinburne, the fifth baronet, who died at Capheaton in 1786. On July 13, 1787, he married Emilia Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bennet, esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and niece to Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland. By this lady he had two sons and five daughters. From early years the deceased took a lively interest in all that related to the advancement of science and literature, and in 1798 he was elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which office he retained for thirty-nine years. He also represented Launceston in Parliament during 1788 and 1789, and at the close of the last century he was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. In the circle of his friends and acquaintances, the late baronet was highly appreciated, and by all he was regarded as a genuine specimen of the kindly, frank, good-hearted "old English gentleman."

Dec. 4. At Pisa, aged 57, Leopold, Count of Syracuse, uncle of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies.

The deceased prince was a man of

refined taste, of most amiable character, and generally popular. He was an eminent antiquary, and had conducted the excavations at Portici, which have enriched the Neapolitan Museum with valuable specimens of Roman art. He was also a distinguished sculptor. But he has a still better claim to the regard of posterity for his enlightened opinions on government, which contrasted strongly with those in favour at the Neapolitan Court, and the protection which, during the tyrannical reign of his brother (the late King), he extended to all who underwent persecution for their political opinions.

April 20. At Dobling, near Vienna, aged 67, Count Stephan Szechenyi.

This Hungarian magnate was one of the most wisely patriotic men of his time. Enthusiastically attached to his country, he devoted his whole life, and ultimately his reason, to her service. Deeply impressed by the unfortunate political state of Hungary, and with her immense undeveloped wealth, he applied all his energies to ameliorate her condition. As wise as patriotic, he perceived that any struggle for national independence must result in stronger repression; and, therefore, not joining himself prominently with those who offered a vain resistance to Austria, he sought every means of drawing forth her physical prosperity. The Count was an enthusiastic admirer of England, her institutions, her rational freedom, her wise commercial system, and her local self-government; and he framed his exertions for Hungary on the system of practical good sense he had observed in our country. Under his management, roads were carried through impracticable districts; then the navigation of the Danube was cleared of obstacles through the whole course of the Austrian territories and to the Black Sea; then steamboats were placed upon it, and a systematic communication kept up throughout its entire length. By his exertions, a beautiful suspension bridge was thrown by an English engineer (Mr. Tierney Clark) over the river between Pesth and Buda—and then (and this was, perhaps, the most difficult achievement of all) the nobles were induced to waive their privileges and submit to pay toll for passing! While these and many other plans for improving the condition of

DEATHS.

Hungary were brought into practical operation, the Count was constantly engaged with his pen in diffusing information on commercial, agricultural, and statistical subjects among the Magyars; {the abstruse subjects of currency and credit, freedom of trade, and religious liberty, were explained in clear and intelligible forms. Nor was the Count less earnest in his duties as a senator; for before the disastrous times of 1848, Hungary had a Diet, whose theoretical privileges exceeded those of the British Parliament. In the Diet, Count Szechenyi avoided those irritating questions of policy which the enraged magnates fought with useless persistency against the Imperial authority, and pressed upon his fellow nobles the policy of unity, moderation, and the acquisition of that strength which arises from wealth and position. Since, nevertheless, he was necessarily leagued in these efforts with the party in opposition to the Court, he was a marked man; and when the imperial advisers determined on suppressing the Opposition by force, Count Szechenyi was seized, with Kossuth and other patriots, and kept in confinement. When, in 1848, the patriotic party, contrary to the tenour of the advice of the Count throughout his life, resolved on an appeal to arms, he was still in confinement and had no share in the struggle. But the excitement of the times, and the dreadful misfortunes which befell his countrymen during the insurrection, and the total suppression of the Hungarian nationality which followed its suppression, were too much to be borne, and the Count became insane. Under these painful circumstances the Austrian Government permitted the Count's friends to remove him to a private lunatic asylum, in which he partially recovered, and was permitted to see his friends. Unhappily, the recent events in Europe and the probable attempt at another insurrection by the Hungarians, reproduced the former excitement, and under the apprehension that he was again to be imprisoned, the unfortunate nobleman destroyed himself.

Aug. 20. At Margate, Henry William Tancred, esq., Q.C., Beneher of Lincoln's Inn, and for nearly thirty years M.P. for Banbury. He was the author

of several political works, and, amongst others, of an able pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform before the passing of the Reform Bill.

July 3. At Bilston, Staffordshire; aged 78, William Taylor, esq., formerly M.P. for Barnstaple.

Mar. 22. At Hastings, Henrietta, Baroness De Teissier, wife of Baron de Teissier, late of Woodcote Park, Epsom, Surrey, and Pomponne, Meaux, France, who, in 1819, received the permission of the Prince Regent to assume the title of Baron De Teissier, an honour conferred on him by Louis XVIII. The De Teissier family were originally settled at Nice, and came to England from Languedoc at the close of the last century.

Mar. 19. At Newland Park, Wakefield, aged 64, Henry Tempest, esq., a Roman Catholic gentleman of great wealth, brother and heir presumptive to Sir Charles Tempest, bart., of Broughton Hall, and to his claim to the ancient barony of De Scales, now before the House of Lords.

March 3. At Thulgarten, Constance, Grand Duchy of Baden, aged 30, Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, bart., lieutenant.

Sept. 19. At Windlesham, aged 84, General Frederick Rennell Thackeray, C.B., Col.-Commandant of the Royal Engineers. He was present at the capture of Surinam in 1799, and of St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew in 1801. He directed the siege of Seylla Castle in 1806, and that of the fortress of Santa Maura in 1809. He served with the army in Spain in 1812, and was present at the battle of Castalla and siege of Tarragona in 1813, and remained with the army until 1814. The General's commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, September 18, 1793; first lieutenant, June 18, 1796; captain, April 18, 1801; brevet-major, May 9, 1810; lieutenant-colonel, July 21, 1813; colonel, June 2, 1825; col.-commandant, April 29, 1846; major-general, January 10, 1837; lieutenant-general, November 9, 1846; and general, June 20, 1854.

Aug. 9. At Dover, George Thomas Thompson, esq., aged 53.

Mr. Thompson was a solicitor in considerable practice at Dover. A warm supporter of the Volunteer movement, he greatly assisted in the formation of the First Cinque Ports Artillery Corps,

DEATHS.

of which he was lieutenant, and he was killed by the bursting of a gun while engaged with his corps in ball-practice at Archcliffe Fort.

Dec. 26. At Oxford, the Rev. James Thompson, D.D.; rector of Lincoln College, and Rector of Twyford, Berks. Dr. Thompson took his degree of B.A. in 1823, and was elected to a Fellowship soon afterwards. He served various college offices between 1823 and 1845, in which latter year he was presented by his college to the rectory of Cublington, in Berkshire, which he held till 1853. In 1851, on the death of Dr. Radford, he was elected Rector of the College, after a very severe contest, which excited much attention in Oxford. An appeal was made to the Visitor against the election, but it was confirmed by a decree bearing date April 8, 1852.

Aug. 11. At Vale Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, aged 52, Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., of Upper George-street, Portman-square.

Nov. 7. At Parkhill, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 77, Henry Thompson, esq.; for more than forty years J.P. and D.L.

Nov. 4. Suddenly, in the camp at Peking, Arthur Saunders Thomson, M.D., principal medical officer of the 2nd Division of the expeditionary army.

Dec. 16. At Doncaster, aged 54, the Rev. Wm. Thorp, Vicar of Misson, Notts. The rev. gentleman acted for many years as Hon. Secretary to the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was the author of a work on "The Agricultural Geology of Part of the Wold District of Yorkshire," and of other important geological treatises.

Dec. 28. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., aged 42, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Matthew Edward Tierney, bart., late of the Coldstream Guards. The deceased baronet served with considerable distinction in the earlier part of the Russian war.

Oct. 29. At his residence, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 63, William Henry Tizard, formerly Senior Examiner, Audit Office, Somerset House, London, Assistant-Commissioner for Auditing the Irish Relief Accounts, Special Auditor to the British Museum, and Private Secretary to the late Sir Robert Peel, bart.

Jan. 30. In Brook-st., aged 51, Dr. Robert Bentley Todd, F.R.S.

Dr. Todd was the second son of Professor L. H. Todd, a distinguished surgeon and professor in Dublin. Dr. Todd graduated at Trinity College, and came to London as a young man, with nothing but his own energy and character to rely on for pushing his fortunes in this metropolis. He first contemplated practising as a surgeon; but soon diverging into the medical line, took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford, and joined the College of Physicians. From the first he had shown the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and became a lecturer on these subjects in the schools. They were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day. It has been a distinctive feature of English anatomists and physiologists that they have for the most part kept steadily in view the application of these sciences to the investigation and treatment of disease. That practical turn of mind which so characterizes our countrymen, has led here, as in so many other walks, to remarkable results, and no better instance could be adduced than that of Dr. Todd. He looked on all disease as one thoroughly conversant with the several avenues and processes of the body deranged by it, and was thus enabled not only to see comprehensively and to teach decidedly the phenomena before him, but with all the energy of a wonderfully active mind to take a leading part in moulding the theories and practice that were current in his youth into conformity with the requirements of an epoch in which physiology has made greater strides towards the perfection of a science than in all former periods combined. He did not look at diseased processes merely as such, but at disease in contrast with health, and he had the courage to write and teach fearlessly the conclusions to which he was led, but always with simplicity, honesty, and candour. He became a teacher at the bedside in the hospital, followed and beloved warmly by a succession of young men, many of

DEATHS.

whom are now occupying prominent positions.

Soon after coming to London, Dr. Todd, in conjunction with Dr. Grant, projected a work of great extent and reputation—"The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," which, after many years of tedious delays, was completed under his editorship, he himself having contributed to it many important articles, especially those on the heart, brain, and nervous system. He also was joint author with Mr. Bowman, of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work which contained some new views, and is well known among men of science. He was also the author of many other works. He was appointed Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College in 1837, and took a leading part in originating King's College Hospital, an institution which is largely indebted to him for its rapid progress under great difficulties.

In the midst of work so incessant—literary, educational, and among active men of business—his gradually augmenting practice left him no leisure; yet, so long ago as 1847, he circulated a document among some friends, including the late Bishop Blomfield, which led to the foundation of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses—an institution that supplied Miss Nightingale with some of that first devoted band which left England for Scutari in October 1855, and which has now, for some years, as a portion of its duties, in addition to private nursing, performed all the nursing in King's College Hospital.

Dr. Todd's last illness was painfully sudden, and illustrates the laborious employments which a London physician in the highest department of practice must undertake. Having been summoned to Wales, he slept on his way home, on Sunday night, at Gloucester, and on waking next morning felt ill. He, however, reached his residence in Brook-st., at noon, and thought himself able to see and prescribe for a few cases of urgency. At 2 o'clock he was seized, in his consulting-room, with hæmorrhage from the stomach, so severe as to prostrate him, and it continued to recur to such an extent as to terminate his life soon after 8 o'clock. His remains were interred in the ceme-

tory at Kensal Green, and the funeral was attended by a large number of his professional colleagues, pupil, and private friends. At a large meeting subsequently held at King's College, it was resolved to commemorate Dr. Todd's public services and private worth by the erection of a statue in King's College Hospital, and the foundation of a Todd clinical medal.

Dr. Todd has left a widow and four children.

Feb. 6. At Coedriglan, Glamorganshire, aged 71, the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral from 1844-51.

Mr. Traherne was descended from a respectable family—the Trahernes of Castellà—and was born at Coedriglan in 1788. In 1807 he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1810. In 1812 he was ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, but he never held any preferment in the Church.

Throughout life Mr. Traherne was a diligent and accurate antiquary, and besides making large collections for the illustration of the history of his native county, he frequently came before the public as contributor to the "Archæologia" and other works of a similar character. His learned pursuits, however, did not incapacitate him for the discharge of the public duties of his position. He was not only a warm politician, but an active and useful magistrate. Remarkable for the courtesy of his manners, and the generosity and goodness of his heart throughout life, he filled the character of a well-educated, polished, Christian gentleman.

Oct. 23. At the European Hospital, Calcutta, in consequence of an accident, after 11 weeks of great suffering, aged 20, Arthur Julius Trench, son of the Dean of Westminster.

Nov. 25. At Stanton Lacy House, Ludlow, aged 87, Alicia, Dowager Lady Trimlestown.

July 13. At Horkstow, aged 96, Ann, widow of Colonel Tuffnell, and relict of Admiral the Hon. T. Shirley.

Feb. 13. At Rotterdam, aged 68, Sir James Henry Turing, bart., of Foveran, in the county of Aberdeen, for

DEATHS.

several years H.B.M. Consul for the Hague and its dependencies.

Feb. 23. At Bromley-house, Kent, aged 79, Col. George Tweedy, on the retired list of the Bombay army.

Nov. 23. At Halswell-house, Somerset, aged 82, Colonel Kemeys Tynte, a deputy lieutenant of the county; Provincial Grand Master of Somerset, in the Masonic body. The deceased was intimately connected with the county of Somerset in social, political, and magisterial relations, and in each and all he was equally esteemed and respected. He represented Bridgwater from 1832 till 1837.

Aug. 22. At her residence, Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park, Miss Kemeys Tynte.

July 5. At the Oaks, Leamington, aged 45, Colonel Walter Unett, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons. The deceased had seen much service in India, and had received a medal for the Affghanistan, and a medal and two clasps for the Punjaub campaign. He had also a "distinguished service" pension granted to him, and was appointed to carry a banner at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Nov. 24. At Edinburgh, Adam Urquhart, esq., Advocate, and Sheriff of Wigtonshire.

Oct. 5. At Ostend, aged 55, Matthew Uzielli, esq., of Hanover-lodge, Regent's-park. The deceased was of very humble origin, but his financial talent raised him to a partnership in the French house of Devaux and Co., of London, which he entered in early life as a clerk. He was also a director of the South Western, of the Luxembourg, and of several other railways.

Jan. 6. At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Brig.-Gen. C. Vandeleur, formerly of H.M.'s 46th Regt.

Aug. 1. Aged 42, Mrs. Swinbourne, better known by her maiden name as Miss Vandenhoff. This lady was the daughter of Mr. Vandenhoff, a tragedian of some eminence, and inherited from his teaching the same style—stately, measured, and subdued. She made her first appearance at Drury-lane, as *Juliet*, in 1836. Having a fine figure, and classical though somewhat statuesque action, she obtained considerable repute. Miss Vandenhoff's abilities were not confined to the representation of the ideas of others, but she was the authoress of several plays: among them, of an

elegant five-act drama, "*Woman's Heart*," which was produced at the Haymarket Theatre in 1852, with marked success—and which kept possession of the stage. Miss Vandenhoff was, however, more generally known for her performance of *Antigone* and *Alceste*, when those noble works of Sophocles and Euripides were reproduced (in translation) at Drury-lane and St. James'.

Nov. 13. At his country residence, near Paris, aged 71, M. Vatimesnil, an eminent jurist and politician.

Aug. 15. By a fall down a precipice on the Col du Géant, aged 26, Frederick Vavasseur, esq., of Cardiff, youngest son of the late James Vavasseur, esq., of Newington-place, Surrey.

April. 14. Suddenly, at Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, Capt. Leicester Viney Vernon, of Ardington-house, Wantage, Berks, and M.P. for the county. The deceased, who was born in 1798, was a son of Major-Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, R.A., and assumed the name of Vernon on inheriting the estates of the collector of the Vernon Gallery. Capt. Vernon, who formerly sat for Chatham, was an active member of the House of Commons, and was rapidly rising in popular estimation. His death was caused by the rupture of a bloodvessel, brought on by a struggle with a restive carriage horse.

Aug. 28. Aged 27, the Rev. Wm. Walker, M.A., Vicar of Croft, Lincolnshire.

March 4. At the Palace, Dublin, Blanche, wife of Capt. G. H. Wale, R.N., and youngest dau. of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Jan. 12. At Bonby, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. Weever Walter, M.A., vicar of that parish, Prebendary of Empingham, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and a Rural Dean.

Nov. 7. At Mount Juliet, co. Kilkenny, aged 80, the Hon. Charles Harwood Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde, third son of the 17th Earl of Ormonde.

Aug. 2. At Madras, of cholera, Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.

Sir Henry Ward was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Plumer Ward, of Gilston Park, Herts, an eminent statesman and novelist. In 1824, he married the dau. of Sir John E. Swinburne, and in 1825 was sent as Minister Pleni-

DEATHS.

potentiary for acknowledging the Mexican republic. After a stay of about two years, he returned to England, and sat for St. Albans from 1832 to 1837, and for Sheffield from 1837 to 1849. Sir Henry's Parliamentary career was one which attracted to him no small attention—in particular his persistent enmity to the Irish Church, against which he directed an annual motion; and he had a prominent part in that petty political warfare that occupied the public mind twenty-five years ago. He was a man of much activity and enterprise, was deeply concerned in railway undertakings, and with the object of forwarding his political views he established a newspaper, the *Weekly Chronicle*. In 1846 he became Secretary to the Admiralty, a post that he retained until, in 1849, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and, in accordance with the usual practice, was made a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Soon after his arrival at the Government, a rebellion broke out in Cephalonia, which he repressed with a promptitude and decision which occasioned some criticism at the time. That Sir Henry Ward's conduct was not disapproved by his superiors is shown by the fact that he was allowed to retain the government of the Ionian Islands five years after the suppression of the rebellion, and that the soothing system since adopted is now universally condemned as the height of folly and absurdity. His administration of the Ionian Islands was, indeed, considered so able, that on the termination of his government he was promoted to the important post of Governor of Ceylon. His great administrative abilities had here ample field for exercise. That magnificent island is thickly peopled by an industrious and tractable population; its resources are capable of indefinite development; and its internal government required skilful organization. The five years' government of Sir Henry Ward effected a marvellous improvement in the people and their island. Immense sums were spent in the execution of public works of the greatest utility; the plantations of the colony were extended and developed to an enormous extent, the local institutions were remodelled, justice was uniformly administered, and the revenue greatly increased. Such was the

contentment and loyalty of the natives, that on the outbreak of the great Indian mutiny, the Governor was enabled to despatch to the aid of the British in Bengal the whole of his European troops, and intrust the protection and police of his island to the energy of the few Europeans and the fidelity of the Cingalese. The reputation of Sir Henry Ward for administrative ability, was such that the same telegram which recalled Sir Chas. Trevelyan from Madras summoned Sir Henry to assume the government of that Presidency. No doubt the circumstances were entirely different. The discontent of the European and Native community of that province, the financial embarrassment of the Government, the management of the Native army, and the amalgamation of the local with the Queen's army—these and a hundred other questions were problems which required the greatest ability to solve. The previous career of Sir Henry Ward afforded the best promise that he would successfully encounter all these difficulties, and that we should witness in Madras the successful application of the same principles which had already so signally triumphed in Ceylon. But alas! the effort was not permitted—Sir Henry died of cholera a few days after his arrival at the seat of his government. Thus ends sadly and prematurely a public life of usefulness and promise, just at the moment when a great theatre was obtained for the exhibition of talents and energies which had been matured in less important positions.

Mar. 20. Suddenly, at Melbourne, Australia, of congestion of the brain, while prosecuting a tour round the world, William Frederick Ward, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Sept. 11. A few days since, at Strangford House, county Down, aged 68, Col. John Richard Ward, C.B., late of the 2nd Dragoons.

The gallant deceased was one of the few surviving officers who obtained the gold medal for their services in the Peninsula, having received that decoration and two clasps for Salamanca, Badajoz (at the assault of which he was severely wounded), and the Pyrenees; he had also received the silver war medal with one clasp for Busaco.

Feb. 28. Aged 80, the Very Rev. John Giffard Ward, Dean of Lincoln.

DEATHS.

He was educated at Oxford, and was appointed to the deanery of Lincoln upon the death of Dean Gordon in 1845. He leaves a wife and three children.

Nov. 18. At West Cliff, Ramsgate. aged 73, John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P. for Ripon.

Dec. 22. At Malta, Mary, wife of Major General Charles Warren, C.B.

Aug. 31. Killed by a fall through a crevice of the Windacher Glacier, in the Otzthal, Tyrol, aged 39, the Rev. Wm. Grey Watson, M.A., Resident Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Benchers, Gray's Inn, and grandson to Richard, Bishop of Llandaff.

Mar. 13. At Welchpool, very suddenly, whilst on circuit, aged 64, Sir Wm. Henry Watson, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The deceased judge was educated at the Royal Military College, Marlow, and entered the army as cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1811, became a lieutenant in 1812, and, after having served in Spain and France under the Duke of Wellington, exchanged to the 6th Dragoons, with whom he served in Belgium and France in 1815. Having retired from the army, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1832, made a Q.C. and a bencher of that Inn in 1843, and, after a successful career on the Northern Circuit, was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in November, 1856, when he received the honour of knighthood. He sat as M.P. for Kinsale from 1841 to 1847, and for Hull from 1854 to 1856.

July 5. At Sheerness, aged 51, Capt. Rundle Burges Watson, R.N., C.B., and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, eldest son of the late Capt. Joshua R. Watson, R.N.

Jan. 2. At Malvern, aged 75, Vice-Admiral G. E. Watts, C.B., K.H., &c. He had received the war medal with three clasps, and had several foreign decorations conferred upon him. In the course of his career he received seventeen wounds, and destroyed or captured above 100 vessels.

July 10. At Ladbroke sq., Notting-hill, aged 75, Major-Gen. Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S.

Aug. 4. Aged 42, Baron Dickinson Webster, esq., of Penna, Sutton Cold-field, J.P.

Nov. 7. At Tenby, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Wedgwood, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

Jan. 5. At Calcutta, aged 42, Charlotte Mary, wife of Sir Mordant S. Wells, and third dau. of the late Thomas Gresham, esq., of Barnby Dun, Yorkshire.

July 19. At his residence, Greenpark, Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Wemys, C.B., Colonel of H.M.'s 17th Regt. of Foot. The deceased had nearly completed his 60th year of service in the army, his commission as ensign being dated in October, 1800. He accompanied the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and the following year proceeded to the Peninsula as major of brigade to the brigade under General Howard, composed of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd Regiments, with which he served during the remainder of the war in 1814; and was wounded at Donna Maria, and at St. Pierre. Subsequently he served with his regiment, the 99th, in India. He had received the silver war-medal and seven clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In May, 1854, he was appointed colonel of the 17th Regt. of Foot.

Nov. 28. At Notting-hill, aged 91, Charlotte, widow of Charles Augustus West, Lieut.-Col. Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort.

March 10. At Whalley, Lancashire, aged 63, William Whalley, esq., youngest son of the late Sir James Gardiner, bart., of Clerk-hill, Whalley.

April 25. At Hastings, Mrs. Whately, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to whom she was married in 1821.

Feb. 23. At New York, aged 84, Stephen Whitney, a merchant, whose wealth is estimated at twelve millions of dollars, chiefly derived from speculations in cotton. At the battle of New Orleans, his cotton bales formed the hastily-constructed ramparts, from behind which the volunteers withstood the advance of the British under Sir Edward Pakenham.

July 8. In Cavendish-square, Cecil Frances, Countess of Wicklow, and only dau. of the late Marquess of Abercorn, by his second marriage with Lady Cecil, eighth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, of Abercorn. Her ladyship was born July 19, 1795, and married, Feb. 16, 1816, the Earl of

K K 2

DEATHS.

Wicklow, by whom her ladyship had a family of six daughters.

Nov. 7. Aged 53, Adolphus Latimer Widdrington, esq., late Capt. 73rd Regt., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K.C.B.

Jan. 21. At Dawlish, aged 84, Adm. John Wight. He had the war-medal and one clasp for his services in the French war, 1793-1802.

May 18. At his residence, Brunswick-house, Hammersmith, John Williams, esq., J.P. for the County of Devon and Borough of Devonport.

March 22. At the Warden's Lodgings, aged 73, the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., F.S.A., Warden of New College.

The deceased was born on the 15th of October, 1786, at Lasham, near Alton, Hampshire. His father had been a Fellow of Winchester College, and he himself was admitted as scholar in 1799. He was elected to New College (as Founder's kin) in July, 1802, and he returned from thence to Winchester as assistant master in the school in 1807; in 1810 he succeeded Dr. Gabell as second master, and was appointed head master in 1824. After having turned out some of the most brilliant scholars of the day, and having been, in January, 1833, appointed, by the Bishop of Winchester, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, he resigned the Mastership at Christmas, 1835. In October, 1840, he was elected Warden of New College, thus becoming the head of the Wykehamical body. In 1841-2 he was one of the Select Preachers before the University of Oxford; and in October, 1854, was elected, as Head of a House, to a seat in the Hebdomadal Council. He also held the office of Vice-Chancellor from October, 1856, to October, 1858.

The name of Dr. Williams does not appear in the Oxford class lists, as in his day New College was excluded by prescription from the Schools, but for scholarship he was ever considered *nulli secundus*. As a master at Winchester, he bound the hearts of all his pupils to him: as Head of New College, he not only was revered and loved in that society, but in a very remarkable degree enjoyed the confidence of the University at large. Always ready to promote well-matured schemes of

Christian charity, of literary or scientific interest, and of social improvement, he was known as one to whom an application would never be made in vain for guiding counsel and for ready support in such matters.

Dec. 12. At Bath, aged 68, Major-Gen. William Freke Williams, K.H. The late general served in Senegal, Goree, and Sierra Leone, during 1811 and 1812, and in the Peninsula from August, 1812, to the end of the war, including San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive (the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December), and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 he proceeded to America under Gen. Ross, and was wounded at the battle of Bladensburg, first slightly in the left arm, and again severely by a musket ball through the left shoulder. He served subsequently for several years in the West Indies, and he was sent on a particular service to Canada during the insurrection in that country in 1838 and 1839, whence he returned in June 1843, and soon afterwards proceeded to Ireland. For his military services he was made a Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and had received the silver war-medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive.

Dec. 22. At Bath, Freke Alastair, youngest child of the late Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., whom he survived only ten days.

Nov. 7. At Chester-st., Regent's-pk., Eliza, relict of Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., late of Castelnau House, Mortlake.

July 27. In King's-road, Brighton, aged 29, Captain Edward Willoughby, of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, from the effects of wounds received June 23, 1857, at the storming of Balabeta, Central India.

Aug. 11. At Calcutta, in his 56th year, the Right Honourable James Wilson, Financial Member of the Council of India.

It is popularly said that the highest offices of the State are open to every Englishman, however humble his birth—to which is often sarcastically added, "if he can attain them." The biography of the son of a small trader in a small Scottish town who did attain them—who passed from a provincial hat manufactory to a great London business—thence to a seat in the Impe-

DEATHS.

rial Parliament—thence to the English Treasury—thence to the Council Board of our Indian Empire, and in that office died prematurely, his death cutting short a career which would probably have resulted in the highest offices of Imperial Government—the biography of such a man, were it more exceptional than it really is, could not fail of exciting the deepest interest.

James Wilson was born at Hawick, in Roxburghshire, on the 3rd of June, 1805—the fourth son in a family of fourteen children. His father was a thriving man of business, extensively engaged in the woollen manufacture of that place, and being an influential Quaker, his son was sent when ten years old to a Quaker school at Ackworth, where he continued for four years. At this period of his life young Wilson was of a very studious turn, and so attached to books that he chose for himself the profession of a teacher, and was sent to a seminary at Earlscombe to qualify himself for that occupation. This design, however, soon became utterly distasteful, and at his urgent request he was permitted to adopt a life of business. He did not, however, lose at once his studious predilections. For some years at least he was in the habit of reading a good deal, very often till late in the night. It was indeed then that he acquired most of the knowledge of books which he ever possessed. In later life he was much too busy to be a regular reader, and he never acquired the habit of catching easily the contents of books or even of articles in the interstices of other occupations. Whatever he did, he did thoroughly. He would not read even an article in a newspaper if he could well help doing so; but if he read it at all, it was with as much slow, deliberate attention as if he were perusing a Treasury minute.

At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a small hat manufacturer at Hawick, and to this trade he gave that diligent attention which was his nature; and showed so remarkable an aptitude for business, that, after a brief interval, his father purchased his master's business for him and for an elder brother, William, and the two brothers in conjunction continued to carry it on at Hawick during two or three years with much energy. So small a town, however, as Hawick then was, afforded no scope for

enterprise in this branch of manufacture, and they resolved to transfer themselves to London.

In 1824, Mr. Wilson commenced a mercantile life in London, and was very prosperous and successful for many years. His pecuniary gains were considerable, and to the practical instruction which he then obtained he always ascribed his success as an economist and a financier.

In 1831, the original firm was dissolved by mutual consent; but Mr. Wilson (under the firm of James Wilson & Co.) continued to carry on the same business with success. The year 1832 produced two remarkable events in his life—he married, and he ceased to be a member of the Society of Friends. Success continued to reward his exertions in trade. He began in 1824 with £2000, the gift of his father, and in 1837 was worth nearly £25,000—a fair result for so short a period, and evincing a steady business-like capacity and judgment; for it was the fruit not of sudden success in casual speculation, but of regular attention during several years to one business.

During these years Mr. Wilson led the usual life of a prosperous and intellectual man of business. He took great pleasure in such intellectual society as he could obtain; was especially fond of conversing on political economy, politics, statistics, and other subjects with which he was subsequently so busily occupied. Few men can have led a more continuously happy and prosperous life than he did during those years. Unfortunately it was not to continue. In 1836 Mr. Wilson was induced to enter into a speculation in indigo, and unfortunately was successful. He made larger ventures, and ultimately risked nearly his whole capital—and lost. The consequence was a crisis in the affairs of the firm. Mr. Wilson, from his individual means, liquidated one-half of the obligations of his firm—of himself and his three partners—and property of the partnership supposed to be of sufficient value for the full satisfaction of the remainder of the liabilities, was assigned and accepted in liquidation. The release was absolute; there was no bankruptcy or insolvency, nor was the business stopped one day. It was continued under a new firm, in which Mr. Wilson was a partner; which was successful,

DEATHS.

and from which he retired in 1844 in good circumstances. But a part of the assigned property failed to realise the value set upon it, and did not discharge the debts in full. The legal obligation was gone; but Mr. Wilson, having ascertained the amount, placed at his bankers the necessary sum, and the balances were paid from his single fund. This honourable step was taken with so much privacy that it was known only to the recipients and the agents—an unnecessary and injurious modesty, for when Mr. Wilson became eminent, the supposed failure of his firm to meet its engagements was a favourite taunt of his vulgar opponents, and did in some degree detract from his public utility.

While yet in business Mr. Wilson had on several occasions committed to print the opinions which he had formed from a wide observation of mercantile and monetary affairs, and which he had freely maintained in conversation. In 1839 he published a pamphlet on "The Influences of the Corn Laws;" in 1840 another on "The Fluctuation of the Currency;" and a third in 1843 on the Budget. At this time the *Examiner* was the principal journal that treated these subjects on philosophical and liberal views. Mr. Wilson proposed to the editor to contribute gratuitously papers on economical and financial subjects. His offer was refused: and he then established a journal which should be the especial vehicle of his philosophy on these sciences, and which he proposed to sustain mainly by his own exertions. In 1843 he commenced the *Economist*. This paper, discussing these matters in a wider range and with a more complete mastery than had hitherto been exhibited by any journal, obtained a remarkable success. Mr. Wilson, therefore, withdrew entirely from the trading firm, and devoted his whole capital and his unembarrassed energies to his publication, and became a professed writer on Political Economy. He dealt with this abstruse and seemingly impracticable science in a peculiar and novel manner. He dealt with Political Economy as a practical man. Persons more familiar with the literature of the science might very easily be found. Mr. Wilson's faculty of reading was small, nor had he any taste for the more refined abstractions in which the more specially scientific Political Eco-

nomists had involved themselves. "Political Economy," said Sydney Smith, "is become in the hands of Malthus and Ricardo a school of metaphysics. All seem to agree what is to be done; the contention is how the subject is to be divided and defined." But though Mr. Wilson did not deny the utility of theoretical refinements, he habitually and steadily avoided them.

Mr. Wilson's predominating power was what may be called a business-imagination. He had great power of conceiving transactions. Political Economy was to him the science of buying and selling, and of the ordinary bargains of men he had a very steady and distinct conception. In explaining such subjects he did not begin, as political economists have been said to do, with "Suppose a man upon an island," but "What they *do* in the city is this." "The real course of business is so and so." Most men of business will think this characteristic a great merit, and even a theoretical economist should not consider it a defect. The *practical* value of the science of political economy (the observation is an old one as to *all* sciences) lies in its "middle principles." The extreme abstractions from which such intermediate maxims are scientifically deduced lie at some distance from ordinary experience, and are not easily made intelligible to most persons; and when they are made intelligible, most persons do not know how to use them. But the intermediate maxims themselves are not so difficult; they are easily comprehended and easily used. They have in them a practical life, and come home at once to the "business" and the "bosoms" of men. It was in these that Mr. Wilson excelled. His "business-imagination" enabled him to see "what men did," and "why they did it;" "why they ought to do it," and "why they ought not to do it." His very clear insight into the real nature of mercantile transactions made him a great and almost an instinctive master of *statistical selection*. He could not help picking out of a mass of figures those which would tell most. He saw which were really material; he put them prominently and plainly forward, and he left the rest alone. This method of resting science on the practical facts of the life that was passing around was very effective. People who would have turned away from a metaphysical

DEATHS.

treatise on political economy read and understood. Even men supposed to have mastered the science were influenced, and statesmen and administrators admitted that Mr. Wilson was worth hearing. At that time a vast field lay open before a thoughtful economist. An economical century has elapsed since 1839. The corn laws were then in full force, and seemed likely to continue so; the agriculturists believed in them, and other classes acquiesced in them; the tentative reforms of Mr. Huskisson were half-forgotten; our tariff perhaps contained some specimen of every defect—it certainly contained many specimens of most defects; duties abounded which cramped trade, which contributed nothing to the exchequer, which were maintained that a minority might believe they profited at the expense of the majority; all the now settled principles of commercial policy were unsettled; the "currency" was under discussion; the Bank of England had been reduced to accept a loan from the Bank of France; capitalists were disheartened and operatives disaffected; the industrial energies, which have since multiplied our foreign commerce, were then effectually impeded by legislative fetters and financial restraints. On almost all of these restraints Mr. Wilson had much to say.

On the question of the corn laws—then the subject of the fierce and combined attack of the Anti-Corn-Law League—Mr. Wilson propounded views which had the happiest effect in gaining supporters from among those who might have opposed them on principle. The leaguers in their hate had announced the struggle as one of class against class, inasmuch as the corn laws were beneficial to the agriculturists, as they were injurious to the manufacturers. Mr. Wilson held they were injurious to all classes alike, that the agriculturists suffered as much from them as the manufacturers, and that it was absurd to raise a class-enmity on the subject, for the interest of all classes were the same. The arguments by which he showed the circle of injury inflicted by these enactments were singularly clear and forcible; nor less so those by which the communication of prosperity from one class to another was demonstrated. Many who would have feared to join an agitation which was to result in the de-

struction of a vast section of the community, became adherents to a philosophy which was to benefit all. Even the leaguers abandoned a cry which incited opposition and pressed their cause freed from this obnoxious hostility. From that moment their cause advanced and triumphed. "I never," said Mr. Cobden, "made any progress with the corn law question while it was stated as a question of class against class." How sound were Mr. Wilson's views the vast advance in the value of land, the prosperity of the farmers, and the prodigious increase of commerce since the corn laws have been abolished, amply prove.

Another of the great questions of economical science on which Mr. Wilson established himself an authority, was the Currency. He was a staunch bullionist—he held with Sir Sir Robert Peel that a five-pound note was a promise to pay five pounds—and that a pound was a certain specified quantity of gold. He held that all devices for aiding industry by the issue of inconvertible notes was foolish, and might be injurious; he held that the great prerequisite of a sound paper currency was the maintenance of an adequate reserve by the issuer; but he held further, that there must be special security for the remainder. With this—say a deposit of consols—he would allow any one to issue notes. He held, lastly, that the bank-note currency exercised a secondary and unimportant influence upon prices and transactions compared with the ordinary mercantile operations of cheques and credit. Concurring in so many points with Sir Robert Peel, he yet objected to his Bank Act of 1844. He concurred in the object aimed at, but thought the means selected inconvenient, and in times of crisis, as fixing public attention to the greater issue of notes to the prejudice of sounder principles, pernicious. Mr. Wilson's views at this period of his life are worthy of study, for the purposes of comparison with the steps which he, an eminently practical mind, adopted, when he in his turn had to reconstruct the currency of a great empire.

A subject more vast, more directly important, and more exciting was the great question of free-trade—there were also the first-rate subjects of the railway mania, the Irish famine,

DEATHS.

and the panic of 1847. With all these Mr. Wilson dealt effectually, bestowing on all and upon the numerous subjects which were of daily occurrence, an amount of mental labour which would have driven to frenzy any but a practical mind. This exhausting duty was at the same time accompanied by bodily exertion equally exhausting. The organization of a first-rate commercial paper in 1843 required a great inventiveness and also a great discretion. Nothing of the kind then existed: it was not known what the public most wished to know on business interests; the best shape of communicating information had to be invented in detail. The labour of creating such a paper and of administering it during its early stages is very great, and might well deter most men even of superior ability from attempting it. At this period of his life Mr. Wilson used to superintend the whole of the *Economist*; to write all the important leaders, nearly all of the unimportant ones; to make himself master of every commercial question as it arose; to give practical details as to the practical aspects of it; to be on the watch for every kind of new commercial information; to spend hours in adapting it to the daily wants of commercial men. He often worked till far into the morning, and impressed all about him with wonder at the anxiety, labour, and exhaustion he was able to undergo. As has been stated, for some months after the commencement of this paper he was still engaged in his former business; and after he relinquished that, he used to write the city article and also leaders for the *Morning Chronicle*, at the very time that he was doing on this paper far more than most men would have had endurance of mind or strength of body for. Long afterwards he used to speak of this period as far more exhausting than the most exhausting part of a laborious public life.

The success of this paper, and the advantage which the proprietor of it would derive from a first-hand acquaintance with political life, naturally led him to think of gaining a seat in Parliament, and in 1847 he was elected to serve in Parliament for Westbury.

Mr. Wilson made his first speech in the House of Commons on the motion for a Committee to inquire into the Commercial Distress at that time pre-

valent. It was very effective, and showed the inconclusiveness of some arguments that had been used by Sir Robert Peel so clearly, that Sir Robert thought it necessary to rise and "explain." This was undoubtedly a great triumph for a first speech. With so favourable a commencement Mr. Wilson quickly established a solid Parliamentary reputation. He was at no time an orator, but he had great powers of exposition, and a wonderful command of facts pertaining to his range of subjects. He was moreover what—with his dry sciences he certainly would otherwise have been, and of fearful magnitude—no Parliamentary bore. Always in his place, and always ready to impart information, he spoke seldom and listened attentively. In the practical work of the Committees his aid was invaluable. His accurate knowledge and business-like promptitude gave him the greatest weight. So remarkable was the conviction of his powers which he impressed upon official men, that, notwithstanding the prejudice against journalists, he had not been six months in the House of Commons before he was offered office—one of the Secretaryships to the Board of Control. With some hesitation he accepted the appointment. He worked in his new employment with characteristic industry. For the principles of Indian policy he was, of course, no way responsible, but the details fell largely to his share. The most remarkable of these was the introduction of railways into India, a subject with which he was fully competent to deal, and of whose importance his knowledge of commerce and of the principles of commercial development made him keenly aware. During this period Mr. Wilson also had an important part in other public questions. He was a leading member of the Committee on the Sugar question, of the Committee on Commercial Distress, of that on the Bank Acts, and was Chairman of that on Life Assurance. Mr. Wilson's tenure of office terminated with the resignation of the Ministry in 1852. As by official duty bound, he opposed Lord Derby's Administration, and took a leading part in fixing that Government to a final settlement of free-trade. When Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry was formed, Mr. Wilson accepted the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury,

DEATHS.

which he continued to hold for five years, until the dissolution of Lord Palmerston's Administration in the spring of 1858, and upon his efficiency in which his remarkable reputation as an official administrator was mainly based.

The Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury is by no means one of the most conspicuous offices in the Government, and but few persons who have not observed political life closely are at all aware either of its difficulty or of its importance. The office is, indeed, a curious example of the half grotesque way in which the abstract theory of our historical constitution contrasts with its practical working. The Lord High Treasurer is a myth—by law his office is “in commission.” Certain Lords Commissioners are supposed to form a Board at which financial subjects are discussed, and which is responsible for their due administration. In practice, there is no such discussion and no such responsibility. The Junior Lords are of no account. The practical administration of our expenditure is vested in the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Financial Secretary of the Treasury. When the First Lord considers himself a great financier he takes the labour on, the Chancellor is his assistant, and the Secretary has comparatively little responsibility. When, however, the First Lord constitutes the Chancellor of the Exchequer his Finance Minister, an enormous mass of work, some of it of extreme importance, falls to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of late years, the growth of the miscellaneous civil expenditure of the country has greatly augmented that work, great as it was before. In general, it may be said that the whole of the financial detail of our national expenditure is more or less controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury; that much of it is very closely controlled by him; and that he has vast powers of practical discretion if only he be a man of ability, industry, and courage.

For such an office as this Mr. Wilson had very peculiar qualifications. He was perfectly sure to be right in a plain case; and by far the larger part of the ordinary business of the Government, as of individuals, consists of plain cases. A man who is thoroughly sure to decide effectually and correctly the entire mass of easy obvious cases, is a

safer master of practical life than one eminently skilled in difficult cases, but deficient in the more rudimentary qualification. In cases of greater complication the practical man, aided by a large experience, will most frequently come to a sound conclusion. With Mr. Wilson complication did not lead to indecision—the result was always straightforward and intelligible. In an arguable case it was never left in doubt what he decided and why he had come to that conclusion. The countless minutes in the Treasury are marked by one pervading excellence—clearness—no one could hesitate as to the opinion indicated and the course of action to be pursued. Another faculty Mr. Wilson possessed, which served him well in his official duties—a singularly retentive, accurate, and ready memory. By this he was enabled to recall instantly, and to state unerringly, any circumstance of his official work. This gave to his conduct of business an appearance of fairness and integrity, where another of equal honesty but without this gift would have seemed uncandid and evasive. His excellent memory was likewise assisted by a very even judgment. It was easier to him to remember what he had done, because if he had to do the same thing over again, he would be sure to do it in precisely the same way. All these mental qualities taken together go far to make up the complete idea of a perfect administrator of miscellaneous financial business, such as that of the English Treasury now is. And Mr. Wilson had the physical qualities also. An iron constitution, which feared no labour, and was very rarely incapacitated even for an hour by any illness, enabled him to accomplish with ease and unconsciously an amount of work which few men would not have shrunk from.

By the aid of these powers, Mr. Wilson was able to grapple with the miscellaneous financial business of the country with very unusual efficiency. Nor was his efficiency confined to the labours of his office. The Financial Secretary of the Treasury has a large part of the financial business of the House of Commons under his control, and is responsible for its accurate arrangement. The passing a measure through the House of Commons is a matter of detail; and in the case of the financial measures of the Govern-

ment, a large part of this—the dullest part, and the most unenvied—falls to the Secretary of the Treasury. He is expected to be the right hand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in all the most wearisome part of the financial business of the House of Commons; he is expected to answer all questions asked in the House as to the civil estimates—a most miscellaneous collection of figures, as any one may satisfy himself by glancing at them. Mr. Wilson's astonishing memory and great power of lucid exposition enabled him to fulfil this part of his duty with very remarkable efficiency.

Besides these direct duties of his department his aid was largely required in dealing with all those large questions of finance, commerce, and internal administration, which are the common occurrences of political life. One great and several small commercial crises occurred during his secretaryship.

On two occasions during his tenure of office at the Treasury, Mr. Wilson was offered a different post. In the autumn of 1856 he was offered the Chairmanship of Inland Revenue, a permanent office of considerable value then vacant, which he declined because he did not consider the income necessary, and because (what some people would think odd) it did not afford sufficient occupation. It was a "good pillow," he said, "but he did not wish to lie down." The second office offered him was the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade in 1855, which would have been a step to him in official rank, but which would have entailed a new election, and he did not feel quite secure that the electors of Westbury would again return him. He did not, however, by any means wish for the change, as the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, though nominally superior, is in real power far inferior to the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

In the general election of 1857, Mr. Wilson was returned for Devonport, for which place he continued to sit till his departure for India. He went out of office on the dissolution of Lord Palmerston's Administration in the spring of 1858.

On the return of the Liberal party to power, Mr. Wilson was asked to resume his post at the Treasury, but he declined, as, after five years of laborious

service, he wished to have an office of which the details were less absorbing. He accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade—an office which is not in itself attractive, but which gives its possessor a sort of claim to be President of the Board at the next vacancy.

He had held this post but a short time when he was offered the appointment of Financial Member of the Council of India under very peculiar circumstances. There had never before been such an officer. One member of Council had since 1833 been always sent out from England, but he had always been a lawyer. The mutiny of the sepoys in 1857 had left behind it a deficit with which the financiers of India seemed unable to cope, and which a cumbrous financial system did not give them the best means of vanquishing. There was a general impression that some one with an English training and English habits of business would have a better chance of overcoming this the most pressing difficulty of India; and there was an equally general impression that if any one were to be sent from England to India with such an object, Mr. Wilson was the right person. He united high financial reputation, considerable knowledge of India acquired at the Board of Control, tried habits of business, long experience at the English Treasury, to the sagacious readiness in dealing with new situations which self-made men commonly have, but which is commonly wanting in others.

On personal grounds Mr. Wilson was disinclined to accept the office. He was on the threshold of the Cabinet here; he was sure of the ordinary emoluments of official life; and his private affairs had prospered; he felt himself sufficiently rich to pursue the career of prosperous usefulness and satisfied ambition that seemed to be before him here. There was, therefore, no consideration of private interest which could induce him to undertake anxious and dangerous duties in India. On public grounds, however, he believed that it was his duty to accept the office: he took a keen interest in Indian finance; believed that the difficulties of it might be conquered, and thought that in even attempting to conquer them he would be doing the greatest and most lasting public service that it was in his power to accomplish. He

DEATHS.

accordingly accepted the office of Financial Member of the Council of India.

On his arrival in India he found that the Governor-General was on a tour in the Upper Provinces of India, and before doing any business of importance at Calcutta he travelled thither. This journey he thought very advantageous, because it gave him a great insight into the nature of the country, and enabled him to consult the most-experienced revenue officers of many large districts on their respective resources, and on the safest mode of making those resources available to the public. He was much struck with the capabilities of the country, and wrote to England, almost in so many words, "that it was a fine country to *tax*." On the other hand, however, he was well aware of the difficulty of his task. The only two possible modes of taxation are direct and indirect, and in the case of India there is a difficulty in adopting either. If we select indirect taxation and impose duties on consumable commodities, the natives of India meet us by declining to consume. On the other hand, if we adopt in India a direct tax on property or income, there is great difficulty in finding out what each man's property or income is. In England we trust each person to tell us the amount of his income, but even here the results are not wholly satisfactory; and it would be absurd to fancy that we can place as much reliance upon the veracity of Orientals as upon that of Englishmen.

These difficulties, however, Mr. Wilson was prepared to meet. On the 18th of February, 1860, he proposed his Budget to the Legislative Council at Calcutta, and the reception given to it by all classes was remarkably favourable. He announced, indeed, a scheme of heavy taxation, but the Indian public had been living for a considerable time under a sentence of indefinite taxation, and they were glad to know the worst. Anything distinct was better than vague suspense, and, as usual, Mr. Wilson contrived to make his meaning very distinct. The principal feature of Mr. Wilson's Budget was the Income-tax, which he avowedly framed after the English fashion. It would be useless to give the details, as they have undergone many modifications, and the system has not yet been

sufficiently tried to afford a safe judgment of its wisdom.

The reception of the Budget was universally favourable until the publication of the minute of Sir C. Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, which, produced a serious reaction; but the prompt recall of Sir Charles did much to convince the Natives of the determination of the English Government to support their Indian Finance Minister. On another point Mr. Wilson's Budget has been criticised in England as a *protective* Budget. But Mr. Wilson had to deal with the arrangement of his predecessors. He *reduced* the duties; but the duties left are still so high as to be considered in England protective; in India the reduction is considered a step towards free trade.

Mr. Wilson undertook two other measures of very great importance. One of these was the introduction of a rational system of public account—an official exposition of estimated expenditure, of estimated revenue, and an audit of the actual receipts and expenditure. When this is once arranged on system we shall no longer find that the Indian Government is wrong in its calculation by a few millions more or less, and little thought about it.

Mr. Wilson will likewise be remembered as the first Minister who endeavoured to introduce into India a Government paper currency. On the 3rd March, 1860, he introduced into the Legislative Council an elaborate plan for this purpose, which, with a slight modification by Sir C. Wood—curious in the theory of the currency, but practically not very important—will speedily, it is probable, be the fundamental currency law—the "Peel's Act" of British India.

Of the nature of the task Mr. Wilson had set himself, and of the heartiness of his conviction that he could perform it, the best judgment can be formed by an extract from one of his latest letters:—

"I have set myself *five* great points of policy to introduce and carry out.

"1. To extend a system of sound taxation to the great trading classes who hitherto have been exempted, though chiefly benefited by our enormously increased civil expenditure.

"2. To establish a paper currency.

"3. To reform and remodel our financial system, by a plan of annual

DEATHS.

budgets and estimates, with a pay department to check issues, and keep them within the authorized limits,—and an effective audit.

"4. A great police system of semi-military organization, but usually of purely civil application, which, dear though it be, will be cheaper by half a million than our present wretched and expensive system,—and by which we shall be able to reduce our native army to at least one-third,—and by which alone we can utilize the natives as an arm of defence without the danger of congregating idle organized masses. /

"5. Public works and roads, with a view to increased production of cotton, flax, wool, and European raw materials.

"The four first I have made great progress in: the latter must follow. But you will call it 'a large order.' However, you have no idea of the increased capacity of the mind for undertaking a special service of this kind when removed to a new scene of action, and when one throws off all the cares of engagements less or more trivial by which one is surrounded in ordinary life, and throws one's whole soul into such a special service, and particularly when one feels assured of having the power to carry it out. I cannot tell you with what ease one determines the largest and gravest question here compared with in England; and I am certain that the more one can exercise real power, there is by far the greater tendency to moderation, care, and prudence."

Again, "I have now got a Military Finance Commission in full swing: a Civil Finance Commission also going: I am reorganizing the Finance, Pay, and Accountant-General's Department, in order to get all the advantage of the English system of estimates, Pay Office, and Audit:—and this with as little disturbance of existing plans as possible. The latter is a point I have especially aimed at. On the whole, and almost without an exception, I have willing allies in all the existing offices. No attempt that I see is anywhere made to thwart or impede. You can well understand, then, how full my hands are. If to all these you add the new currency arrangements, you will not then wonder that my health has rendered it necessary to come down here for a day or two to get some fresh air."

It will be observed that in the last

extract Mr. Wilson alludes to his impaired health. For some time after his arrival in India he seemed scarcely to feel the climate. He certainly did not feel it as much as might have been anticipated. He worked extremely hard; scarcely wrote a private letter, but devoted the whole of his great energies to the business around him. His letters for a considerable time abound with such expressions as "Notwithstanding all my hard work, my health is excellent." From the commencement of the rainy season at Calcutta, however, he ceased to be equally well, his state began to arouse the apprehensions of experienced observers, and he was warned that he should retire for a short time to a better climate. He would not, however, do so until his financial measures had advanced sufficiently far for him to leave them. His position was a very peculiar one. In general, if one administrator leaves his post, another is found to fill it up. But Mr. Wilson was a unique man at Calcutta. He was sent there because he had certain special qualifications which no one there possessed; and, accordingly, he had no one to rely on in his peculiar functions save himself.

Nor was labour the sole trial to which his constitution was exposed. The success of measures so extensive as his, must ever be a matter of anxious doubt until the event decides; and in his case there were some momentary considerations to aggravate that anxiety. There was no experience of such taxation as he had proposed, and the effect of it must therefore be difficult to foresee. Moreover, for a brief period a famine seemed to be imminent in Upper India, which must have disturbed the whole operation of his financial schemes. In his debilitated state of health this last source of anxiety seemed much to weigh upon him.

About the middle of July, he went for a week to Barrackpore, near Calcutta. The change was, however, too slight, and, as might be expected, he returned to Calcutta, without any material benefit. From that time the disease gradually augmented, and on the evening of the 2nd August he went to bed never to rise from it again. For many days he continued to be very ill, and his family experienced the usual alternations of hope and fear.

DEATHS.

He was quite aware of his critical state, and made all necessary arrangements with his habitual deliberation and calmness.

Lord Canning saw him on the 9th for the last time, and was much struck with the change which illness had made in him. He believed that he saw death in his face, and was deeply impressed with the vivid interest which, even in the last stage of weakness, he took in public affairs, with his keen desire for the success of his plans, and with the little merit which he was disposed to claim for his own share in them.

It was hoped that he would be strong enough to bear removal, and it was intended to delay the mail steamer for a few hours to take him to sea—the usual remedy at Calcutta for diseases of the climate. But when the time came, there was no chance that his strength would be adequate to the effort. During the whole of the 11th he sank rapidly, and at half-past six in the evening he breathed his last.

The mourning in Calcutta was more universal than had ever been remembered. He had not been long in India, but while he had been there he filled a conspicuous and great part: he had done so much, that there were necessarily doubts in the minds of some as to the expediency of part of it. No such doubts, however, were thought of now. "That he should have come out to die here!"—"That he should have left a great English career *for this*!"—were the phrases in every one's mouth. The funeral was the largest ever known at Calcutta. It was attended by almost the entire population, from the Governor-General downwards, and not a single voice, on any ground whatever, dissented from the general grief.

In England, this unexpected event produced general regret. Though here Mr. Wilson was not a foremost man charged with a special mission of order and revival, all parties remembered that he had been sent forth with the general concurrence, and had been accompanied by the general hope. These expectations seemed about to be realized, for he had dealt with a subject which seemed a hopeless maze with a masterly grasp, likely to bring about a solution. Death had intervened between the conception and the execution, and the master mind ceased at the

moment when it was most wanted to guide and enforce.

In the foregoing sketch, Mr. Wilson has been regarded exclusively as a public man; but his private life had many remarkable features. His enjoyment of simple pleasures, of society, of scenery, of his home, was very vivid. No one who saw him in his unemployed moments would have believed that he was one of the busiest public men of his time. He never looked worn or jaded, and always contributed more than his share of geniality and vivacity to the scene around him. Like Sir Walter Scott, he loved a bright light; and the pleasantest society to him was that of the cheerful and the young.

Mr. Wilson married, in 1832, Miss Elizabeth Preston, of Newcastle; and by that lady, who survives him, has left a numerous family.

May 23. At Upper Wimpole-street, aged 74, Horace Hayman Wilson, esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

In Horace Hayman Wilson, England has lost one of her most laborious and most renowned Oriental scholars. Professor Wilson had reached the good age of 74, and his name carries us back almost to the days of Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones. The mine of Sanskrit literature had only just been opened when Wilson arrived in India. There were soon many labourers in the field, eager to gather the gold that seemed to lie on the surface. The large and numerous volumes of the *Asiatic Researches* give ample evidence of the zeal for Oriental, and particularly for Sanskrit, studies, which was then kindled on a sudden among the civil servants in India; but there are few only among those early students whose labours have proved of lasting value. It was, in truth, due to the efforts of two men that the study of Sanskrit did not evaporate in vain talk about the wisdom of Indian sages, about the melodious strains of Indian poetry, or the unfathomed antiquity of Indian chronology. These men were Colebrooke and Wilson. They, together with Sir William Jones, will always retain their place as the founders of Sanskrit philology, a branch of modern study which has yielded, and is still yielding every day, results unsurpassed in interest and importance by

DEATHS.

any of the most brilliant discoveries of our age.

Wilson arrived in India in 1808, as an assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment; but owing to his knowledge of chemistry and of the practical analysis of metals he was in preference attached to the Mint at Calcutta. He soon betook himself to the study of the ancient Eastern languages, and with such success that in 1811 or 1812 he was appointed secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Devoting himself diligently to Sanskrit, in 1813 he published his first work, an edition of Kalidāsa's "Cloud Messenger," text, commentary, and translation. He then devoted all his time to the preparation of a Sanskrit dictionary, and in 1819 appeared the first edition of this great work. It has been the foundation of Sanskrit philology, and will for ever remain a monument of Wilson's undaunted energy and perseverance.

Whatever Continental scholars, such as Humboldt, Schlegel, Bopp, Burnorf, Benfey, Roth, Bochtlingk, Weber, and others have accomplished in Sanskrit, or in comparative philology, all is due, in the first instance, to Wilson's "Dictionary." In 1820 Wilson was sent to Benares, in order to re-organize the native educational establishments, and particularly the Sankrit College. He there collected the materials for his "Hindu Theatre," published at Calcutta in 1826. Whatever Wilson undertook he completed. Other scholars had published one or two plays of Kalidāsa. Wilson came out at once with a complete translation of the six most popular Sanskrit plays, with an analysis of twenty-two from among the less important dramatic compositions, and with an exhaustive essay on the dramatic art of the Hindus. In 1827 he was employed to compile a history of the first Burmese war, and in preparing a catalogue of the valuable MSS. collected by Col. Mackenzie in the south of India. The articles which he contributed to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* and other periodicals are almost innumerable.

While Mr. Wilson was thus engaged in his public duties at the Mint, and in the most abstruse studies of a literature to which the learning of the Western world affords no aid, his mind was not less active in the private relations of

life. As a member of society he joined with ardour in every scheme of public amusement; and was, besides, the originator and promoter of many measures for the permanent improvement of the people among whom his lot was cast. The theatre of Chowringhee owed for many years its success to his management and histrionic talents; while his musical skill and proficiency gave him a place in every concert. But his name will live in India, and especially in Bengal, for the part he took in promoting useful instruction. H. H. Wilson was the first person who introduced the study of European science and English literature into the education of the native population, whose knowledge of English had hitherto been confined to qualification for the situation of an office clerk. For many consecutive years Wilson was the secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and he devoted himself especially to directing the studies of the Hindu College, from the date of its establishment; and it was here first that the native youth of India were trained to pass examinations that would not have discredited first-class seminaries of England.

In 1833, the University of Oxford having, through the magnificent bequest of Col. Boden, established a Professorship of Sanskrit, Dr. Wilson was chosen to fill the new Chair; his rival was the late Dr. Mill, a man of sound knowledge and comprehensive acquirements in Oriental literature. Yet, with rare discrimination, the University elected Wilson, who had given the greatest proof of independent research in Sanskrit literature, and was the most likely to advance the knowledge of Sanskrit in Europe. His works now appeared in rapid succession, and every one of them marks a definite advance in our knowledge of the language, the literature, the history, religion, and institutes of the Hindus. By his edition of the *Sankhya-karikā*, in 1833, one of the most interesting systems of ancient Hindu philosophy was rendered accessible. His translation of the "*Vishnu-Purāna*," London, 1840, is still the only complete translation of a *Purāna*, and the best work in which to study the religious systems of the Brahmans, in their modern degraded forms. His "*Introduction to the Grammar of the*

DEATHS.

Sanskrit Language, for the Use of Early Students," 1841, is still the most trustworthy guide to the intricacies of the ancient languages of the Brahmans; and his "*Ariana Antiqua*," 1842, contains the most complete treatise on Indian numismatics, particularly on the Greek Indo-Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian coins, collected by Mr. Masson, and first deciphered by Prinsep. Much of his time was afterwards devoted to the continuation of "Mills's History of India" from 1805 to 1835, of which the first volume appeared in 1844. The last years of his life were almost entirely devoted to the study of the *Vedas*, the oldest authority for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. The only other work in which he was engaged was a glossary of Indian revenue, judicial, and other useful official terms in the different languages of India, compiled for the Court of Directors and published in 1855. He had announced his intention of publishing the *Rig-Veda* when he was a candidate for the Chair of Sanskrit at Oxford; but before he could carry out this plan the materials had been collected by Professor Max Müller, and on Professor Wilson's recommendation this scholar was intrusted by the Court of Directors to carry out a work which they declared to be "in a peculiar manner deserving of the patronage of the East India Company, connected, as it is, with the early religion, history, and language of the great body of their Indian subjects." Professor Wilson only reserved to himself the English translation. The last production of his pen was an article on Professor Müller's "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," for the *Edinburgh Review*.

This, though a very meagre, incomplete account of Professor Wilson's works, is sufficient to give an idea of his untiring energy. We have omitted works, such as his Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection of Indian MSS., his account of the religious sects of the Hindus, his essays on the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and numerous other contributions to literary journals, any one of which would have been sufficient to establish his reputation as a Sanskrit scholar. As librarian of the East India House he was accessible to every one who asked for information,

and there is hardly a Sanskrit scholar who has not acknowledged in his works the assistance received by him from the Nestor of Sanskrit philology. Though, owing to the nature of his studies, his name was not likely to be known beyond the limits of the learned world, few Englishmen have received a larger tribute of respect from those best competent to form an opinion of his real merit. He was an honorary or corresponding member of almost every Academy and Oriental Society in Europe and India, and had the distinction of being an Associate of the Institute of France.

June 20. At Burnett, near Bath, aged 74, Lady Wilson, relict of Major-Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K.C.B.

Nov. 9. At Lewisham, aged 58, Mr. Alderman David William Wire, Lord Mayor of London in 1858-9.

The son of a baker at Colechester, at a very early age he entered the office of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City Commissioner of Police. There he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Dixon, to whom he subsequently articulated himself as a clerk, and eventually became his partner. On the death of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wire became the head of the firm, and began to take that interest in civic matters which ultimately obtained for him an aldermanic gown, for the ward of Walbrook. He was Lord Mayor in 1858-9, but an attack of paralysis shortly supervening, he was unable to discharge the duties of his position.

Nov. 23. At Croom's-hill, Blackheath, aged 85, Amelia Hyde, eighth and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Francis Wollaston, rector of Chislehurst.

Nov. 25. At Craven-hill, Hyde-park, Mary Anne, widow of Colonel Woolridge, R.M.

Mar. 7. At Heath House, near Farnham, Surrey, aged 73, Frances Vic. relict of Major-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., late of Ottershaw, and Potter's-park, Surrey.

Jan. 26. Aged 84, Colonel Thomas Wood, of Littleton, for forty years M.P. for Brecknockshire.

Colonel Wood was educated at Harrow and at Oxford. Shortly after leaving the university, he joined the 1st or Royal East Middlesex Militia as Lieutenant-Colonel, and succeeded to the

DEATHS.

full colonelcy on the retirement of the late Earl of Mansfield, in 1803, which he held to the time of his decease. In 1831 he was appointed to the honorary office of Aide-de-Camp to the Sovereign of the Militia force, an office then first created. The personal esteem in which he was held by William IV. was affectingly recorded in His Majesty's will, by the terms of which Colonel Wood was named executor conjointly with Sir Herbert Taylor. In 1806, Colonel Wood commenced his Parliamentary career as member for Brecknockshire, and he retained the seat for nearly forty years. Though a Tory, he voted for the Catholic Relief Bill, the second reading of the Reform Bill, and the measures introduced by the Government of Sir Robert Peel; but in 1847, his constituents being much divided on the question of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures, he voluntarily retired from Parliament.

He married, in 1801, Lady Caroline Stewart, daughter of Robert, first Marquess of Londonderry, who was for some years principal Bedchamberwoman to Queen Adelaide, and by her he has left a large family.

Sept. 28. At Ahmedabad, Major-Gen. A. Woodburn, C.B., Col. of the 25th Regt. Native Light Infantry, and in command of the northern division of the Bombay Army. General Woodburn was of the season of 1820, and had seen a good deal of active service.

Jan. 20. At Lansdown-road, Old Charlton, of bronchitis, Captain Daniel James Woodriff, R.N., who served in the *Bellerophon* in the battle of Trafalgar.

Nov. 13. At Hartlebury Castle, aged 77, the Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D., Bishop of Worcester.

The deceased prelate was the third son of Sir Wm. Weller Pepys, by the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1804, and was subsequently Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1807, B.D. in 1814, and D.D. in 1840; was Prebendary of Wells from 1836 to 1840, and Rector of Moreton, Essex, from 1822 to 1840, and Rector of Westmill, Hertfordshire, from 1827 to 1840. In the latter year he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and

was translated to the see of Worcester in 1841. He married, in 1824, the third dau. of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and granddaughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Aug. 25. At Clapham-Common, aged 78, the Rev. Henry Worsley, LL.D., Rector of Hayes, Middlesex.

July 5. At St. John's-court, Chester, aged 83, Dorothy, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham, and dau. of the Rev. Digby Cayley, Rector of Thormanby.

Feb. 16. At Swansea, aged 84, Lieut. General T. Wright, K.H., late Royal Marines.

In his early professional service he was engaged in most of Lord Nelson's attacks — on Rota and Cadiz in 1797, the battle of the Nile, the campaign of Naples in 1799; at the surrender of Ova and Novo, Fort St. Elmo, Capua, and Guata, and the cutting out of the *Guiep*, at Vigo. He also served in the campaign in Egypt in 1801; and the last scene of his active service was at the siege of Algiers in 1816. His commissions bore date: — Second lieutenant, April 21, 1796; first lieutenant, June 10, 1799; captain, July 27, 1808; major, Sept. 16, 1816; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; colonel, Aug. 26, 1839; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and lieutenant-general, June 20, 1855.

Sept. 29. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 78, Julia, Dowager Lady Wrottesley. The deceased lady, who was the second wife of the late lord, was dau. of Mr. John Conyers, and widow of Capt. the Hon. John Astley Bennet, R.N.

Dec. 13. Aged 79, Sir John Wylde, for twenty-eight years Chief Justice at the Cape. He was brother of the late Lord Truro.

Aug. 2. At Cockermouth Castle, aged 70, General Sir W. Wyndham, K.C.B., M.P. for Cumberland, and Colonel of the 11th Hussars. The deceased was an illegitimate son of the third Earl of Egremont. The title became extinct on the death of the fourth Earl in 1845; but Gen. Wyndham succeeded to the lordship of the barony of Egremont and the honour of Cockermouth, and other estates. He was one of the surviving Waterloo veterans. On that memorable field he distinguished himself by an attempt which, though unsuccessful, won him high fame. He was a field officer, and, seeing the carriage of Jerome Bonaparte in the wake

DEATHS.

of the general retreat, he made a dashing attempt to capture the Emperor's brother. But Jerome was on the alert, and leaped out by one door while young Wyndham opened the other. The deceased was a Conservative in politics, but his character as a good landlord, a "fine old English gentleman," and a Waterloo hero, won him the respect of those who differed from him in politics.

Nov. 29. Of dysentery, on board the steamship *Nertham*, off Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, Commander R. J. Wynniatt, R.N., of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, and son of the late Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

Aug. 30. Aged 61, Mrs. Yates, a celebrated actress of the domestic drama. Mrs. Yates was the daughter of Mr. John Brunton, manager of the Norwich circuit, and niece of the Dowager Countess of Craven, whose biography is also included in this volume. Of a family of actors, she went upon the stage when very young; and, performing in the provinces, made her first appearance in London, at Covent Garden, in 1817, as Letitia Hardy in the *Belle's Stratagem*. She continued at this theatre, playing the chief high-comedy characters, till the year 1824, when she married Mr. Frederic Yates, with whose triumphs as manager of the Adelphi she was intimately associated. None of the existing generation of playgoers will fail to identify the fine figure and touching acting of Mrs. Yates with the *Wreck Ashore*, *Victorine*, and other famous "Adelphi pieces." Mrs. Yates retired from the stage twelve years ago.

Dec. 25. At Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, Samuel Tyssen Yelloly, esq., son of the late John Yelloly, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Feb. 26. At Ennismore House, Kingstown, aged 41, the Hon. G. F. W. Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, and formerly of the 64th Regt.

Sept. 13. At Marsk Hall, near Redcar, Lady Margaret Bruce Yeoman, aged 64. The deceased lady was eldest dau. of Laurence, first Earl of Zetland, and married, in 1816, Mr. Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, near Whitby.

May 4. In Belgrave-square, aged 71, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., Archbishop of York. His Grace was the son of a draper at Cambridge, and received his first education at Richmond Grammar School, then flourishing under Dr. Tate. In

1806 he entered, as student, Trinity College, Cambridge, and was fourteenth wrangler in 1810. His Grace was elected a fellow of his college, which he held up to 1837. When at Cambridge, he obtained the second member's prize for middle bachelor, in 1811; proceeded M.A. in 1813; became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in 1821, and was senior proctor in 1831. The deceased Archbishop was incumbent of St. Mary-the-Great, Cambridge, and has also been bursar of his college. In 1837, Dr. Musgrave was appointed, by the late Viscount Melbourne, Dean of Bristol, and, in the course of a few months, Bishop of Hereford; and, on the death of the venerable Dr. Harcourt, in 1847, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. The late Archbishop was Primate of England, a governor of the Charter House, and of King's College; and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; a commissioner for building churches, and elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. His Grace was by sympathy and principle warmly attached to the views of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. He married, 12th December, 1839, the Hon. Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lord Waterpark.

June 30. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 64, James Forbes Young, esq., M.D., a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Surrey.

CENTENARIANS.

Jan. 20. At Sutton-in-Ashfield, in her 100th year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Butterworth.

Nov. 18. Aged 100, Mary Carr, of Barkston Ash, near Sherburn. She had the perfect use of her faculties up to the time of her death.

Feb. 17. At Cowfold, Sussex, aged 101, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Constable.

July 17. Aged 105, James Coyle, for upwards of fifty-eight years a patient at St. Patrick's (Swift's) Hospital, Dublin.

May 8. At Newton, where he had lived for above half-a-century, aged 109, Hugh Fullarton, a native of Ireland. His business was that of a slater, at which he had worked until within the last few years.

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DEATHS.

March 14. At the Ballina Workhouse, aged 106, Mrs. Mary Hughes, a native of Ardnaree, who officiated as a midwife for sixty-three years.

Feb. 8. At Coolnagower, near Waterford, aged 112, Darby Lenihan, farmer, who possessed all his faculties to within a few days of his death.

Dec. 23. At Attadale, Lochcarron, at the advanced age of 112 years, Christina MacIennan, or Macnair. The deceased had never been further than ten miles from the place of her birth (at Attadale) during the whole period of her existence.

July 17. At Dinan, aged 100, Marie Anne Françoise, relict of François Geffelot, Count de Marigny, and sister of Chateaubriand.

Aug. 14. At Youghal, aged 105, Ellen McGrath, up to her last moments retaining all her faculties, and enjoying excellent health until a few days previous to her death.

March 20. At Penzance, aged 100, Catherine Mill.

April 12. At Hatfield, aged 100, Mrs. Sarah Miller.

Oct. 20. Aged 106, Mr. Daniel Muirhead, of Tyne Castle, near Edinburgh. He retained all his faculties almost till the very last, and during his lifetime he had scarcely ever had a day's illness.

June 3. At the Swine Market, Halifax, aged 95, Mrs. Nancy Smith. She lived to see the fifth generation, and was mother of ten children, grandmother of seventy-seven, great-grandmother of 108, and great-great-grandmother of four.

March 31. Aged 119 years, Patrick Sweeney, who resided at Cloghanshouse, near Kilshaury.

June 24. At the Gloucester Union, aged 100, Ann Wren, widow of Sergeant Wren, of the Grenadier Company of the Gloucester Militia.

PARLIAMENT.

The following Members were returned to Parliament, and were sworn at the table during the Session of 1860.

JANUARY.

Devonport:—Sir Arthur Buller.
Hertford:—Right Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper. Re-el.
Bodmin:—James Wyld, esq.
Kingston-upon-Hull:—Joseph Somes, esq.
Berwick-upon-Tweed:—Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq.
Salop County, Southern Division:—Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.
Ayrshire:—Sir James Fergusson, bart.
Whitby:—Harry Stephen Thompson, esq.
Lewes:—John George Blencowe, esq.
Durham:—William Atherton, esq. Re-el.
Reading:—Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid.
Liskeard:—Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.

FEBRUARY.

Pontefract:—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq.
Scarborough:—John Dent Dent, esq.
Beverley:—James Robert Walker, esq.
Forfarshire:—Right Hon. Charles Carnegie.
Hertford Borough:—Right Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper. Re-el.
Gateshead:—William Hutt, esq. Re-el.
Ennis:—William Stackpole, esq.

MARCH.

Cork County:—Right Hon. Rickard Deasy. Re-el.
Surrey, Western Division:—George Cubitt esq.

Worcester City:—Richard Padmore, esq.

APRIL.

Norwich:—Sir William Russell, bart.
Roscommon:—The O'Connor Don.
Londonderry City:—William M'Cor-mick, esq.
Clare:—Francis M'Namara Calcutt, esq.
Harwich:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Rich. Thos. Rowley.

MAY.

Berkshire:—Richard Benyon, esq.
Lynnington:—Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox.

JUNE.

Belfast:—Samuel Gibson Getty, esq.

JULY.

Brighton:—James White, esq.
Donegal:—Viscount Hamilton.

AUGUST.

Sligo Borough:—Francis Macdonough, esq.
Stafford Borough:—Thomas Sidney, esq.

H O N O U R S.

THE PEERAGE.

THE following PEERAGE has been conferred during the Year:—

February 17. The Right Honourable William Ward Baron Ward (1644), to be Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE following Noblemen and Gentlemen have received the several Degrees in the ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD during the Year:—

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Duke of Newcastle to be a Knight.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The Earl of Fife to be a Knight.

ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

The Earl of Cork and Orrery to be a Knight.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Military Knights Grand Cross:—

Adm. Sir John West.
Adm. Sir Wm. H. Gage.
Adm. Sir Francis W. Austen.
Gen. Sir Jas. Douglas.
Gen. Sir George Scovell.
Gen. Lord Downes.
Adm. Sir Thos. J. Cochrane.
Adm. Sir Geo. F. Seymour.
Gen. Sir Fred. Stovin.
Gen. Sir Jas. Fergusson.
Gen. Sir John Bell.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Yorke.
Lt.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant.

To be Military Knights Commanders:—

Col. Sir Alfred H. Horsford.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Bainbrigge.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Erskine Napier.
Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Chas. Gore.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edw. C. Whinyates.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam. B. Ellis.
Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Fanshawe.
Vice-Adm. Sir Provo W. P. Wallis.
Rear-Adm. Robt. L. Baynes.

Col. Anthony C. Sterling.

Col. R. Dennis Kelly.

Rear-Adm. James Hope.

To be Civil Knights Commanders:—

Sir Rowland Hill.
Sir Andrew Buchanan.
Sir Fred. Jas. Halliday.
Sir Robt. N. E. Hamilton, bart.
Maj.-Gen. Rich. J. H. Birch.
Col. Sir Peter M. Melvill.
Col. Sir Herbert B. Edwardes.
Sir Chas. Lennox Wyke.
Maj.-Gen. Thos. A. Larcom.
Col. George Lloyd Hodges.

To be Military Companions:—

Col. the Earl of Longford.
Capt. Sir G. N. Broke Middleton,
bart., R.N.

To be Civil Companions:—

Robert Alexander, esq.
George Cornac Barnes, esq.
John Henry Bax, esq.
Major John Reid Becher, I.A.
James Brant, esq.
Major John Will Carnegie, I.A.
Arthur Herbert Cocks, esq.
Robt. Gilmour Colquhoun, esq.
Frederick Henry Cooper, esq.
G. Ebenezer Wilson Couper, esq.
Jos. Tucker Crawford, esq.
Capt. Wm. H. Crichton, I.A.
Capt. Walter Fred. Crofton.
John Rice Crowe, esq.

HONOURS.

Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert Davidson, I.A.
 Robert Henry Dunlop, esq.
 Capt. Charles Eliot, I.A.
 Robert Staunton Ellis, esq.
 Maj. W. Coningsby Erskine.
 William Ashburner Forbes, esq.
 Thomas Douglas Forsyth, esq.
 Maj. Wm. W. Harris Greathed, I.A.
 Maj. Wm. H. R. Green, I.A.
 Frederick Bebb Gubbins, esq.
 Jas. de V. Drummond Hay, esq.
 Capt. Benj. Henderson, I.A.
 Col. Stephen John Hill.
 Alan Octavian Hume, esq.
 Capt. Hugh Rees James, I.A.
 Edward Jordan, esq.
 Maj.-Gen. G. St. Patrick Lawrence,
 I.A.
 Maj. Richard Chas. Lawrence, I.A.
 Maj. Harry B. Lumsden, I.A.
 Donald Friell McLeod, esq.
 Maj. Sam. C. Macpherson, I.A.
 Lieut.-Col. F. Carleton Marsden, I.A.
 Sir James Ranald Martin.
 Thomas Erskine May, esq.
 Francis Otway Mayne, esq.
 Maj. Wm. L. Merewether, I.A.
 Alonzo Money, esq.
 Niven Moore, esq.
 Lieut. John W. W. Osborne, I.A.
 Harry Smith Parkes, esq.
 Sir Anthony Perrier, knt.
 Maj. Fran. W. Pinkney, I.A.
 Maj. Henry Ramsay, I.A.
 Edw. Anderson Reade, esq.

Maj. Matthew Richmond.
 Geo. Hen. Mildmay Ricketts, esq.
 Arthur Austin Roberts, esq.
 John Nugent Rose, esq.
 Edw. Alex. Samuells, esq.
 Brand Sapte, esq.
 Col. Sir Richmond C. Shakespear, I.A.
 Edward Thornton, esq.
 Henry Carre Tucker, esq.
 Herwald Craufurd Wake, esq.
 James Walker, esq.
 John Ward, esq.
 Samuel Wauchope, esq.
 Maj. Geo. Walter Williams, I.A.
 John Cracroft Wilson, esq.
 Charles John Wingfield, esq.
 Philip Edm. Wodehouse, esq.
 George Udny Yule, esq.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST.
GEORGE.

To be Knights Grand Cross :—

Col. Sir Henry Knight Storks.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir John G. Le Marchant.
 Sir George Fergusson Bowen.
 Sir Paolo Dingli.

To be Knights Commanders :—

Sir Antonio Micallef, C.B.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, C.B.
 Sir Victor Houlton.
 Sir Peter Smith, C.B.

To be Civil Companion :—

Sydney Smith Saunders, esq.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE following Gentleman has been appointed one of THE QUEEN'S
 MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

William Hutt, esq., Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

THE honour of a KNIGHT BACHELOR has been conferred on the following Gentlemen during the Year :—

William Atherton.
Redmond Barry.
Narcisse Belleau (by Prince of Wales).
Colin Blackburn.
Francis Brody.
Christoffel J. Brand.
Edw. Shepherd Creasy.
Walter Currie.
J. Nodes Dickinson.
Stuart A. Donaldson.

Jas. Hurtle Fisher.
Col. Wm. L. Freeston.
Col. Henry James.
G. Burdett L'Estrange, LL.D.
Thomas Maclean.
Capt. Fras. Leop. M'Clintock, R.N.
James Ranald Martin, C.B.
Francis Murphy.
Charles Sargent.
Hy. Smith (by Prince of Wales).
James Plaisted Wilde.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers and men of the naval and military services and non-military persons, on account of the acts of bravery recorded against their several names :—

JANUARY 20.

Lieut. Alfred Spencer Heathcote, 60th Rifles.

For highly gallant and daring conduct at Delhi throughout the siege, from June to September, 1857, during which he was wounded. He volunteered for services of extreme danger, especially during the six days of severe fighting in the streets after the assault. Elected by the officers of his regiment.

Troop Sergeant-Major James Champion, 8th Hussars.

For distinguished bravery at Beejapore on the 8th of September, 1858, when both the officers attached to the troop were disabled, and himself severely wounded at the commencement of the action by a ball through his body, in having continued at his duty forward, throughout the pursuit, and disabled several of the enemy with his pistol. Also recommended for distinguished conduct at Gwalior.

Colour-Sergeant George Waller, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For conspicuous bravery at Delhi on the 14th of September, 1857, in charging and capturing the enemy's guns near the Cabul-gate; and again, on the 18th of September, 1857, in the repulse of a sudden attack made by the enemy on a gun near the Chaudney Chouk. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

Colour-Sergeant Stephen Garvin, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd of June, 1857, in volunteering to lead a small party of men, under a heavy fire, to the Sammy House, for the purpose of dislodging a number of the enemy in position there, who kept up a destructive fire on the advanced battery of heavy guns, in which, after a sharp contest, he succeeded. Also recommended for gallant conduct throughout the operations before Delhi.

Bugler William Sutton, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For gallant conduct at Delhi on the 13th of September, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach. This soldier's conduct was conspicuous throughout the operations, especially on the 2nd of August, 1857, on which occa-

HONOURS.

sion, during an attack by the enemy in force, he rushed forward over the trenches and killed one of the enemy's buglers, who was in the act of sounding. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private John Divane, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge made by the Beloochee and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi on the 10th of September, 1857. He leaped out of our trenches, closely followed by the Native troops, and was shot down from the top of the enemy's breastworks. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private James Thompson, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain (Captain Wilton), on the 9th of July, 1857, by dashing forward to his relief, when that officer was surrounded by a party of Ghazees, who made a sudden rush on him from a Serai, and killing two of them before further assistance could reach; also recommended for conspicuous conduct throughout the siege. Wounded. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private Samuel Turner, 60th Rifles (1st Battalion).

For having at Delhi, on the night of the 19th of June, 1857, during a severe conflict with the enemy, who attacked the rear of the camp, carried off on his shoulders, under a heavy fire, a mortally-wounded officer, Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Indian service. During this service Private Turner was wounded by a sabre cut in the right arm. His gallant conduct saved the above-named officer from the fate of others, whose mangled remains were not recovered until the following day.

Private John Kirk, 10th Regiment.

For daring gallantry at Benares, on the 4th of June, 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny of the Native troops at that station, in having volunteered to proceed with two non-commissioned officers to rescue Captain Brown, pension paymaster, and his family, who were surrounded by rebels in the com-

pound of their house, and having, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving them.

FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. William Fraser M'Donell, of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Sarun.

For great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857, during the retreat of the British troops from Arrah, in having climbed, under an incessant fire, outside the boat in which he and several soldiers were, up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On the lashing being cut, the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death.

Captain William Martin Cafe, 56th Bengal Native Infantry.—
Date of act of bravery, April 15, 1858.

For bearing away, under a heavy fire, with the assistance of Privates Thompson, Crowie, Spence, and Cook, the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, lying near the ditch of the Fort of Ruhya, and for running to the rescue of Private Spence, who had been severely wounded in the attempt.

Lieutenant Francis David Millett Brown, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

For great gallantry at Narrinoul, on the 16th of November, 1857, in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed to the assistance of a wounded soldier of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, whom he carried off, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, whose cavalry were within forty or fifty yards of him at the time.

Private Denis Dempsey, 10th Regiment (1st Battalion).

For having, at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, carried a powder-bag through a burning village with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position. This he did, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy behind loopholed walls, and to an almost still greater danger from the

sparks which flew in every direction from the blazing houses. Also for having been the first man who entered the village of Jugdispore on the 12th of August, 1857, under a most galling fire. Private Dempsey was likewise one of those who helped to carry Ensign Erskine, of the 10th Regiment, in the retreat from Arrah, in July, 1857.

APRIL 27.

Mr. George Bell Chicken, Indian Naval Brigade.

For great gallantry, on the 27th of September, 1858, at Suhejnee, near Peroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of the rebels, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. He would have been cut to pieces had not some of the men of the 1st Bengal Police and 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy.

APRIL 28.

Private James Pearson, 86th Regiment (now of the 56th Regiment).

For having gallantly attacked a number of armed rebels, on the occasion of the storming of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, one of whom he killed, and bayoneted two others. He was himself wounded in the attack. Also, for having brought in at Calpee, under a heavy fire, Private Michael Burns, who afterwards died of his wounds.

JUNE 19.

Pensioned Sergeant H. Hartigan, 9th Lancers.

For daring and distinguished gallantry in the following instances:—At the battle of Budle-ke Serai, near Delhi, on the 8th of June, 1857, in going to the assistance of Sergeant

H. Helstone, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy, and, at the risk of his own life, carrying him to the rear. On the 10th of October, 1857, at Agra, in having run unarmed to the assistance of Sergeant Crews, who was attacked by four rebels. Hartigan caught a tulwar from one of them with his right hand, and with the other hit him on the mouth, disarmed him, and then defended himself against the other three, killing one and wounding two, when he was himself disabled from further service by severe and dangerous wounds.

Sergeant Robert Grant, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.

For conspicuous devotion at Alumbagh on the 24th of September, 1857, in proceeding under a heavy and galling fire to save the life of Private E. Deveney, whose leg had been shot away, and eventually carrying him safe into camp, with the assistance of the late Lieutenant Brown and some comrades.

Private Patrick M'Hale, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery at Lucknow on the 2nd of October, 1857, when he was the first man at the capture of one of the guns at the Cawnpore Battery; and again, on the 22nd of December, 1857, when, by a bold rush, he was the first to take possession of one of the enemy's guns, which had sent several rounds of grape through his company, which was skirmishing up to it. On every occasion of attack Private M'Hale has been the first to meet the foe, among whom he caused such consternation by the boldness of his rush as to leave little work for those who followed to his support. By his habitual coolness and daring, and sustained bravery in action, his name has become a household word for gallantry among his comrades.

AUGUST 3.

Captain John Augustus Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry.

On the 9th of December, 1856, Captain Wood led the Grenadier company which formed the head of the assaulting column sent against Bushire. He was

HONOURS.

the first man on the parapet of the fort, where he was instantly attacked by a large number of the garrison, who suddenly sprang on him from a trench cut in the parapet itself. These men fired a volley at Captain Wood and the head of the storming party, when only a yard or two distant from that officer; but, although Captain Wood was struck by no less than seven musket-balls, he at once threw himself upon the enemy, passed his sword through the body of their leader, and, being closely followed by the men of his company, speedily overcame all opposition, and established himself in the place. Captain Wood's decision, energy, and determined valour, undoubtedly contributed in a high degree to the success of the attack. His wounds compelled him to leave the force for a time; but, with the true spirit of a good soldier, he rejoined his regiment, and returned to his duty at Bushire before the wounds were properly healed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Thomas Moore and Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

On the occasion of an attack on the enemy on the 8th of February, 1857, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, C.B., Lieutenant Moore, the Adjutant of the Regiment, was, perhaps, the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword as he fell amid the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not the gallant young Lieutenant Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the throng. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shown in extreme danger by this young officer, Lieutenant Malcolmson, appear to have been most admirable, and to be worthy of the highest honour.

William Odgers, leading seaman of Her Majesty's ship *Niger*.

On the 28th March, 1860, William Odgers displayed conspicuous gallantry at the storming of a pah during operations against rebel natives in New Zealand; having been the first to enter it under a heavy fire, and having assisted in hauling down the enemy's colours.

AUGUST 7.

Private Samuel Morley, No. 201, 2nd Battalion, Military Train.

On the evacuation of Azimgurh by Koer Singh's army, on the 15th of April, 1858, a squadron of the Military Train, and half a troop of Horse Artillery, were sent in pursuit. Upon overtaking them and coming into action with their rear guard, a squadron of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry (also detached in pursuit) and one troop of the Military Train were ordered to charge, when Lieutenant Hamilton, who commanded the Sikhs, was unhorsed, and immediately surrounded by the enemy, who commenced cutting and hacking him while on the ground. Private Samuel Morley, seeing the predicament that Lieutenant Hamilton was in, although his (Morley's) horse had been shot from under him, immediately and most gallantly rushed up, on foot, to his assistance, and in conjunction with Farrier Murphy, who has already received the Victoria Cross for the same thing, cut down one of the Sepoys, and fought over Lieutenant Hamilton's body until further assistance came up, and thereby was the means of saving Lieutenant Hamilton from being killed on the spot.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lieut. Henry Evelyn Wood, 17th Lancers.

For having, on the 19th of October, 1858, during action at Sindwaho, when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed; also for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a duffadar and sowar of Beatson's Horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a

HONOURS.

potail, Chemum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungles, where they intended to hang him.

NOVEMBER 8.

Major Charles Craufurd Fraser, 7th Hussars (now of the 11th Hussars).

For conspicuous and cool gallantry, on the 31st of December, 1858, in having volunteered at great personal risk, and under a sharp fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Captain Stisted, and some men of the 7th Hussars, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the river Raptée, while in pursuit of the rebels. Major Fraser succeeded in this gallant service, although at the time partially disabled, not having recovered from a severe wound received while leading a squadron in a charge against some fanatics, in the action of Nawabgunge, on the 13th of June, 1858.

Surgeon Joseph Jee, C.B., 78th Regiment.

For most conspicuous gallantry and important services, on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, on the 25th of September, 1857, in having during action (when the 78th Highlanders, then in possession of the Char-bagh,

captured two nine-pounders at the point of the bayonet), by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and the backs of their comrades, until he had collected the Dooly bearers who had fled. Subsequently, on the same day, in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged by an overwhelming force in the Mote-Mehal, where he remained during the whole night and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposing himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a 24-pounder in a most exposed situation. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded, through a cross fire of ordnance and musketry, safely into the Residency, by the river-bank, although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt.

Colour-Sergeant James Munro, 93rd Regiment (late).

For devoted gallantry at Secunderabagh, on the 16th of November, 1857, in having prominently rushed to the rescue of Captain E. Walsh, of the same corps, when wounded and in danger of his life, whom he carried to a place of comparative safety, to which place the Sergeant was brought in very shortly afterwards badly wounded.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Mr. Evan Montagu Baillie to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. George Agar Ellis to be First Paid Attaché at Paris.

Mr. A. S. Heehan to be Supernumerary Crown Counsel on the North-West Circuit, Ireland.

Mr. Edward St. John Neale to be Secretary of Legation in China.

Mr. F. N. Maltby to be Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

Mr. James Coutts Crawford to be a Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

Viscount Palmerston to be one of the Elder Brethren, Trinity House.

Mr. Charles Lennox Wyke to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico.

The Hon. Gerald C. Talbot to be Inspector-General of Stores, Military Store Department, India Office.

Mr. T. Stamford Raffles to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Liverpool.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. E. Maltby to be President of the Board of Revenue.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., to be Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan to be Solicitor-General, Ireland.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth to be Commissioner of Hissar Division, Oude.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. J. A. Yonge to be Recorder of Bideford and Barnstaple.

Mr. W. Roberts to be Agent to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces in Rohileund.

Mr. E. G. Fraser to be Judge of the Civil Court of Lucknow.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, LL.D., to be Judge of the Salford Hundred Court.

Mr. Frank Parish to be Consul at Buenos Ayres.

Captain Peel to be Consul at Port Mahon.

Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., to be Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications.

Mr. William Hutt, M.P., to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Captain W. H. Beynon to be Political Agent for Harrowtee and Superintendent of Meena Districts.

Messrs. William Henry Adams and William Hepburn Rennie to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong Kong.

Mr. Frederick William Green to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong Kong.

Mr. Edward Bullock Andrew to be Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. Alfred Dick to be Consul at the Society Isles.

Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold to be a Paid Attaché at Lisbon.

Mr. James Jerwood to be Recorder of South Molton.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald to be one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Deasy to be Attorney-General, Ireland.

Mr. Fletcher Whitley to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands.

Mr. John Augustus Longworth to be Consul-General in Servia.

Mr. Arundel Mackenzie to be Consul at Geneva.

Captain J. Polliott Powell to be Governor of Chatham Convict Prison.

MARCH.

Mr. William Mooney to be Clerk of the Crown for Westmeath.

Mr. Frederick McBlain to be Crown Prosecutor for the Counties of Down, Armagh, and Monaghan.

The Hon. Mr. French to be Chairman of Dublin.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., to be Chairman of Fermanagh.

Mr. James C. Caffey to be Chairman of Westmeath.

Mr. West, Q.C., to be Chairman of Queen's County.

Mr. Edward Palmer to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. Macnamara Dix to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

Sir Robert Fraser Turing, bart., to be Consul at Rotterdam.

Mr. Charles John Calvert to be Consul at Monastir.

Mr. Richard Wilkinson to be Consul at Salonica.

Dr. Gibson, C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Lord Taunton to be a Trustee of the British Museum.

Mr. Creasy to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Hon. J. C. Morrison to be Solicitor-General for Canada West.

Mr. James Grignon to be Consul at Teneriffe.

Mr. Henry J. Murray to be Consul at Portland, United States.

Mr. Henry Lockwood to be Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Beatty, R.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of St. Helena.

Mr. John Creighton to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. James Walker to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

Mr. Thomas C. Harvey to be a Mem-

PROMOTIONS.

ber of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

Mr. Thomas Dillon FitzGerald to be Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Clifden, county Galway.

Mr. Temple to be Commissioner of the Finance Department, Calcutta.

Mr. Forsyth to be Commissioner of Lahore.

Major A. L. McMullen to be Political Agent at Bhopal.

APRIL.

Lord Harris to be a Lord-in-Waiting on Her Majesty.

Mr. Ernest Clay to be Paid Attaché at Mexico.

Mr. John Bramwell to be Recorder of Durham.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, K.H., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

Mr. Charles Alison to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

Mr. George Fagan to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

Dr. J. R. Taylor, C.E., to be Chief Medical Officer of the Sanatorium and Invalid Establishment to be formed at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. James Wilde, Q.C., to be Baron of the Exchequer.

Mr. Thomas Francis Quin to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia.

Mr. J. S. Lumley to be Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople.

Mr. E. S. Erskine to be Secretary to the Mission at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Edwin Corbett to be Secretary of Legation at Florence.

Sir Frederick L. Rogers, bart., to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Deputy-Inspector-General T. D. Hume to be Principal Medical Officer at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham.

Mr. D. Maude to be Magistrate of the Greenwich Police Court.

Mr. A. R. Young to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Loftus Charles Otway, C.B., to be Consul-General at Milan.

Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Crealock to be Military Secretary to Lord Elgin in his Extraordinary Mission to China.

Mr. H. B. Loch to be Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Elgin.

The Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley to be First Attaché to the Embassy.

The Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow to be Second Attaché to the Embassy.

Mr. Thomas Dobson and Mr. Thomas Sergeant to be Joint Secretaries to the Board of Inland Revenue.

Major R. L. Taylor, C.B., to be Political Agent of Meywar.

Major J. C. Brooke to be Political Agent of Jyepore.

Mr. H. Frere to be Judge of the Sudder and Fujdaree Adawlut, Madras.

MAY.

Mr. Maurice Drummond to be Receiver-General of Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Arthur B. Corner to be Queen's Coroner and Attorney.

Mr. Alfred Hudson Shadwell to be Taxing Master of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Rogers to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the King's County.

Captain R. Jenkins to be Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Bhopawur.

Mr. William Doria to be Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Parana, Argentine Confederation.

Mr. W. B. Eastwick to be Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Persia.

Mr. Cuthbertson Ellison to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Manchester.

Lord Belhaven to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Adams G. Archibald to be Attorney-General for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Joseph Howe to be Provincial Secretary, Nova Scotia.

Mr. William Armand to be Financial Secretary.

Mr. Jonathan M'Cully to be Solicitor-General.

Mr. John H. Anderson to be Receiver-General.

Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., to be Governor of Madras.

Mr. Andrew Murray, jun., to be Crown Agent for Scotland.

PROMOTIONS.

JUNE.

Mr. Helps to be Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office.

The Right Hon. Robt. Lowe; Richard Quain, M.D.; and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S.; to be Members of the Senate of the University of London.

Mr. Frederick Robert St. John to be Paid Attaché at Stuttgart.

Mr. J. J. Fincham to be Master Shipwright at Deptford.

Mr. R. Temple to be Chief Commissioner of Currency and Chief Assistant to the Financial Member of Council for Special Service, East Indies.

Mr. W. S. Halsey to be Assistant Commissioner of Currency and Private Secretary to the Financial Member of Council, East Indies.

Major A. G. Goodwyn, R.E., to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham to be Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, India.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson to be *ex-officio* Under-Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, K.H., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Messrs. Patrick Kough, John Hogsett, and Robert Kent, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

Mr. Jeremiah Simpson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. John Ward to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hans Towns, resident at Hamburg.

Mr. William Brodie to be a Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Mr. J. Hibberd Brewer, of the Midland Circuit, to be a Master of the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Charles Farquhar Shand to be Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Thomas F. Callaghan to be Chief Magistrate of Hong Kong.

Mr. William Perry to be Consul-General at Venice.

Mr. Charles Allan Henderson to be Consul-General at Panama.

Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert to be Consul for the Province of Scutari.

Mr. John Hay Drummond Hay to be

Minister President to the Emperor of Morocco.

Captain Charles Wise to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard.

General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., to be an Extraordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.

Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield to be a Member of Council of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. W. H. Beckett to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, Ireland.

Messrs. Alexander Anderson, Donald Ramsay, John Rhodes Gardiner, John Goff, and James M'Loren, have been appointed Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. William Henry Pope to be Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Lemuel Cambridge Owen to be Postmaster-General for the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. Samuel Cockburn to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Mr. Gould Arthur Lucas to be Resident Magistrate for the Colony of Natal.

Mr. Joseph Archer Crowe to be Consul-General at Leipzig.

Mr. Bernard Woodward to be Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen.

Mr. Nichols to be a Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Messrs. John Hamilton Gray, Joseph Howe, and John William Ritchie, to be Commissioners to inquire into and adjust the differences relative to the rights of landowners and tenants in the Island of Prince Edward.

Mr. George Keogh to be Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county Meath.

Mr. Edward Caraher to be Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county Louth and town of Drogheda.

JULY.

Mr. John Ward to be Consul-General in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg, and to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Free Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Mr. John George Taylor to be Consul at Diarbekir.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. James Drummond Hay to be Paid Attaché to the Morocco Legation.

Major-General William Frederick Forster to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Charles Justin Mac Carthy to be Governor of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. F. A. Carrington to be Recorder of Wokingham.

Mr. John B. Greene to take charge of the Clonakilty district, county Cork.

Mr. John Petherick to be Consul in the District of the Soudan.

Mr. Thomas Norton to be a Master of the Crown Office in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. William Henry Adams to be Chief Justice for the Colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. George E. Stanley to be Consul at Jeddah.

Mr. Tyrwhitt to be Magistrate of Marlborough-street Police-court.

Mr. C. L. T. D'Eyncourt to be Magistrate of Clerkenwell Police Court.

Mr. John Henry Barker to be Magistrate of Worship-street Police-court.

Mr. Francis Spencer Wilgey to be Attorney-General for the Island of Saint Christopher.

Mr. John Palmer to be Treasurer for the Island of Saint Lucia.

Mr. Macnamara Dix to be Treasurer for the Island of Dominica.

Capt. Charles Duncan Cameron to be Consul in Abyssinia.

Mr. John Hutton Dupuis to be Consul at Souline.

Dr. James R. Ballantine to be Librarian of the India House.

Mr. Robert Boyd Tytler to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Frederick Duncombe to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

AUGUST.

Lord Dufferin to be Commissioner to Syria, to represent Great Britain in the European Commission sent out to inquire into and settle the affairs of that country.

Mr. Augustus Henry Mounsey to be a Paid Attaché.

Mr. Frederick Antrobus to be a Paid Attaché.

Sir William Jardine, bart., Mr. William Joshua Fennell, and Mr. George

Kettlby Rickards, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, with the view of increasing the supply of a valuable article of food for the benefit of the public.

Mr. E. G. Salisbury to be an Inspector of Railways.

Mr. W. Browne to be Accountant-General, War Office.

Dr. William Baly to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

Colonel Wood, C.B., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary.

Mr. William Andrew Ross to be Colonial Secretary for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Captain Mante to be Guardian of the Graves at Sebastopol.

Mr. Gordon Gairdner to be Chief Clerk, Colonial Office.

Mr. Christopher Joseph de Gernon to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, Ireland.

Mr. Swinburne Ward to be Private Secretary, and Major Tupper Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

Mr. E. B. Malet to be a Paid Attaché.

Mr. William Major Cooke to be Recorder of Southampton.

Mr. Mansfield to be Magistrate of the Marylebone Police Court.

Mr. Alexander A. Knox to be Magistrate of Worship-street Police Court.

Lord Stanley of Alderley to be Postmaster-General.

Mr. Stair Douglas to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

Sir William Byam, Mr. John Gray, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, M.D., and Messrs. James Watson Sheriff, William Thibou, William Ann Coull, John Bell Lowry, and Alexander Adam, to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

Dr. William Stevenson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Mr. Alexander Finlayson to be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Messrs. George Webbe, Walter Maynard, and Thomas Huggins, the Rev. Joseph Herbert Pemberton, and Messrs. Hastings, Charles Huggins, and William Scott to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

SEPTEMBER.

Captain Richard Barwell to be Consul at the Island of Reunion.

Mr. Wodehouse to be Consul at the Raiatea, Society Islands.

Mr. Edward B. Barker to be Consul at Samsoon.

Mr. Frederick Guarracino to be Consul in the Island of Crete.

Major-Gen. Robert Percy Douglas to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey.

Sir Charles Justin M'Carthy to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.

Lord Schomberg Henry Kerr to be a Paid Attaché.

Mr. James George Ferguson Russell to be a Paid Attaché.

Mr. James Whigham to be Judge of the County Court, District No. 37.

Mr. Colin McColl to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Dominica.

Dr. Thomas Swanston to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of St. Christopher.

Mr. T. W. Erie to be Associate of Common Pleas.

Mr. W. Morgan Bennett to be a Master of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be Member for Bombay of the Legislative Council of India.

Mr. J. P. Stratton to be Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

OCTOBER.

Mr. Francis Pigott, M.P., to be Governor of the Isle of Man.

Mr. Barker to be Magistrate of Clerkenwell Police Court.

Mr. J. Leigh to be Magistrate of Worship-street Police Court.

Mr. W. Partridge to be Stipendiary Magistrate of Wolverhampton.

Mr. T. W. Saunders to be Recorder of Bath.

Mr. George Young to be Sheriff of the Shire of Haddington and Berwick.

Mr. Andrew Rutherford Clark to be Sheriff of the Shire of Inverness.

Mr. James Philip Baker to be an Inspector of Coal Mines.

Sir William Denison, K.C.B., to be Governor of Madras.

Mr. George Russell to be Recorder of Wokingham.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon to be Master in Chancery, Ireland.

Mr. T. De Moleyns, Q.C., to be Chairman of Donegal, Ireland.

Mr. Henry Grant Foote to be Consul at Lagos.

Mr. Frederick Peel to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. William Peere Williams Freeman to be Paid Attaché at Parana.

Mr. Samuel Laing to be Fourth Legislative Councillor in India.

Mr. Norman Robert Pogson to be Astronomer at the Madras Presidency.

NOVEMBER.

Lieut.-Col. E. Stanton, C.B., R.E., to be Consul at Warsaw.

Major James Hay Wodehouse to be Consul at Baratea.

Mr. William Samuel McMahon to be a Paid Attaché.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., to be Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

Mr. Albert W. Beetham to be Recorder of Dartmouth.

Mr. George Ridley, M.P., to be one of the Copyhold Enclosure Commissioners.

Dr. Ignazio Schembri, L.L.D., to be one of H.M.'s Judges for the Island of Malta.

The Earl of Chichester to be Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex.

Mr. James Hemp to be Clerk for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, Old Bailey.

Mr. George Tomline Gordon to be Treasurer for the Island of Vancouver.

Mr. Henry Swanston Maynard to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Austria.

Lord A. Loftus to be Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Frederick Johnson to be Consul at Tampico.

Mr. Grignon to be Consul at Riga.

Mr. Johnson to be Consul at Tene-riffe.

Mr. J. Lean to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the North-West Provinces, East Indies.

DECEMBER.

The Hon. Edward Morris Erskine to be Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople.

The Hon. Julian Henry Charles Fane to be Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.

Mr. Henry Lockwood to be Paid Attaché to the Mission at Stockholm.

The Hon. Henry Wodehouse to be Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

Mr. Robertson, M.P., to be Lord-Lieutenant of Berwickshire.

Lord Napier to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias.

Sir John Fiennes Crompton, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Mr. John Savile Lumley to be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments in his

Council for the ensuing year :—Vice-President Sir James Weir Hogg; Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Mr. W. Arbuthnot; Military, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.; Revenue, Mr. T. Prinsep; Judicial and Legislative, Sir T. Erskine Perry; Public Works, Colonel Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B.; Railways, Mr. Eliot Macnaghten; Political, Mr. W. J. Eastwick; Public, Mr. J. P. Willoughby.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young to be Governor of New South Wales.

Mr. John Maclean, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories of British Kaffraria.

Mr. William Young to be Chief Justice of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Robert Hamilton and Charles Clement Bravo have been confirmed by the Queen as Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Mr. Francis Howard Vyse to be Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, Japan.

Mr. Henry Thring to be Parliamentary Draughtsman to the Home Office.

Mr. William Dardis Furlonge to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Stanton, C.B., to be Consul-General at Warsaw.

Mr. John A. Callender to be Consul at Edinburgh and Leith; Mr. Charles Cotesworth, Consul at Liverpool; Mr. George Newenham Harvey, Consul at Cork; Mr. Thomas Beynon, Consul at Newport, South Wales; and Mr. Edwin Fox, Vice-Consul in London for the Republic of Siberia.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. H. Caswall, to be a Prebendary of Bedminster and Redcliffe, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. Jacob Clements to be Prebend of Corringham, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Rev. F. France to be Archdeacon of Ely.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. W. Anthony Fitz Hugh to be

Prebendary of the disendowed Canonry of Middleton, in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. H. Foster to be Prebendary of the disendowed Canonry of Selsey, in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Fisher Hodgson to be Prebendary of the disendowed Canonry of Woodhorne, in the Cathedral of Chichester.

MARCH.

Rev. G. H. Beckwith to be a Minor Canon in Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. J. D. Hastings to be Prebendary of Grantham Borealis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside to be a Residentiary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

APRIL.

Ven. Joseph Cotton Wigram, Archdeacon of Winchester, to be Lord Bp. of Rochester.

Rev. W. W. Jackson, Chaplain to the Forces, to be Bishop of Antigua, West Indies.

Rev. Thos. Garnier, Dean of Ripon, to be Dean of Lincoln.

Ven. J. S. Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Winchester.

MAY.

Rev. William Goode to be Dean of Ripon.

Rev. J. Carr to be an Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. Phillip Jacob, Canon of Winchester, to be Archdeacon of Winchester.

Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., to be Bishop of Antigua.

JUNE.

Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, to be Archbishop of York.

Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Montague Villiers, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to be Lord Bishop of Durham.

Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Canon of Sarum, to be Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Ardagh, to be Dean of Derry.

JULY.

Rev. W. Ince, Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, London.

Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., to be a Canon of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. W. F. Patteson to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

VOL. CII.

AUGUST.

Rev. H. Herbert Read, D.D., to be Archdeacon of Prince Edward's Island.

Right Rev. Walter Trower, D.D., late Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, to be Sub-Dean of Exeter.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Joshua Fawcett to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon.

Rev. Montague J. G. Hawtrey, to be Prebend of Combe the Eleventh in Wells Cathedral.

Ven. John Jones, Archdeacon of Bangor, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bangor.

Rev. Evan Nepean, Chaplain to the Queen, to be a Residentiary Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Ven. H. Weir White, Archdeacon of Merioneth, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bangor.

Rev. C. J. Vaughan to be Chancellor of York Cathedral.

OCTOBER.

Rev. J. Carr to be an Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.

Ven. Anthony Grant, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

Ven. W. J. Philpots, Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. A. Fatham to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. J. Twells to be Prebend of Sanctæ Crucis in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Woolcombe to be a Residentiary Canon in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. E. Woolnough to be an Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. F. G. Blomfield to be an Honorary Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. R. W. Browne, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, to be Archdeacon of York.

Rev. J. A. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and Preacher

M M

PROMOTIONS.

to the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn, London, to be an Honorary Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Daniel Robert Fearon to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

DECEMBER.

Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, D.D., formerly Lord Bishop of Madras, to be Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon to be Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, with the Prebend of Calne annexed.

Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D., to be an Honorary Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. Sydney G. Selwyn to be Prebendary of Compton Dundon in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. E. Trollope, to be Prebendary of Decem Librarum in Lincoln Cathedral.

MAY.

Rev. T. Evans to be Head Master of the Cathedral School, Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. P. N. Laurence to be Master of the Leek Grammar School, Staffordshire.

Rev. J. E. Sewell to be Warden of New College, Oxford.

Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith to be Master of Thetford Grammar School, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Coole to be Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrew's.

Mr. Daniel Robert Fearon, B.A., to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. F. Kent Clarke to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Stafford.

Rev. W. Wilberforce Gedge to be Head Master of the Lower Collegiate School, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Joseph Lister to be Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

MARCH.

Messrs. William Jack, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and John Kerr, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

APRIL.

Rev. J. Oates to be Vice-Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

Rev. Arthur Weeks to be Mathematical Master, Southampton College.

JUNE.

Rev. T. Gwynn to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Candover, Hants.

Rev. Charles Kingsley to be Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

Rev. W. F. Short to be Head Master of Oswestry School, Salop.

JULY.

Rev. R. Wall to be Head Master of the Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire.

AUGUST.

Rev. J. W. Caldicott to be Master of the Grammar School, Bristol.

Rev. Alfred W. Howell to be Master of the Grammar School, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Rev. T. Neville Hutchinson to be Second Master in the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Birmingham.

Rev. W. H. Prideaux to be Tutor of Codrington College, Barbadoes.

Rev. M. Pugh to be Head Master of Rishworth Grammar School, Halifax, Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. Jonathan Bates to be Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Chester.

Rev. A. H. Hore to be Master in Bromsgrove Grammar School, Worcestershire.

Rev. J. D. Kingdon to be Master in King's College School, London.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the under-mentioned Chairs, lately established in the University of Aberdeen:—Midwifery, Dr. Dyce; Botany, Dr. Dickie; Materia Medica, Dr. Harvey; Biblical Criticism, Rev. W. Milligan; Institutes of Medicine, Dr. Ogilvie; Logic, Mr. Alexander Bain.

OCTOBER.

Rev. T. Myers to be a Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of York.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. J. J. Christie to be Second

Master of the East Retford Grammar Schools, Notts.

Rev. H. O. Coxé to be Bodleian Librarian, Oxford.

Rev. Alfred Middleton to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rev. Frederick Taunton to be Vice-Principal of St. Margaret's College, Fulham, near London.

Sir A. Grant, bart., to be Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, East Indies.

DECEMBER.

Rev. F. T. Cusins to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Nottingham.

Rev. J. W. Nutt to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. W. Allen Russell to be Principal of Poonah College, in the Diocese of Bombay.

Rev. R. Payne Smith to be Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr. Henry James Lynch to be an Inspector of Schools.

LAW CASES.

THE WALWORTH MURDERS.

WHATEVER effect the diffusion of education and wealth may have in preventing that general mental irritation which results in an evil state of society, it certainly has not prevented the occasional perpetration of crimes of startling atrocity. A butchery—for the term “a series of murders” seems inapplicable to the slaughter of several persons at one time and with a common motive—worthy of the savage state, and yet finding its object in one of the most elaborate institutions of civilized society, was perpetrated in Manor-place, Walworth, in the morning of the 31st July. The inhuman brute who perpetrated these fearful deeds—if it be not a libel upon the inferior animals so to designate a wretch who, if he acted with the ferocity and cunning proper to animals in the pursuit of their prey, yet slew those whom the wild beast would have defended and cherished—this reverse of nature, having paid his addresses to a respectable young woman, induced her to be a party to an insurance on her life for £100, he being the insurer, and then inveigled her to his mother's home—having thus got the predestined victim within his meshes, ruthlessly slaughtered her; and

then, in order to keep suspicion from himself, and to have a person on whom to throw the guilt, who should not be able to deny it, he slaughtered his mother and his two brothers: the single object, preconceived and preconcerted, of so much guilt, being to obtain possession of the £100 from the insurance office. For this sordid purpose, and for this purpose alone—without the miserable palliation of passion, or desire, or jealousy, or revenge—this William Youngman did not hesitate to involve in one fearful massacre four persons; one the parent, generally held in the most affectionate love, two his brothers, and the fourth a young female whom he had lured into his snare by professions of devoted attachment. His plot was as brutally stupid as it was cowardly and cruel. Had he so contrived the destruction of his victim that her death had passed as the ordinary incident of mortality, the murderer, not being her husband, could not have obtained the money:—he had no interest in her life such as would sustain an insurance, and the office would not have paid. The precise theory upon which the massacre, when perpetrated, was to be explained appears to have been

this—the victim having been lured home, the mother was suddenly to become maniac; that in an access of frenzy she should rise in the night, deal death all around, destroying her husband and her children, and, in the general slaughter, this insured life also; and then that she herself should perish in the last attempt by the hand of her son in his self-defence. The exact steps by which the terrible plot was worked out cannot be known, nor does the evidence supply more than the means of conjecture. The murderer made sure that there should be no living testimony against him. He stabbed each victim several times to the heart, and then cut through throat and arteries to make all safe. The girl must have fallen dead upon the landing as she stepped out of her room, perhaps called by her lover or startled by a sound; the mother probably next stepped forth, and the son seems to have failed in his first stab, driving his knife deep into his mother's flesh before he could reach the throat and divide the arteries. The younger child died unresisting in his bed. The elder brother, however, came to the landing-place during the general slaughter, and struggled for his life, drawing the sharp steel through his fingers, and maintaining the contest at least long enough for a scream. No cry was heard to alarm those who were separated from this scene on all sides only by a plank or a thin wall. When at last a spectator came the murderer was ready with his story. All that blood had not washed it out of his head. "This is all mother's doings; she murdered my two brothers and my sweetheart, and I, in self-defence, believe that I have murdered her."

The accused person, William Godfrey Youngman, aged 25, described as a tailor, was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on the 16th August, before Mr. Justice Williams, to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mary Wells Streeter. There were three other indictments against him, charging him with the murder of Elizabeth Youngman, his mother, and Thomas Neale Youngman and Charles Youngman, his brothers.

The prisoner was a common-looking young man. He was well dressed, and during the whole of the proceedings he exhibited the most extraordinary coolness and self-possession; and even while his father was under examination he did not evince the least emotion.

Mr. Clerk, for the prosecution, stated the facts as they were deposed by the witnesses.

Mr. James Bevan:—On the 30th of July last I resided at No. 16, Manor-place, Walworth. I occupy the ground floor. There are two other floors to the house. Mr. Beard occupied the first floor with his wife and one son. The prisoner's father occupied the top floor of the house. On the 31st of July his family consisted of his wife, two little boys, the prisoner, and the deceased. I understood the prisoner had come to see his father on a holiday, and he used to sleep there. About 10 minutes to 6 on the morning of the 31st I was in bed, and I heard a noise like lumbering, and a heavy fall on the top floor of the house; I immediately got up to see what was the matter, and before I could get to the door Mr. Beard knocked at it and said, "For God's sake come here—there is murder!" I went upstairs directly, and when I got

to the top of the stairs I saw the elder boy lying dead upon the landing. I did not see anything more then, but went down and dressed myself; and I then saw the prisoner standing in his night-shirt on the staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor. He was standing still and looking down the stairs at this time. He said to me, "My mother has done all this—she murdered my two brothers and my sweetheart, and I, in self-defence, believe I have murdered her." I made him no reply, but went out and fetched the police. I heard the prisoner's father go out about half-past 5 o'clock that morning. The noise I heard was like a heavy fall on the floor. I did not see any living person when I first went up. The moment I saw the boy's body I went down stairs again. I did not particularly observe the appearance of the prisoner, but I should not think he was very collected.

Susannah Beard said:—I am the wife of Philip Beard, and I and my husband occupied the first floor in the house of Mr. Bevan. We occupied the back room as a sleeping room. About 6 o'clock in the morning of the 31st July, I heard a noise overhead like scuffling, and I thought it was Mr. Youngman's children playing. I then heard a noise as though something had fallen on the floor. I had awoke my husband before this. The noise I heard was like something very heavy falling on the boards of the bedroom above ours. My husband went up to see what was the matter, and he called out "Murder!" and came downstairs. He afterwards went up again with the landlord, and when he came down a second time I went to the door of our room, and saw the pri-

soner standing on the staircase leading from my room upstairs. While my husband was dressing the prisoner called out from the stairs, "Mr. Beard, for God's sake fetch a surgeon! I believe there is some alive yet." My husband then went out to fetch a doctor. I had seen a young woman come to the house about 11 o'clock on the day before this happened. I think the prisoner came with her, and they went out together for a walk about 7 o'clock in the evening, and returned about 10 o'clock. The prisoner and the deceased seemed to be on very affectionate terms at this time.

Philip William Beard said:—I had seen the prisoner in our house a few days before the 31st of July. Upon one occasion he told me that he had been a valet and footman, and that he had left that and was going into the farming business. I remember being awoke by my wife on the morning of the 31st of July, and I heard a sort of rumbling on the landing over our head. The noise was like that of children running about. I went out of my room, and as I did so I heard a slight scream. When I got to the outside of my room I saw a clot of blood on the stairs, and on the top of the staircase I saw the little boy lying on the landing. His throat was cut, and he was dead and lying upon his back, with his head towards the stairs. I then saw the body of the deceased lying a little beyond that of the boy. I did not observe any other bodies at this time, as I was very much alarmed, and I went down and called the landlord, and we went upstairs together, and I went into my own room to dress. I then fetched a policeman and a surgeon. I saw the prisoner was

upon the stairs, and he told me that his mother had done it all, and that he had murdered her in self-defence.

John Youngman:—I am the father of the prisoner. I resided on the second floor of the house No. 16, Manor-place, Walworth. My wife and two children lived with me. One was named Thomas Neale, and the other Charles, and their ages were 7 and 11. The prisoner came to live with us about a fortnight before this sad affair happened, and he used to sleep in the back room, where I also slept. My son Thomas slept in the same bed with the prisoner. I slept on the shop-board. My wife and my son Charles slept in the front room. I am a tailor by trade, and am generally out at work the whole day. I returned home on the 30th of July about 10 o'clock at night. I did not see the deceased at that time. The prisoner went to bed as usual about a quarter past 11. He said he was ready, and I put the light out and went to bed, and he did the same. My boy Thomas was in bed with the prisoner at this time. I awoke about 4 o'clock on the following morning, and saw the prisoner at the foot of his bed, apparently in the act of getting in. I think the door of the room was open at this time. I got up at 5 o'clock, and went out about 20 minutes past, and at this time the prisoner and his brother were in bed. I did not go into the front room before I went out. I was fetched home from my work between 6 and 7, and I then saw the body of the deceased. I knew previously that she was staying in the house, and that she slept in the front room with my wife on the night of the 30th of July. I understood that she was to be mar-

ried to the prisoner, but he never said anything to me upon the subject. The constable Lock showed me a knife which I had previously seen in the possession of the prisoner. The point was not broken as it is now when he had it. He was showing it to a man in my presence, and he was told that it was not a fit knife to carry; and the prisoner said anybody had a right to carry such a knife, if he thought proper, for his own protection. This was about nine days before the death of the young woman. I never saw the prisoner use the knife in any manner. When I came back to the house I asked for the prisoner, and he was brought down in the custody of the police, and he addressed me and said, "This is all mother's doings, father." He did not say anything else. The prisoner had no property; he had nothing but what he earned in service. He had been in the establishment of Dr. Duncan for about six months. I don't think he ever said anything to me about insuring the life of the young woman, but I had heard such a thing talked about.

Cross-examined:—The insurance was talked about quite openly. My wife's mother was a lunatic, and she died in Peckham lunatic asylum. One of my own brothers also died in a lunatic asylum. My father died tolerably sensible; but he had been two or three times in a lunatic asylum.

The knife was produced. The blade was something like a dagger, and was a very formidable weapon. The point was broken off.

Re-examined:—My wife's mother died fifteen years ago. I don't know how long she was in the asylum before her death. She was between 60 and 70 when she

died. My wife had never been in an asylum, and I never saw any sign of unsoundness of mind in her.

John Varney, a police-constable of the P division, said:—On the morning of the 31st July, in consequence of what the witness Beard told me, I went to the house in Manor-place, and saw three dead bodies, those of the two boys and the young woman Streeter. I then saw another female body. The prisoner said to me, "Oh, policeman, here is a sight! what shall I do?" He stepped towards me, and I told him to go and dress himself. He had on his night-shirt at this time, and I noticed that the right sleeve was torn, and the wristband was hanging upon the back of his hand. The prisoner told me that his mother had done it all, at the same time that he said, "Oh, policeman, here's a sight!" He also said, "I struck my mother, but it was in self-defence; would you not have done the same?" He added, "That is law."

Mr. James Dann, Inspector of the P division of Police, said he went to the house, accompanied by a constable named Lock, and saw the prisoner standing on the landing of the second-floor, and he told him it was his mother's doing; she came to the bedside where he and his brother were sleeping, killed his brother, and made a stab at him, and in his own defence he wrenched the knife from her hand and killed her if she was dead. The constable Lock pointed to the body of the deceased, and asked the prisoner if that young woman was lying there at the time he killed his mother. The prisoner hesitated a little, and then said he did not know. At this time three

bodies were lying on the landing. Thomas was lying with his head close to the top of the stairs, on his back. He was in his night-shirt, and his right leg was a little drawn up. There was a great deal of blood near him. The young woman, Mary Streeter, was lying on the landing, with her head inside the doorway of the back room. The body was lying on the right side. She was also in her night-dress, and she had no slippers or anything on her feet. Close by her head there was a great deal of blood, and it had flowed into the room under the bed. The body of the prisoner's mother was also upon the landing, with her face downwards, and close to the thigh of the young woman, and her shoulder rested partly upon her body. The other woman was also in her night-dress, and without anything on her feet. There was a great deal of blood close to her head and throat, and it had spread for a considerable distance. Upon going into the front room witness saw the body of the youngest child lying upon the bed, outside the bed-clothes, and quite dead. The body was lying on the right side, and the feet were towards the head of the bed. The bed-clothes were completely soaked through with blood. There was no pool of blood on any part of the floor of this room. It appeared to have been trodden on the floor by the foot of a grown-up person. Upon examining the bed in the back room, witness discovered some smears of blood, as though wiped off some person's hands. There was no pool of blood about this bed; but some blood appeared to have been trampled about the floor of the room, besides the flow of blood that had gone through the

door. Witness observed that both the prisoner's hands and feet were bloody, and his night-shirt was also very bloody. He did not see any wound upon his person, and he did not complain of being cut or wounded. On the same day witness went down to Wadhurst, where the father of the deceased resided, and obtained some letters, which he produced. Upon his return to town, he opened a box belonging to the prisoner, and found in it the policy of assurance upon the life of the deceased, which he produced.

The letters, fifteen in number, were such as are usually written by young persons in their condition of life, who are about to be married; but the last three have the remarkable exception that they earnestly press the subject of the insurance. The first, dated July 19, contains this passage:—

"Dearest girl, I have filled up the paper now, and took it to the Life Assurance Office, and they will write to Mrs. James Bone to-day, to get answer on Saturday. So you can go with me to the office before 2 o'clock on Monday." The second, dated July 21, has this passage:—"You promised me faithfully over and over again, and I expect you will keep your promise that you would be mine, and that your friends would not know it till we were married; but now, dearest Mary, if you will only let Mrs. James Bone write to the assurance office at once, and go with me to have your life assured on Monday morning next." The insurance was effected on the 25th; and three days afterwards the prisoner wrote the following letter which had the effect of bringing the victim into the shambles:—

"16, Manor-place, Newington, S.,
Saturday Night, July 28.

"My beloved Polly.—I have posted one letter to you this afternoon, but I find I shall not have to go to Brighton to-morrow, has I have had a letter from there with what I wanted inside of it, so my dear girl, I have quite settled my business now, and I am quite ready to see you now, therefore I send this letter to you. I will take this to London-bridge station to-morrow morning by quarter past 6 o'clock, and get the guard to take it to Wadhurst Station, to give it to the porter there, who will get a man to take it to your place. I can only give the guard something, so you can give the man who brings this a small sum. I shall expect to see you, my dearest girl, on Monday morning by the first train. I will await your coming at London-bridge Station. I know the time the train arrives, a quarter to 10 o'clock. I have promised to go to my uncle's to-morrow, so I cannot come down; but I will go back home with you on Monday night, or first thing Tuesday, so return here again Tuesday night, to be ready to go anywhere on Wednesday; but you know all I have told you, and I now expect you will come up on Monday morning, when I shall be able to manage things as I wish to do. Excuse more now, my dearest Mary. I shall now go to bed to be up early in the morning to take this letter. Bring or burn all your letters, my dear girl, do not forget; and with kind love to you, and respects to all, I now sum up, awaiting to see you Monday morning, quarter to 10 o'clock. Believe me, ever your loving affectionate

"WILLIAM GODFREY YOUNGMAN."

"You know all I have told you, therefore come, dearest girl, come. I am anxious now to see you. Adieu for the present."

Mr. Boddy, surgeon, deposed that he was called in to examine the bodies of the deceased persons. Three of the bodies were on the landing, the two women and one of the children, and the younger child was on the bed in the front room. All the bodies were quite warm—as warm as when alive. Upon examining the young woman he found a stab in the left breast, which pene-

trated into the cavity of the chest. The throat was literally cut from ear to ear, and a very strong and very sharp instrument had evidently been used to inflict the injury. The carotid artery and jugular vein were completely severed, and the wound extended down to the bones of the neck. This wound must have caused instantaneous death, and the person receiving it could not have called out. It would have required a strong arm to cause such an injury. The deceased appeared to be a strong healthy young woman. Upon examining the body of the older woman he found three stabs, two near the blade-bone of the left arm, and one upon the breast-bone. There was also a deep slit or cut on the left side of the neck, which divided the carotid artery and jugular vein on that side, and reached down to the bones of the neck. This injury was a mortal one, but would not have caused death quite so quickly as that inflicted on the young woman. There were no injuries about the hands of either of the women. Witness then examined the body of the boy Charles, and found a wound on the chest-bone and two cuts on the left arm. There was also a deep cut on the back of the neck, which divided the bones of the neck, and completely severed the spinal cord. This wound must have caused immediate death, and the child could not have cried out. Upon the elder boy's body he found two stabs on the chest, a cut on the lower lip, a cut all round the throat, which merely divided the skin, and six stabs, some in the neck, and some on the ribs. Some of the fingers of the left hand were also cut through completely

to the bone. The stabs in the chest were both mortal; one had penetrated the covering of the heart, and the other the lungs. The injuries to the child's hands were such as would be occasioned by grasping a sharp instrument and having it drawn through his hand. The whole of the wounds he saw were such as might have been occasioned by an instrument such as the knife that had been produced before the point was broken. There were no appearances upon any of the bodies to denote that they had struggled except in the case of the elder boy.

Dr. Duncan said that he resided in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The prisoner came into his shop as footman on the 18th of June last, and left his service on the 16th of July. Witness, Dr. Duncan, saw him very frequently, but did not observe anything particular about him.

Cross-examined. — Witness well acquainted with the definition of monomania known as homicidal monomania, and he thought that it was possible for a person to have an impulse to destroy while at the same time he was of his reason, and that he might commit the act although he knew that it was a wicked one, and that he might be unable to resist the impulse for destruction.

Edward Spice deposed that he kept the "Green Dragon" public-house, in Bermondsey-street. He was well acquainted with the deceased young woman and her family. She came to his house on a visit on the 23rd of June, and the prisoner visited her there. He understood they were to be married. The deceased remained at his house until

lowing Thursday, and the prisoner came there every day. In consequence of something he saw in his conduct he put some questions to him, in answer to which he said that he was independent, and that his independence consisted of houses in several parts of London. He was so dissatisfied with the prisoner's conduct that he advised the deceased not to marry him, and said he would rather see her take a rope and hang herself in his skittle-ground than be united to such a man. The deceased went away with the prisoner on the 25th of July, and he never again saw her alive.

Samuel Wells Streeter, the father of the deceased, stated that on one occasion the prisoner came to his house and slept there one night; but his daughter had not told him she was going to be married to him.

Mr. T. Tanner, a gentleman connected with the Argus Insurance Company, proved that the prisoner made a proposal to insure the life of the deceased for £100, and in the proposal he described himself as having retired from the business of a tailor. On the 25th of July the prisoner came to the office accompanied by a young woman, who paid the premium, and the policy was delivered to the prisoner. A quarter's premium only was paid, which amounted to 10s. 2d.

Mr. Best then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner. He said it was clear, as stated by his learned friend in his opening address, that they could not convict the prisoner upon this charge without at the same time declaring by their verdict that he had committed the horrible crimes of murdering his own mother and

his two innocent brothers, and he earnestly entreated them to pause before they came to such a dreadful conclusion. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue that the theory set up by the prosecution was a most monstrous and improbable one, and that it could hardly be possible for a human being to have arrived at such a pitch of wickedness as to destroy a young woman for whom he always appeared to have expressed the most ardent affection, and also to kill his own mother and brothers, for the sake of obtaining the paltry sum of £100. The learned counsel next proceeded to endeavour to show that the story told by the prisoner of his mother having killed his sweetheart and the children, and of her having, in a moment of frenzy, also attacked him, and that he slew her in self-defence, might possibly be true, and he said that if any, even the smallest doubt, remained upon the point, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. Justice Williams having gone over the evidence, particularly called the attention of the jury to the fact that the prisoner had himself stated that he wrenched the knife from his mother after she had, as he alleged, murdered his sweetheart and his two brothers, and, if his story was true, she was then powerless, and might easily have been secured, and there was no necessity to destroy her life. His Lordship also pointed out that though it might be credible that a person assailed as the prisoner described himself to have been, might, in the excitement of the moment, have struck his assailant with the weapon he had wrested from her; yet here there were three stabs, and the throat

was cut in so determined a manner that the wound extended down to the very bones of the neck; and this must have been done after the stabs had been inflicted and the poor woman overpowered.

The jury, with very brief deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the Judge passed sentence of death in suitable terms. The prisoner, who had retained his self-possession throughout, heard his doom unmoved, and walked from the dock with a firm and determined step.

The last hours of this unrelenting criminal were characterized by the same passions that had impelled him to his terrible deeds—an intensity of selfishness which blinded him to everything which did not accord with his own will. At first, after his condemnation, his strength gave way; but he speedily reassumed his confidence, that the tale he had concocted must prevail, and that they could not hang him. For this purpose he addressed memorials to the Secretary of State, which merely repeated his assertion, in nearly the same words, that it was all his mother's doing, and that he had murdered her in self-defence; nor could the warnings of the gaol authorities, or the exhortations of the chaplain, drive from his mind the one idea that this asseveration must prevail. The scene in which he parted from his family was a painful exhibition of ungovernable passion. Between him and his father there arose a dreadful altercation, in which the wretched man lashed himself into an ungovernable fury, denouncing his surviving parent as having been a bad father, and a bad husband to his mother—charges for which there appears no foundation. The Go-

vernor and Chaplain were compelled to interfere, and advise the father to withdraw. The entreaties of his sisters for a time subdued him, and he fell into a conversation, in which he again asserted his story. But again he lashed himself into rage against the witness Spice, particularly for his declaration that he would rather the young woman had hanged herself than married such a man; he declared in his frenzy, "One thing only I wish, and that is, that I could get hold of this man Spice, for I would strike his head off." His animosity against this witness repeatedly broke out, and indeed seemed to be a favourite resort when he wished to turn away his thoughts from his inward terror. These paroxysms of passion were succeeded, sometimes, by tears; but though the increasing certainty of his fate somewhat repressed his excitement, and he sometimes joined with apparent fervour in the prayers of the chaplain, he let no word escape expressive of guilt or contrition. On the morning of his execution he repeated, in effect, his previous statement, rejecting the exhortations of the chaplain not to die with a lie in his mouth; nor, though he joined mechanically in the devotions, did he show any evidence of feeling.

He was executed on the 4th of September, in front of Horse-monger-lane Gaol. Not a single application for reconsideration of his case had been made; he seems to have inspired a general horror in the public mind; and upwards of 30,000 persons came to witness his retribution—a larger number than has been observed at any execution since that of the Mannings.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

THE Stepney murder will remain memorable in the annals of crime, for it was attended by a combination of circumstances, each in itself remarkable, but which, considered together, read more like the complicated guilt of a French novel or an Adelphi drama than a possible occurrence of real life.

The victim of this strange tragedy was a widow named Mary Emsley, about 70 years of age, residing in Grove Road, Stepney. She was the widow of a builder and house-speculator, who in his lifetime had run up a large number of those small houses which cover the ground in Stratford, Bow, and Bethnal Green. At his decease he left the whole of his property to his widow, who was consequently in receipt of a very large income, which report probably exaggerated at £5000 a-year. She was a woman of extremely parsimonious habits, and dwelt alone in one of her own houses, admitting only the occasional assistance of a female servant. She was particularly acute in the management of her house-property, purchasing the necessary materials for repair and decoration whenever she could pick up a bargain, and employing jobbing workmen—men out of regular employment, or who were willing to work “after hours”—in doing the necessary work. The workmen thus engaged were, of course, chiefly carpenters, plasterers, and painters. The class of houses which formed her property were let to families of working men, and generally on weekly payments. The old woman collected as much of these as she could herself manage; the rest

was collected by irregular agents. From the nature of these collections she was supposed usually to have a considerable sum of money in her house. To complete the notion of her habits it must be stated that she was extremely timid, and though compelled to see daily a considerable number of people, she rarely opened the door until she had reconnoitred her visitor; and that in the evening, when she had closed her shutters and locked her door, she would never, or very rarely, admit any person, however well known to her. She was, moreover, of violent temper, and, when angry, sulky and eccentric.

Mrs. Emsley was last seen alive about 7 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 13th August; two persons living in the opposite house then observed her sitting at her bedroom window. On the following days, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, numerous persons called at the house, wishing to see Mrs. Emsley on various business; but, as after repeated knockings no one answered, these parties went away. In most neighbourhoods such a circumstance, with the unaltered appearance of the house from morning to night, and from day to day, would have caused quick suspicion, and no doubt did latterly cause some remark. Several circumstances, however, combined to lull inquiry in this case. The neighbourhood is so thickly inhabited that apprehension of violence could scarcely suggest itself. The strange habits of the old woman were well known; and as all these unanswered calls were in the day-time, it was sup-

was, that Mullins put it in the shed for the purpose of making a false accusation against Emm. This would be proved to the jury as clearly as though they had seen the act done, and, if so, it showed the prisoner to be not only guilty of one murder, but guilty of an attempt to destroy the life of another person. In the first place, Mullins's story was an exceedingly improbable one. It was exceedingly improbable that, four weeks after the murder, Emm should go out of his cottage into the shed and there place this evidence of his complicity in the crime. It was suspicious, too, that he, if the murderer, should not have destroyed the cheque which would be useless to him and would furnish such cogent evidence against him. Besides the improbability of the story, it would be shown that Mullins was seen about the cottage a day or two before the parcel was discovered. Immediately after the discovery of the parcel, Emm was charged with the murder and the prisoner was also taken into custody. On the mantel-piece of his lodgings, near the Mile-end-road, a piece of string was found exactly corresponding in description with the old apron string round the outer parcel, and there was also a piece of cobbler's wax for waxing string or cord. If the prisoner placed the parcel in the shed, he might, knowing Emm to be a shoemaker, have intended to bring home the charge against him more strongly; at any rate, the wax was found upon the mantel-piece, and the two facts together formed important evidence to enable the jury to judge whether Mullins actually did make up the parcel. With regard to Emm, it would be shown that

on the night of the murder he went to Stratford for the purpose of collecting rents belonging to the old lady there. Witnesses would prove that Emm was not out of their company up to nearly 12 o'clock at night; and by a providential circumstance he was able to prove not only that Emm was not out of his cottage between 8 and 9 o'clock—the hour when Mullins declared that he had seen him come out and deposit the parcel—but he would prove that he was ill, and did not leave his cottage before 10 o'clock that morning. The falsehood of the prisoner's assertion would weigh with the jury in considering the other proofs of his guilt. The prisoner was at work on a house in the neighbourhood up to about 6 o'clock on the evening of the murder. He had with him when he left a plasterer's hammer, which he had been using to knock away the ceiling; and Dr. Gill, who was called in when the murder was discovered, would state that it was an instrument which might have caused the wounds in the skull, and that upon comparing the edge of the hammer with one of the wounds above the eyebrow, it exactly corresponded and fitted. This hammer was afterwards found by the police at the prisoner's lodgings. At 6 o'clock on the Monday evening the prisoner left work, intending to return on the following morning. At 8 o'clock he was seen by a man named Raymond, at the corner of Grove-road, and going in the direction of Mrs. Emsley's house. If innocent, he would have an opportunity of informing the jury, through witnesses, where he really was that night if he was not there. It was not part of the law or the prac-

tice of this country to cast upon the prisoner the proof of his innocence; but if he could give a reasonable account of his whereabouts, that would of course rebut the presumption which otherwise would be so strong. There was another link in the chain of evidence. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, August 14, the day after the murder, the prisoner was met by a seafaring man named Mitchell passing through Stepney-green. He appeared to be in a state of great nervous excitement; his pockets were bulky; and so much struck was Mitchell with his appearance that he, before Mullins was apprehended, gave information to the police on the subject. Then, again, articles had been found in his possession, or traced to him, which pointed clearly to his guilt. Whoever the murderer was, it seemed unlikely that he obtained any great amount of money, for after Mrs. Emsley's death 48*l.* in notes, gold, and silver, were found secreted under some wood and coal in the coal cellar, and it was pretty clear that the murderer had been baulked of his wished-for plunder. A pencil-case, however, was in the possession of the deceased, and that pencil-case was disposed of by the prisoner's wife only a day or so before he gave information to the police. The cheque, the lenses, the metal spoons, were taken by the murderer from the house that night. Near the body, on the landing, was a considerable quantity of blood, and in it was the partial imprint of a nailed shoe. In matters of this kind eyesight was the best guide, and therefore it had been thought right that the board containing

VOL. CII.

this impression should be cut out and laid before the jury. It had been discovered that the prisoner had occupied rooms at 12, Little Orford-street, Chelsea. He ceased to reside there about the 26th of August, and just before he left, the landlady saw flung out of the window a boot, which was afterwards found in the dusthole. The jury would see the impression in the board and compare it with the boot. Some human hair was found sticking to the boot. He did not attach too much importance to the fact. The head of the poor woman was dreadfully beaten in, and it was of course possible that some hair might have adhered to the boot of the murderer; but Mullins was by trade a plasterer, and it was possible that in the pursuit of his vocation another solution might be furnished. There was another point of importance. There were no marks of violent entry, and whoever entered last must have been let in by the deceased herself. There was reason to suppose that the prisoner, who was well known to her, would have some business there on the night of the murder. In the middle of the day the old lady had dined with her niece; and the prisoner, coming to her there more than once, had got the keys of some houses upon which he was at work. One of the keys was of a remarkable shape; and this key, which was given to him, was found in a basket along with other keys in the old lady's bedroom, in which she had been seen sitting at 7 o'clock. Again, the prisoner had assisted on a previous Saturday in taking a quantity of paper-hangings into the house, and these were carried up by him into a room where the body was dis-

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covered. There could be no doubt that she was showing the patterns to some person at the time of the murder; and this would account for the prisoner getting access to the house. The learned Serjeant mentioned numerous other points of circumstantial evidence, all of which pointed to the prisoner as the murderer.

Mr. Rose, a solicitor, said he knew the deceased Mary Emsley, who was a client of his, and had been so for some years prior to her death. She was possessed of considerable house property in the neighbourhood, and collected great part of the rents herself. Knew Walter Emm, who occasionally assisted the deceased in the collection of her rents. On Friday, the 17th of August, Emm called upon witness and made a communication, in consequence of which he went to the house, and there met a police sergeant named Dillon. Knocked at the front door, but gaining no admittance went through the adjoining house, and got through the garden door at the back. The bed appeared not to have been slept in. In a front room on the second floor was the body of Mrs. Emsley, her head near the doorway, and the body, in fact, so close to the landing as to prevent the door from closing. In front of her was a bundle of wall papers, and she had two pieces under her arm. Noticed the key (produced), which was in the bedroom on the first floor—the room underneath that in which the body was lying. It was on a table, in a basket, he believed, with other keys. The front door of Mrs. Emsley's house was latched and not bolted. There was a pool of blood around the body of the deceased.

Sergeant Dillon said he went to

the house, 9, Grove-road, on the occasion spoken of by the last witness. Mr. Rose, Mr. Faith, and Mr. Whitaker were present. Entered by the back door, the front door being shut. It was fastened only by a spring-lock. A person going out and pulling the door after him would leave it securely latched as they found it. The window of the back parlour was raised up four or five inches. The shutters were closed, but not wholly. The front parlour shutters were open and the curtains drawn back; the window was fastened by an ordinary catch. The bed was not made, nor did it appear to have been slept in recently. In the front room on the floor above was the body of Mrs. Emsley. Several pieces of paper-hangings were lying about, and on the landing outside was a bloody foot-print pointing from the room. There were no marks whatever of violent entry. There was a great quantity of blood about the body, a pool on the floor, and splashes on the wall.

Dr. Gill said he was called in to see the deceased, whom he found lying at full length on her left side. Her dress bore no sign of preparation for going to bed. There was a large opening in the back of the skull extending deeply into the brain. That wound seemed to be the result of repeated blows, and was quite sufficient to account for death. Small portions of the skull were carried completely through the interior substance of the brain. There were several other wounds—one of which, a contused wound inflicted over the left ear, which had driven in the whole of the temple-bone on that side, would also have caused death. Found a lacerated wound above

the left eyebrow. The blade end of the hammer produced corresponded in length with the lacerated wound, and in size and character the wound was such as might have been inflicted with the hammer. Gave it as his opinion, when he saw the body, that the deceased had been dead three or four days. Saw her on Friday in the middle of the day. What he observed was quite consistent with the death of the deceased by blows from the hammer on the previous Monday. Could not speak to a few hours, or even to a day either way.

Several witnesses, neighbours of the deceased, deposed to having seen her between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening, the 13th of August, sitting at her window; and one had noticed at twelve o'clock that night that the shutters were still open. This was so remarkable a circumstance that she noticed it particularly. These witnesses stated that on the following days they saw several persons call at the house, and knock repeatedly without obtaining any notice. One of these callers was a boy, who had to deliver a letter to the deceased. He called at the house at half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 14th, and knocked repeatedly, but could get no answer. Another was a son of Emm, who was sent by his father to get some brass taps, pursuant to an arrangement made with the deceased the day before. He went at an early hour, but no one answered to his knocking. Another person who had been appointed by the deceased to call respecting some paper-hangings, call at the house about 10 A.M., on Tuesday, but could not gain admittance.

Richard Tanner, sergeant of de-

tective police, said he had known the prisoner since the murder. First saw him with reference to the murder on the 28th August, when he was "fetched" in order that inquiries might be made of him. On the 8th of September he again saw him. He called at witness's house, in Wood-street, Stepney. He said he had called to give some information. He said that since he had seen witness previously, he had had suspicions of a person who he thought had committed the murder, and that he had been watching him. Witness asked to whom he referred, and he replied, "Emm." He said, that that morning he went to Emsley's brick-field, at 5 o'clock, to watch Emm, pretending to be picking herbs. That he saw Emm come out of his house and go to a ruin fifty yards in front of his house, and bring out a large parcel, which he took in doors. That he came out again in ten minutes, and appeared to be looking about him. He had a small parcel in his hand, about the size of a pint pot. Emm, he said, went to a shed close by, adjoining his house, and going inside remained about two minutes, and came out again, without the parcel. Witness asked what he thought the parcel contained, and prisoner said he could not tell. Prisoner afterwards proposed to go to the field that night, but witness said he could not till he had seen Inspector Thornton, who had charge of the case. Prisoner asked him to do nothing without him, and witness said he would send notice to him at Oakham-street, Chelsea, next morning. There had been a reward offered by this time—first of 100*l.* and then of 300*l.* Prisoner knew of this reward being offered, and said, "If

this goes off right, I'll take care of you." Next morning (Sunday) went to Emsley's field in a cab along with the prisoner, Serjeant Thomas, and Inspector Thornton. (A plan of the field was here produced.) The ruin marked on the field was one which any one could enter, and the shed adjoining. Emm's cottage could also have been entered by any one. The brickfield, though private property, was an open one, which any person could always enter. When they arrived at the field they saw Emm and a man standing at the opposite end of it from Emm's house; they told Mullins to remain where he was, and witness, along with Thornton and Thomas, went to Emm and told him they had information against him, but did not say that Mullins had said anything. Witness searched his cottage, in the presence of his wife, and afterwards the shed, but could find nothing. He went out to inform Inspector Thornton, when Mullins came to within fifty yards of them. Witness was sent to talk with him, when he said, "You have not half searched the place—Emm's wife stood all the while with her back to you. Come, and I'll show you." Witness said, "No, we don't want Emm to know that you are our informant." Witness then walked towards the shed till they were very near it, when Mullins said, "Look there; now pull down that bloody slab," pointing towards a slab in the shed. Serjeant Thomas went to the stone pointed at, and brought out a parcel, which was tied with a piece of string that might have been the string of an apron. It contained three small spoons and one large one. The small spoons were stamped with the letters "W. P."

There was also a cheque (described in the handbill offering the reward) on the Bank of London for 10*l.*, drawn by Pickering and Co., and two lenses. Mullins asked if they had found anything. Witness said they had found something. Prisoner seemed delighted, and asked if they had found any money. They took the prisoner and Emm to the station, and they were both charged. Mullins said, "Is this the way I am to be served after giving you the information?" Mullins was searched, and they found his shoe tied with a piece of waxed string. Witness afterwards went to his lodgings, 33, Barnsley-street, where he found a bit of tape on a chimney-piece. It was a bit of tape the same as that with which the parcel found in the shed was tied. (The tape was produced.) The bits were compared, and they seemed to him to be of the same kind. The ends of the tape corresponded exactly with each other. Found a piece of wax and a hammer in the prisoner's lodgings. The hammer is now produced.

William Thomas, sergeant of the detective police, deposed that on Sunday, the 9th of September, he went to 11, Oakham-street, Chelsea, and found Mullins, the prisoner, at that house. He came out of the house to witness. When he came out he said, "Thomas, I took you to be Tanner. You know I am clever in these matters. I have been working day and night to discover the murderer of Mrs. Emsley, and I have found him out." Witness said, "Whom do suspect?" He said, "The man Emm, who gave evidence at the coroner's inquest. No one had better opportunities than he had, as he was in the habit of taking to Mrs. Emsley small sums of

money, and would be admitted at any time." Witness said, "Mullins, would she have admitted you?" He said, "No, she would have called to me from the window or the area." Went with the prisoner to Emsley's fields. [The witness then narrated the circumstances of the search in the brick-field in the same terms as Sergeant Tanner.] Afterwards went the prisoner's lodgings in Barnsley-street, where he found a knife and a bit of string. The door of the prisoner's room was locked, but he broke it open. Also went to the house in Oakham-street, Chelsea, which was kept by a person named Kelly. He went to a back room, where he found the prisoner's wife, and got a spoon marked "W. P." (The spoon was produced.) The spoon was of ordinary metal, such as was in common use. The spoon was of the same kind as two found in the parcel, though not so much used. The letters "W. P." he took to be a trade mark.

Dr. Gill was recalled, and stated that he had examined the two bits of tape. The ends of the two pieces found corresponded with each other. There were 33 strands in each.

Inspector Thornton, of the detective police, narrated the circumstances attending the search and discovery of the parcel; adding, that he went afterwards to Barnsley-street, and there in the prisoner's lodgings found the plasterer's hammer among other tools.

Mr. Carryer, of the firm of Pickering and Carryer, manufacturing chymists, of 4, Suffolk-street, Cambridge-heath-road, said he was one of Mrs. Emsley's tenants, and drew the cheque produced on the 13th, giving it to

the deceased about 12 o'clock on the Monday. It was dated the 14th, but this was a mistake. Was quite sure that he drew the check on the 13th. It had never been through his bankers' and had never been paid.

Mr. Joseph Biggs, residing at 25, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, said he knew the deceased and was in the habit of calling upon her on the Sunday evening. Did so on Sunday evening, the 12th of August. Deceased had deposited her plate with him. About four months before the murder she took away a pencil-case from among the articles left with him. To the best of his belief the pencil-case produced was the one which she so took away. About four weeks before her death saw at her house the two lenses produced.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gotz, niece of the deceased, said she knew the prisoner Mullins. Had seen her aunt on Monday, August 13, when she dined at witness's house. Prisoner came to the house while Mrs. Emsley was there, and asked for a particular key. The key produced was the one which was then given to him. Saw the teaspoons produced in her aunt's house four weeks before the murder, and believed them to belong to Mrs. Emsley. Saw the pencil-case about two weeks before the murder, and identified it as also belonging to Mrs. Emsley. There were no teaspoons found in the house after the murder. Mullins was frequently employed by her aunt, and she (witness), by her aunt's request, ordered him on the Monday in question to come for the key. Prisoner went about with Mrs. Emsley on that day sitting keys and on other business.

Elizabeth George deposed that she had attended the deceased as charwoman for 18 months prior to the murder. Usually went there on the Saturday. On Saturday, August 4, when witness was there, a quantity of paper-hangings arrived. Mullins carried them up. Had previously seen the prisoner there several times, and he usually came on the Saturdays to be paid for the work he had done. On the Saturday before the murder, Mrs. Emsley paid him about 6s., taking the money from her pocket. The teaspoons produced were exactly like those belonging to the deceased, but witness would not swear to them.

Walter Thomas Emm said: I am a shoemaker by trade, and live in Emsley's brick-fields, Bethnal-green. I collected Mrs. Emsley's rents, and did odd jobs for her. On Sunday, the 9th of September, I was taken into custody charged with having in my possession a parcel belonging to the deceased. I never put the parcel into the outhouse, and had nothing whatever to do with it. Never saw it till it was produced in my presence by Sergeant Thomas. On the afternoon of the Monday saw the deceased for the last time at the end of Barnsley-street. After that, on the evening of the same day, about 9 o'clock, I went in a pony-cart to Bromley and Stratford. Got home about half-past 11. My wife, a woman named Buckle, and a man named Rumbold, accompanied me, and here is the toll-ticket we got that evening. On the solemn oath I have taken I had nothing whatever to do with the murder of Mrs. Emsley. It was at a quarter-past 9 on the Tuesday morning that I got up, being unwell, and it was a quarter or

20 minutes past 10 before I went out of my cottage. My wife and daughter were there. On the day when the parcel was found I never went into the outhouse. Went to Mrs. Emsley's house on the Wednesday, and was unable to enter. On Friday I gave information to Mr. Rose.

Cross-examined: I went twice to Mrs. Emsley's on the Wednesday—in the afternoon and in the evening. On the Thursday went again, and again received no answer. On the Thursday evening I began to think that something was wrong, so I called the next door neighbour, who said he had been out all day. My wife was there in the morning. I determined that evening to tell Mrs. Emsley's relatives. The next morning I found the house in the same condition. Sent on at 6 in the morning, and, as no answer could be got, I gave information to Mr. Rose.

The three persons who had accompanied Emm on this journey to Stratford corroborated his statement as to this portion of his time.

Susannah Emm said, she gave her father his breakfast at about a quarter-past 9 o'clock on Tuesday after the murder. Assisted her father in his business, [and from the window at which she worked could see when any one passed from the cottage to the ruined shed and the out-house. No one passed from the cottage to either of those places on the 8th of September, when the parcel was alleged to have been placed there. At half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, she saw the prisoner in the brickfield.

W. T. Emm, jun., a youth 10 years old, said he saw the prisoner

on the Friday before he was taken into custody; he was lying in the field, with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

John Raymond, a tailor, deposed that he saw the prisoner on the evening of the 13th of August, coming out of a urinal at the end of Grove-road. It was about 10 minutes to 8 o'clock. Witness was waiting to enter the urinal himself. On coming out the prisoner went round by the Earl of Aberdeen public-house, which would lead to No. 9, Grove-road, the residence of the deceased. The person wore a billy-cocked hat.

Sergeant Tanner was recalled, and proved that the last witness picked out the prisoner from among a number of other persons at the police-court, Arbour-square, as the man he had seen coming out of the urinal.

John Mitchell, labourer at the docks, stated that on the morning of the 14th of August, at 5 o'clock, he saw the prisoner coming across Stepney-green. He saw his face quite distinctly. His pockets were very bulky. This was about three-quarters of a mile from Grove-road, where the murder was committed. Stepney-green was a circuitous road to take to Barnsley-street. The prisoner looked very excited, and trembled all over.

Cross-examined. — Was not afraid of the prisoner when he met him; but was a little alarmed to see a man in so excited a state. He seemed to be carrying something very bulky in his pockets. He wore a round brown hat. When witness heard of the murder afterwards, he came to the conclusion that the man he had met was connected with it, and he gave information to the police. He heard

people talking of Mullins having been in custody, and he went to the House of Detention to see him. When he saw him he knew him to be the man he had met on Stepney-green on the morning of the 14th of August. He had not heard of the reward that had been offered before he gave information. He, however, expected to get a portion of the reward.

William Rowland, paper-hanger, was in the habit of doing work for Mrs. Emsley, and was a warrant-officer for some years at Worship-street. On Monday, the 13th of August, he saw Mullins doing some work for Mrs. Emsley at one of her houses. Saw him again on the Wednesday. On the Friday he saw him again at the house of a Mr. Gaffing. The latter asked if they had heard of the death of an old lady in Grove-road. Mullins fell into a tremor, and his countenance changed when he heard this. On Wednesday the 5th of September, he saw him at the house of a person named Cooper, and found he was very much changed in appearance. The prisoner went away from the work he was at after the murder, without finishing the job. Never saw the prisoner in a billy-cocked hat.

Isaac Tyrrel knew Mullins, the prisoner. Saw him at work at his house on Tuesday, the 13th of August. He had then a hammer, the ordinary hammer used by plasterers. He did not finish the work that day; but came back on the Wednesday.

Robert Friar, barman of a public-house in Chelsea.—On Friday, the 7th of September, he bought a pencil-case from Mrs. Mullins. It was not straight, and he bent it straight. He also cleaned it, as it was very dirty.

Anne Cooper deposed that the prisoner and his wife lodged with her at her house in Orford-street, Chelsea, and that a boot was thrown out of the window on the Sunday before they left. It was the boot now produced. There were other lodgers in the house when the Mullinuses were there.

Inspector Thornton proved having given instructions to cut out a piece of board from the landing in the house of the deceased. There were marks of blood on that board; and on comparing the boot now produced with the impression on the board, it was found that there was a correspondence between them. Two nails in the boot particularly corresponded with marks on the board; and there was a hole in the centre of the sole of the boot in which there seemed to be a soaking up of blood.

On cross-examination witness said there was a pencilled outline of the boot on the board, which was done by Dr. Gill.

The Lord Chief Baron, before the boot was submitted to the jury, wished to say that it appeared to him the pencilled outline of the boot was not taken from the boot itself, but was wholly imaginary.

Dr. Gill stated that he had examined the boot with a microscope, and found three hairs in different parts of it, one between the sole and the welt of the boot. The hair corresponded with that of Mrs. Emsley, some of which he had in his possession. Human hair was used by plasterers. Had examined the pencil-case now produced with the microscope, and found blood on it. The microscope was an infallible test to prove the presence of blood. Could not say it was human blood on the pencil-case. There was no test

for discriminating human from other blood.

Some other evidence, not very material, having been given, Serjeant Parry said this was the case for the prosecution.

The Court was then adjourned. On the following morning the trial was resumed.

Mr. Best addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. After an allusion to the heavy and distressing responsibility which devolved upon himself as counsel for the accused, and to the fearful and important duty which the jury had to discharge, he called upon them to bear in mind the axiom that in this land every man was presumed to be innocent till he was legally proved to be guilty, and to weigh impartially in the scales of justice the evidence brought before them. His learned friend Serjeant Parry had told them that murder was most frequently committed when there was no eye to witness it, save the all-seeing eye of God—that it was a deed of darkness, usually perpetrated when the rest of the world was at rest; and his learned friend had also informed them that in the case now under their consideration, he had to depend on circumstantial evidence for the conviction of the prisoner. Accordingly, his learned friend had endeavoured to bring a number of greater and lesser facts together, all tending in one direction, and to these he would briefly refer. It had been shown that the deceased woman was so very timid and cautious that she never allowed any person to enter her house without examining them from a window, or from the area, and ascertaining that they were known to her and might be safely admitted. Now, a very important question arose at

the very outset. It appeared that this woman had bought a quantity of paper-hangings, and that she had more of the article than she wanted. She was therefore desirous of selling a portion of the paper-hangings. It might be inferred, therefore, that at that particular time, seeing she had paper-hangings to sell, and considering her penurious habits, that she would not be so careful of the admission of persons as at other times, and that other men besides the prisoner Mullins, would get easy access to her house. On the very first blush of the case, therefore, there was reason to believe that other persons than the prisoner might have obtained entrance to the house on the night on which the murder was believed to have been committed. It might be assumed that the murder was committed between the hours of seven in the evening and eight on the following morning. Then came the question, who committed the murder? and how did his learned friend endeavour to bring it home to the prisoner at the bar? He stated, in the first place, that the motive which led the prisoner to lodge information against another individual was the hope of getting the reward that had been offered. These rewards — this “blood-money” — was of a very dangerous tendency. It was evident that from the moment the reward was offered, Mullins had begun to communicate with the police; and the conversation which had taken place with Serjeant Tanner was very significant — “Do not act without me, and I will see you all right.” It was evident that the police understood all about it. Then Mullins and the police went together to search the brickfield. Did they

effectually search it? No. It was not for him to assign a motive for the conduct of the police, but it was clear that they very carelessly and superficially examined Emm’s house and the adjoining hovel. Mullins was described as anxious to see what was going on, and he at length came forward and told them to look behind “that bloody slab.” The police did look there, and found a parcel tied with a piece of tape, and containing four spoons — a large spoon and three smaller ones — said to have belonged to Mrs. Emsley. It contained also two lenses, and what was most important of all, Pickering’s cheque. His learned friend said Mullins was the man who put the cheque and those other articles in the parcel, and that he charged Emm wrongfully with having done so, having thus committed one murder and then attempted to commit another. He would dispose of this part of the case presently. A search was then made of the prisoner’s room at Barnsley-street, and there was found a piece of tape which his learned friend said corresponded with the piece of tape tied round the parcel, and also some cobbler’s wax. A search was also made of the house in Oakham-street, Chelsea, and there was found a hammer; while at a house in Orford-street there was found in the dustbin a boot which had been brought forward as having nails that corresponded with a footmark upon a board in the house of the deceased. Besides this, there was discovered a pencil-case said to be marked with a spot of blood, though he did not think the jury were likely to rely much on that supposed spot of blood on a pencil-case. His learned friend then attempted

to show that Mullins was seen in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Emsley's house on the evening of the murder, and this evidence he tried to strengthen by the extraordinary testimony of a dock-labourer, who spoke of an apparition he had seen early in the morning, and which he declared to have been the prisoner. This man spoke of the pockets of the prisoner being very bulky; but the jury would bear in mind that only a very few small articles had been missed from the house—so small indeed that they could not have filled a man's pockets. One witness, Mr. Rose, mentioned having found a key in a basket in the old lady's bedroom, and it was said this was a key which had been given to Mullins. But there was nothing to show that this key had not been given back by Mullins to the old lady. In the evidence describing the appearance of the house and the various rooms, they were told that considerable splashes of blood were observed. The person who committed the murder, therefore, could not fail to have splashes of blood on his clothes—blood was not easily got rid of—but there had not been found a particle of blood upon any of the clothes of the prisoner. Then Dr. Gill described the position of the body and the wounds. He found a severe wound on the back of the head, by which the skull was knocked into the brain, and which he believed to be inflicted by several blows. There was a wound above each ear, and another incised wound over the left eyebrow, which wound, he said, was of the same length as the chisel end of the hammer. They all knew how dangerous it was to conclude that a wound was inflicted with a particular instrument on such vague

testimony as that. Dr. Gill was also called to speak to the threads of the tape, and to give his opinion as to the bloodmarks and to the hairs on the boot. When the jury came to examine the boot he would leave them to judge whether the two corresponded. He thought the jury would think otherwise. He had next to refer to the spoons found in the parcel, and he would ask whether there was anything so peculiar or so exceptional about them as to lead the jury to believe that they were the identical spoons taken from the old lady's house. As regarded the lenses, there was no peculiarity about them; and, more than that, it was not shown that they had been in the old lady's house near to the time of the murder. On the contrary, it was a considerable time before the murder that the lenses were seen in her custody. With regard to the £10 cheque given to the old lady by Pickering, it appeared that that cheque was in her possession at 12 o'clock on Monday, the day on which the tragedy took place; was it not possible that she might that very day have given it away to some one else in the way of business? It was not a crossed cheque, and might have been passed anywhere. Inspector Thornton had produced a boot, and it was alleged that the sole of the boot corresponded with the impression on the floor of the landing. It would be recollected that this boot was said to have been thrown from the window of the house in which the family of Mullins was residing in Orford-street, and on the day they left it. Where was the other boot? Was only one found? It was, to say the least, singular that only one boot should be forthcoming. If again it were true that the sole

of this boot was so broken as to leave on the floor the impression described, would the leather not have soaked up a portion of the blood? Had his learned friend been able to show that the boot had absorbed any of the blood, his case would have been materially strengthened; but he could not do so. Was it not singular also that the boot, saturated as it must have been with blood, according to his learned friend's case, should have left no stain on any part of the apartments? As to the pencil-case, there was no evidence to prove that it had been in the possession of the old lady for three weeks before the murder. The pencil-case might have been lent to Mullins by the deceased for some purpose or other—it might be to measure something—and retained by him. He now came to the case of Emm, the shoemaker, and the finding of the parcel in the old hovel in Emsley's fields. It was no part of his duty to throw this crime on any one. It was sufficient for him if he could show that there was such a reasonable doubt in the case as to prevent them arriving at the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar was the man who committed the murder. Therefore, though he must comment on this part of the case, they were not to think that he charged any human being with the commission of the murder. [The learned counsel having commented on the frequent communication of Emm with the deceased, and the strangeness of his conduct in not giving notice to the police when he found that for several successive days he could not gain admission to the deceased's house, and to the remarkable manner in which he was prepared to prove

his journey to Stratford, proceeded.] His learned friend held that if he had cleared Emm he had established this case against the prisoner at the bar—that, actuated by the desire to obtain the reward, and having been cognizant of the murder, he made up the parcel containing the spoons, the lenses, and the check, in order that he might bring a charge of murder against Emm. Then he brought forward Raymond to prove that he had seen Mullins in the neighbourhood of Grove-road on the evening of the murder. He would put it to the jury, as men of intelligence and judgment, whether Raymond's recognition of Mullins was to be depended upon. Our criminal annals were full of mistakes of identity, committed even by experienced persons. To depend upon evidence of identity was at all times dangerous, but more especially so when the life of a human being was in danger. The witness Raymond had a mere casual glance of a man coming out of a urinal. In a moment the man was gone, and yet he came into the box and swore that the man he saw was Mullins. Then came the witness, Mitchell, who spoke to having seen Mullins on Stepney-green at an early hour next morning, excited and trembling, and his pockets amazingly bulky. Mitchell said Mullins wore a round brown hat, not a billy-cocked hat, as Raymond said. This witness said he had heard people talking about Mullins before he came forward to give evidence, and he admitted with some reluctance that he did expect a portion of the reward. There was next the evidence of Rowland, to the effect that he saw Mullins very much agitated after

the murder, that he did not keep to his work, and so on. Now, the fact was that Mullins seemed to be in good work, had several jobs on hand, and, as people like him not unfrequently did, he sometimes began a job, then left it without finishing it, and proceeded to another. With regard to the hammer, he maintained that nothing could be drawn from it against the prisoner. There was no proof that a hammer was the instrument with which the murder was committed; and it was to be observed that Mullins' hammer had no stain of blood. He would call witnesses to disprove the evidence given as to the place where Mullins was said to have been on the night of the murder, and to show where he actually was. When Emm was charged he was allowed to call around him his family to prove where he had been. He would now call the daughter of the prisoner to tell them that she had seen the pencil-case so often referred to in her father's house from as far back as the month of July. He would call the two boys of the prisoner to prove that on Monday morning they went from Orford-street to Barnsley-street, and they would tell the jury that their father came home on the evening of the murder at 7 o'clock, that he remained there and slept with them that night; that on the following day he washed the ceiling of the room, remained there till between 12 and 1 o'clock, and then left. He would call a man named Gaffney, who would tell them that on that very Tuesday, just at the time the boy said he left them, the prisoner came to him to do some work on his premises. These witnesses would have to stand the

severe test of his learned friend's cross-examination, and it would be for the jury to say whether they considered them witnesses of truth. He would also call a man named Stevenson, residing in the neighbourhood, to say that on Tuesday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, he saw a man come out of the old lady's house. He would call a lady named Barnes, who lived opposite, to tell them that she saw on Tuesday morning some person in the house moving paper-hangings about; and it would be shown that the man who was seen coming out of the house was not Mullins. The evidence of these witnesses the jury would have to weigh in the impartial scales of justice. He asked on what circumstantial evidence produced by his learned friend they were prepared to rely. Was it on the hammer, the chisel end of which was said to correspond with a wound in the head? Was it on the thirty-three strands of thread found in the pieces of tape that had been produced? Was it on the piece of wax? Or was it on the parcel found in the hovel? Even if the prisoner had put that parcel in the hovel, yet, if his witnessess were true, he had not committed the murder. Was it on the impression of the boot on the landing, the only fact that seemed to him against him, that they would place their reliance? The appalling fact that stared him in the face, and which he would not shrink from, was the charge that the prisoner put the things into the parcel from the wretched motive of getting the reward; but he appealed to the jury not to be led away by prejudice in such a case as this. He called upon them not to set up in that court an altar to an unknown god—the

god of prejudice, and not to make the man at the bar the first sacrifice, the first victim whose blood would be sprinkled on that altar.

Mary Mullins said: On the 13th of August last I was residing with my mother at 12, Orford-street, Chelsea. My father then lived at Barnsley-street. I have three brothers; James and Thomas lived with my mother, John with my father. I have seen the pencil-case in the possession of my brother James. I don't know where he is now; he is a sailor. I saw the pencil-case last June, and since then I have seen it in my mother's possession. She had it a fortnight before my father's was taken.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry:—I was in service when I heard of the murder, living at 9, Sloane-terrace, with Mr. Gibson. I saw my father on the Saturday after the murder. Mr. Gibson dismissed me from my situation on the Monday after my father was taken into custody; that was in September. My master read the case in the newspapers, and told me I had better go. That was the only reason for my dismissal. I was not sent away because I was seen removing a stone in the kitchen, and was thought to be concealing something there. Last saw my brother James in July. Will swear that he has not left home since the murder.

Thomas Mullins, aged 16, son of the prisoner, said: I am a labourer, and occasionally assist my father in his trade. Remember Monday, the 13th of August, on which day I was staying with my father in Barnsley-street. My brother was also staying with us. I was doing nothing, and remained at home all day. My father was

out at work. He came home from his work that evening at a quarter to seven. He did not go out any more that night. He slept in a little bed by himself, and my brother and I slept together in the same room. We got up about half-past 7. When my father got up he water-washed the passage and stopped the nail-holes. He was at work upon this till noon. Then, about half-past 12 on the Tuesday, he had his dinner and went out.

Cross-examined.—Last saw my brother James about three months ago. He was at home at the time of the murder.

When did he leave home?—No, he wasn't at home at the time.

Why did you tell me he was at home?—I made a mistake. He left three or four weeks before the murder.

How is it that you can now tell me so glibly when he left? You told me just now something quite different.—Yes; because I had it in my mind. I do not know where he is now. He went away in the *Mechanic*, bound to New York. I slept on the Sunday night in Little Orford-street. My father was there, and left about 6 o'clock on the Monday morning. I went up to Barnsley-street about noon. My brother John was there. I went out for a short time, but with that exception we were in the room all day together. My father came home to his dinner, and we all dined together. We had supper on the Monday and went to bed at 9 o'clock. My father sleeping on a trestle and sacking, my brother and I on some canes or rushes. Remained in Barnsley-street the whole of Tuesday, and slept again in the room with my

father. Continued there until about Thursday, and then went home to Chelsea. The witness stated that a Mrs. Musick and her three children lived in the house in Barnsley-street. Remembered Monday in particular because Mrs. Musick was sent away on that day, because Mrs. Emsley refused to allow her to stay. Believed she used to sleep in the back-kitchen when my father was in Barnsley-street. The children used generally to sleep in my father's room.

John Mullins, another son of the prisoner, older than the last witness, said,—I live at No. 1, Rose-court, East Smithfield, and am a dock labourer out of employ. I remember my father living at 33, Barnsley-street. I lived there with him. I was there on Monday, August 13. My father and brother, the last witness, were there on that day. My father went out at his regular time in the morning, about 8; he came home about 12 to his dinner, and then went out to his work again. Saw him next a little before 7 o'clock. He sat till 8 o'clock, and went to bed at 9. I went to bed also in the same room. Did not go to sleep for some time afterwards. Got up next morning (Tuesday) at half-past 7 o'clock, and my father rose at the same time. After breakfast he water-washed the passage and stopped the nail holes. At half-past 12 o'clock he had his dinner and went out, saying that he was going to Cambridge-road to work. On the Saturday before the murder my father slept at Little Orford-street. On Sunday night I slept in Barnsley-street with my father. On Monday morning he had his breakfast. I made a mis-

take in saying he slept at Barnsley-street on Sunday.

You said so distinctly just now. Did he breakfast at Barnsley-street on the Monday morning?—I can't say. You go along too fast for me. I did not sleep there on Tuesday night. Went up to Orford-street on that day. Can't say how long I stayed there. Did not go out on the Monday. My brother slept with me that evening.

Caroline Barnes.—I reside at Lauriston Cottage, 17, Grove-road. I know Mrs. Emsley's house; my own is nearly opposite it. On Monday, the 13th of August, I remember seeing Mrs. Emsley. I saw the house on the Tuesday morning. I observed some one moving the paper-hangings in the top room. This was about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock. I saw the right hand window opening a little way. Could not tell who the person in the room was.

James Stephenson, a builder, residing in Library-street, said,—I had occasion to go to Grove-road on Tuesday morning, August 14. Called at No. 3, on business, at half-past 10. In walking down the road afterwards I saw a tall man come out of a garden with some paper-hangings under his arm, apparently from No. 9. In turning the corner I met the man face to face. It was Mr. Rowland. His manner and conversation were very hurried. I said, "Ho ho! are you in the paper line?" He said, "Yes; didn't you know that?" "No," I said, "or else I might have given you a job or two." "Oh yes," he replied, "I was bred up to it." Gave information of this to Scotland-yard.

Cross-examined.—I am not aware that a house was being

papered at the time next door to No. 9. Did not recognize Mr. Rowland until he was close upon me.

Michael Gaffney said he knew the prisoner at the bar, who last August was doing some work for him. Remembered Tuesday, August the 14th, on which day prisoner came to work for witness about 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner had not been at work for me on the Monday. He came to see the job on that day, and then said he should be at work on Tuesday morning.

This was the case for the defence.

William Rowland was then recalled to contradict the evidence of the witness Stephenson. He said he was not near the place on Tuesday morning. About a week before he had met Stephenson, and had then a bundle of paper-hangings under his arm. He wished to be allowed to say that he had known Stephenson some time, and had always been under the impression that he was not quite right in his mind.

Caroline Brinson was called to contradict in one point the evidence of the prisoner's sons. She said,—I am a laundress. My aunt lives at 33, Barnsley-street. She is an invalid. Mrs. Musick, who waits upon my aunt, went away, and on the Tuesday after the murder I went, about 10 o'clock, to take her place. Thomas Mullins was there that morning, but not the other brother. The passage ceiling was water-washed on the Thursday, not the Tuesday.

Mr. Best having commented on the new evidence brought forward for the prosecution,

Mr. Serjeant Parry then replied

upon the whole case. He pointed out the contradictions into which the prisoner's sons had fallen, and which made it evident that they had been tutored to give this evidence, which, from the beginning to the end, was entirely false; he rejected the evidence of other witnesses as absolutely contradicted by trustworthy persons; and pointed to the distinct manner in which Emm had been cleared. The learned Serjeant said he believed that the evidence produced showed distinctly that this murder was committed by the prisoner at the bar. Whoever put the parcel in the shed must have been the murderer. Up to the time of the murder the articles found in the parcel were known to be in the deceased's house; and when the murder was discovered they were no longer there. Whoever therefore got possession of these articles must have got possession of them before any human being but the murderer himself knew of the murder. The tape with which the parcel was tied looked, on ordinary inspection, to be exactly similar to the piece found in the prisoner's house, and on a minute examination proved to correspond in every particular. What did the prisoner want with the piece of cobbler's wax which was found in his house? He was not a shoemaker:—but Emm was; and beyond doubt the use the prisoner required of this wax was to wax the piece of string which was tied round the parcel in order to give greater semblance to the charge which he intended to make against Emm. These facts, considered in connection with the communication, beyond all doubt false, the prisoner made to the police, and his conduct at the search, showed

irresistibly that the prisoner was the man who had made up the parcel and placed it in the shed. The possession of the articles contained had therefore been traced to the prisoner, and he was the murderer. The evidence respecting the key was very remarkable, and of itself almost conclusive against the prisoner as the murderer. They had it in evidence that the prisoner had received this key from the deceased in the middle of the day of the murder, and it was subsequently found with other keys in the basket which was in the bedroom in which the old lady was last seen sitting. The inference was that the prisoner had called that evening and had been admitted by the deceased in order that she might receive the key from him; that she had received the key and placed it in the basket, and that some conversation on the subject of the paper-hangings having arisen, she had taken him up stairs, and that while engaged on this business he had taken the opportunity of striking her down with the hammer which he had with him as a tool of his trade. The learned Counsel also referred to the cheque, the boot, and the other circumstances which have been detailed in the evidence.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up. There could be no doubt, he said, that a murder had been committed, and that it was prompted by the desire of gain, and the deceased probably met her fate either before going to bed on the evening of Monday the 13th of August, or next morning after getting up. The probability also was that the murderer was a person known to her. A total stranger would have robbed the house, and would prob-

bably have been content with tying her up and then leaving her; while a person who was known to her would for his own personal safety be led to commit murder. In the evidence they had heard there were several matters which did not with him weigh much against the prisoner; but he hoped he would not be misunderstood as saying that because they were not against the prisoner, therefore they were in his favour. For example, a great deal had been said about the pieces of tape produced; but it was nothing to say that there were thirty-three strands in it, as there were, probably, thousands of yards of tape with thirty-three strands; and he was able of himself to point out that one of these pieces of tape was thicker than the other. He was not disposed to attach undue consideration to the fact that Mullins had been seen near the house in Grove-road, though some importance had been attached to it from the contradiction given by the prisoner's sons. Then as to the hammer produced, it was a common plasterer's hammer, and the prisoner must, of course, have the tools proper for his business. With reference to the finding of the parcel in the brick-field, it was for the jury to consider whether the expressions used by the prisoner respecting the bricks and slab in the outhouse imported that he knew better where the parcel was to be found than he would have known if he had simply seen Emm go in there and come away again. As to the waxed string and the tape, he did not attach much importance to them. Of far more importance was the statement made by the prisoner, that Mrs. Emsley would not have admitted him if he had called at the

house. If the jury believed that the prisoner was upon such terms with Mrs. Emsley that he would at once have been admitted by her, then he had stated that which was untrue, and the jury had reasonable ground for suspecting that he had some motive for doing so. With regard to the parcel, there could be no doubt that whoever placed it in the shed was connected with the murder. The prisoner said he saw Emm go to the ruin, and bring from it a large bundle. Why did Emm put the bundle there? It could hardly be to conceal it from his family, because, according to the prisoner, he afterwards took the parcel into his house, and there made a selection from the property it contained. What could be the object of concealing such comparatively worthless articles as two lenses and some metal spoons? As to the check, one would have thought the murderer would have been only too anxious to get rid of it the moment he came near a candle or a fire. It was valueless, and would furnish damning evidence against any one in whose possession it was found. Did this look like the concealment by a thief and a murderer of property which might so easily have been destroyed, or did it look like "a plant"—something put there to create a suspicion that Emm was in some way connected with the robbery? It was clear that besides Emm no other person save the prisoner could have put the parcel in the shed; and, under the circumstances, it was not to be wondered at that the police suspected the prisoner. If the jury believed the evidence of the witnesses who spoke to Emm's journey to Bromley and Stratford

on Monday night, and the evidence of his family as to the subsequent morning, Emm was exculpated. His Lordship then cautioned the jury against giving too much confidence to the supposed recognition of the prisoner on the morning following the murder; mistakes as to identity were common incidents to legal proceedings. Some stress had been laid upon the boot which was said to correspond with the bloody print; but before this evidence was made available, it ought to be pretty clear to every observer that such a similarity existed between the footprint and the boot that the one must necessarily be a copy of the other. There was said to be blood on the pencil-case; but Dr. Gill could not tell whether it was human blood:—and so with the hair on the boot, this witness did not take upon himself to say that it corresponded in appearance with the hair of the deceased. The case against the prisoner appeared to him to rest chiefly on the conclusion to which the jury would come respecting the parcel. Who made up that parcel? The counsel for the defence said that the check might have passed out of Mrs. Emsley's hands and have come into the prisoner's possession. But the prisoner had not told them how he got it, and if he had got it properly, the jury had a right to expect from him an explanation. The identity of the spoons and the lenses was made much more complete by their being found along with the check, as to which there could be no doubt at all that it was paid to the deceased on the day of the murder. In the prisoner's house a spoon was found corresponding in every respect with the spoons in the par-

cel, and it would be for the jury to consider how far this fact again connected the prisoner with the parcel and showed that he made it up. They should remember that the prisoner was not to be convicted on suspicion only, nor could any number of circumstances of mere suspicion suffice to sustain the case against him. Upon the whole case, did the evidence lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty? In the words of Lord Tenterden, did it bring to their minds that firm persuasion, that degree of conviction, upon which people would act in their own important concerns? If so, it was their duty to act upon this persuasion. It was to the interest of the public that no innocent man should suffer, and it was also to their interest that the guilty should not escape. In forming a judgment upon such a case, it would be idle to estimate the chances of acquitting the guilty or of convicting the innocent. No such calculation could be attempted. Were the jury of opinion, upon the whole evidence, that the prisoner was guilty? If so, the duty of returning that verdict must, however painful, be discharged. If not, the prisoner was entitled to be set free. But the doubt of which the prisoner was to have the benefit must not be a mere surmise that the case might have been otherwise; that the check might have come properly into his possession, and so forth. The question was what, in their opinion, really did happen, and did they believe it with that degree of certainty upon which they acted in their own important affairs? This question they must now prepare to answer, and they would answer it in such

a way as would do justice to the prisoner and satisfy their own consciences.

The jury, after deliberating upwards of three hours, returned a verdict of "*Guilty*."

On being asked, in the usual manner, whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner made a vehement protestation of his innocence, declaring that the evidence called on his behalf was true.

The Lord Chief Baron then said:—James Mullins, you have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder upon the person of Mary Emsley on the 18th of August last. You have yourself, I think very properly, commended the patience of the jury and the propriety of conduct shown by the counsel concerned in the case, even by those retained against you. The jury after a trial of two days, and after patient deliberation, have found you guilty. You have addressed the Court upon the evidence against you. It would have been more satisfactory to me if you had addressed your observations to some parts of the case which were considered by me as really bearing against you. Instead of that, you have confined your remarks entirely to those parts of the case which I pointedly in some measure warned the jury to pay very little regard to:—not that these matters so proved by some of the witnesses were untrue, but because it appeared to me that they were not of a nature justly to prove the crime contained in the indictment. They might form reasonable grounds of suspicion; but it appeared to me that they did not furnish any pregnant proofs against you. Had you been desirous, in your address to the

Court, to meet what I considered to be the really grave part of the evidence against you, you would have told us whether you were in possession of the check or not, and whether your accusation against Emm was true or false. If you were in possession of the check, you would have told us how you came by it. I mention these points to show that the remarks you have made appear to me entirely beside the case which has been proved against you. The jury have found you guilty, and without some explanation of your conduct—an explanation which you have not furnished—without some evidence, of which there does not appear to be any in existence—I own that I do not see how any reasonable person can come to any other conclusion than that your charge against Emm was altogether false, and that you were responsible for the possession of those marks of guilt contained in the parcel. The murder of this helpless old woman was a wicked, cruel, and aggravated crime. The unhappy sufferer may have felt little, as she was probably deprived of sensation by the first blow. But it is manifest that whoever committed the murder took good care there should be no possibility of recovery, and that life should be utterly extinct. I endeavoured to leave the case entirely for the consideration of the jury. I am still of opinion that some of the circumstances urged against you, instead of increasing the weight of evidence for the prosecution, only tended to embarrass the jury in coming to a conclusion. But with that conclusion I am bound to state I am perfectly satisfied; and with the evidence before them, uncontradicted as it was, and unexplained,

as part of it might have been, I do not see how they could come to any other. It only remains for me now to entreat you to make the best use of the time which may be spared to you before the execution of the sentence. It is my duty to pass the judgment which the law provides for the punishment of so awful a crime. I do not think that I am either called upon or should be justified in adding anything to the precise terms of the sentence. If you can even now make it manifest that you are innocent of the charge, I do not doubt that every attention will be paid to any cogent proof laid before those with whom it rests to carry the sentence of the law into execution. That duty, however, does not belong to me; and I have only now to order that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, there to be hung until you shall be dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison where you shall last have been confined prior to your execution.

Although the sufficiency of the evidence on which the jury had arrived at the verdict of guilty was much canvassed by the legal profession, the public were universally satisfied that the prisoner was really the murderer, and the callous wickedness of his attempt to compass the death of Emm, deprived him of the slightest sympathy. Even the advocates for the abolition of death-punishment were silent, and Mullins was executed on the 19th November.

He left a written "statement," in which he re-asserted his innocence, with many protestations. The most note-worthy expression of this paper is this:—"I be-

lieve Emm to be innocent of the murder of Mrs. Emsley." But though this admission is damnable as to his own concealment of the parcel, he makes no attempt to account for his possession of the cheque or the other articles. Considering also his own conduct and motives, the following passage is not a little singular:—"I make this statement in order to let the public know that my life has been taken away by the most gross and most false-swearing evidence that was ever given in a court of justice, all through the hopes of getting money. I say that they have no right to any part of the reward, and I hope they will get none of it." When the antecedents of this great criminal's life became known, there was the less surprise that he should have planned so atrocious a scheme as that directed against Emm. He had, as formerly stated, been in both the Irish and English police. While in the former force, he is said to have been employed as a detective or "spy" upon the movements of certain political conspirators, in which he rendered good service, and in tracing the secret instigators of certain agrarian crimes. He was afterwards a serjeant in the K division of the Metropolitan police, from which he was superannuated on a pension of 35*l.* per annum. He then became an officer on the South-Eastern Railway, where he was detected in a serious robbery, for which he was convicted and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. While undergoing this sentence in Leicester gaol, his conduct was so bad that he was removed, in 1854, with another to the Dartmoor prison, as incurable. While on

their way thither, these desperate men made a bold attempt to escape, and nearly murdered a warder in so doing. On this conviction he forfeited his pension. He is also reported to have been concerned in the great gold-dust robberies.

The complicated criminality of Mullins is not without a parallel in our records, and its ante-type is to be found no further back than 1844. In that year an old woman was found murdered in her cottage at Yarmouth. Four men named Yarham, Royal, Mapes, and Hall, were suspected and apprehended. Before the trial Yarham volunteered to give evidence towards the conviction of his accomplices. His offer was accepted, he received a pardon, and was made a witness. His statement was conclusive as to the guilt of the three men, and only implicated himself so far that he admitted an after knowledge of the deed. The effect of his evidence was not, however, such as he anticipated: the jury disbelieved him, and acquitted the accused. Yarham conceived that by his share in these proceedings, he had secured impunity for himself; and being thus rendered incautious, he made statements which, taken in connection with corroborating circumstances, were conclusive as to his own guilt. He was apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed on the 4th April, 1846. Royal and Mapes stood at the foot of the scaffold, and manifested unequivocal satisfaction at witnessing Yarham undergo the fate he had destined for themselves. The whole of this curious case will be found in the ANNUAL REGISTER for the year 1846.

PATENTS

Sealed. From January 1st to December 31st, 1860.

•• It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

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| Abbott, fire-arms, Feb. 10 | Aspell, power-loom, Sept. 10 |
| Abbott, incombustibles, June 19 | Aspinall, evaporating sugar, Jan. 25 |
| Abel, fire-protecting, June 22 | Asser, photographic proofs, Aug. 21 |
| Accaram, treating zinc ores, Aug. 14 | Atkinson, fire-arms, Jan. 4 |
| Adams, railways, Jan. 4 | Atkinson, railway breaks, Feb. 21 |
| Adams, fire-arms, July 20 | Atkinson, chimney-tops, Oct. 11 |
| Addenbrooke, packing goods, March 9 | Aubertin, soap, Nov. 9 |
| Addenbrooke, raising weights, June 19 | Auchineloss, washing fabrics, Feb. 21 |
| Adie, measuring distances, Aug. 7 | Auerbach, number indicators, May 1 |
| Agata, disinfectant, Nov. 13 | Auerbach, distance indicators, May 1 |
| Ager, breaking up land, Oct. 23 | Auld, supplying boilers, April 13 |
| Albrecht, sifting-apparatus, Oct. 17 | Aveling, locomotives, Feb. 21 |
| Aldin, paving-tiles, Nov. 23 | Aveling, locomotive engines, Oct. 4 |
| Allan, electricity, March 27 | Avery, weigh-locks, Jan. 13 |
| Allday, separating filings, July 6 | Backett, cleansing powders, March 30 |
| Allen, window-sashes, Aug. 14 | Bacon, lamp-globes, May 1 |
| Alleyne, boilers and tanks, Feb. 21 | Bagster, finishing paper, May 22 |
| Allsop, gas apparatus, Feb. 28 | Bailey, stretching machines, Jan. 25 |
| Alvey, envelopes, May 11 | Bain, copying letters, Oct. 17 |
| Ambler, weaving-loom, July 27 | Baker, changing money, May 11 |
| Amsden, straw hats, May 1 | Baker, white lead, Nov. 6 |
| Anderson, smoke-consumers, Jan. 25 | Baker, softening lead, Dec. 18 |
| Anderson, motive power engines, Apr. 24 | Ballande, printing paper, Aug. 3 |
| Anderson, motive power, May 22 | Bamlett, reaping machines, Oct. 11 |
| Annable, printing-machines, Aug. 14 | Baneroff, curtain fabrics, Jan. 25 |
| Appleby, wove fabrics, July 24 | Baranowski, copying-presses, Aug. 21 |
| Applegath, block-printing, Jan. 17 | Barker, meerscham pipes, April 27 |
| Applegath, printing-machines, March 2 | Barker, horse-shoes, July 3 |
| Appleton, removing patterns, July 27 | Barker, fermenting apparatus, Nov. 16 |
| Argy, candlestick, Nov. 13 | Barker, raising fluids, Dec. 4 |
| Armour, measuring substances, April 20 | Barling, propelling vessels, June 12 |
| Arnot, knob spindle, Aug. 24 | Barlow, carding engines, May 1 |
| Arrowsmith, land batteries, May 29 | Barlow, carding machines, June 1 |
| Arrowsmith, beams and girders, May 29 | Barlow, screw-cutting machines, June 8 |
| Arrowsmith, sash iron, Nov. 13 | Barnes, oars and rowlocks, Feb. 28 |
| Ash, refrigerators, Dec. 21 | Barnett, drying grain, Dec. 4 |
| Ashby, thrashing machines, Sept. 3 | Barnsley, welded iron tubes, Dec. 7 |
| Ashby, haymaking machines, Sept. 3 | Barre, engraving metals, Feb. 28 |
| Ashcroft, hand-drill stock, June 5 | Barre, steam-boilers, July 31 |
| Ashworth, power-loom, Sept. 19 | Barth, aerating fluids, Nov. 13 |

- Barthelemy, motive power, Sept. 27
 Bartholomew, horse-shoes, Nov. 16
 Basford, brick walls, Nov. 9
 Bassano, patent fuel, Jan. 31
 Batchelor, steam-engines, Feb. 10
 Bate, knobs to spindles, Oct. 4
 Bateman, carding fibres, June 29
 Bateson, generating steam, April 27
 Bathgate, distilling water, June 15
 Batiste, wood-grooving machine, Aug. 21
 Bauer, driving apparatus, May 29
 Baugh, finishing sheet iron, Feb. 7
 Baugh, thimbles, Feb. 28
 Bayley, cop-tubes, June 19
 Bayliss, fire-arms, July 3
 Beardmore, electric telegraphs, May 22
 Beards, steam-ploughing, Feb. 3
 Beaumont, measuring liquids, Feb. 3
 Bedells, boots and shoes, May 1
 Bedson, puddling furnaces, June 5
 Bell, reaping machines, Feb. 24
 Bell, hot-blast, March 23
 Bell, sulphate of magnesia, May 22
 Bell, steam-engines, Oct. 17
 Bellamy, wire lattice work, March 16
 Belleville, steam-generators, May 15
 Belpaire, fire-boxes, Aug. 14
 Benningfield, fountain pens, July 6
 Benn, drills, Feb. 21
 Bennett, safety-valves, Oct. 23
 Benson, projectiles, Feb. 10
 Bentall, screw presses, March 27
 Bentall, cutting machinery, April 13
 Bentall, crushing grain, April 17
 Bentley, way chairs, May 22
 Bereck, cloth selvages, Nov. 20
 Berge, fastening purses, Feb. 28
 Berger, navigation, Feb. 3
 Berger, steering vessels, July 10
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Jan. 13
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Jan. 13
 Bernard, boots and shoes, Feb. 28
 Bernard, boots and shoes, April 17
 Berri, date stamp, Sept. 27
 Berry, knitted fabrics, Feb. 3
 Berwick, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Beslay, printing surfaces, March 9
 Bessemer, malleable iron, Aug. 28
 Betts, capsules, Feb. 3
 Betts, capsules, Feb. 7
 Beverley, wet gas-meters, Feb. 3
 Beyer, boring machines, March 9
 Biddell, projectiles, July 31
 Bielefeld, gun-wads, Sept. 3
 Bielefeld, plastic materials, Sept. 19
 Binks, treating manganese, Nov. 16
 Bircumshaw, warp fabrics, Dec. 18
 Bird, castors, Feb. 14
 Birkbeck, floating docks, June 12
 Birkbeck, printing apparatus, Sept. 19
 Birkbeck, lamp-chimneys, Dec. 18
 Birkbeck, weaving-loom, Dec. 28
 Birks, bobbin net, Dec. 21
 Birks, twist lace, May 4
 Bishop, sewing machines, Sept. 27
 Blackburn, warping beams, May 22
 Blackburn, iron and steel, Sept. 19
 Blackwood, furnace-bars, May 29
 Blair, treating yarns, Feb. 3
 Blair, carbonic acid gas, July 13
 Blake, steam-gauges, Feb. 17
 Blake, treating fibres, March 2
 Blakeley, rotatory engines, Nov. 29
 Blakeley, sawing wood, Dec. 21
 Blashfield, burning pottery, Aug. 21
 Blinkhorn, cleansing boilers, Jan. 27
 Blinkhorn, brickmaking, Feb. 10
 Blinkhorn, pumps, April 24
 Boaler, washing compound, May 29
 Bodmer, converting silk wastes, July 10
 Bodmer, washing fabrics, Sept. 12
 Boex, ornamenting glass, Dec. 14
 Boisseau, extracting pit-coal, Aug. 7
 Bolton, hollow cylinders, March 16
 Bolton, winding thread, April 27
 Bolton, spinning fibres, June 12
 Bond, weaving looms, May 29
 Bonelli, weaving fabrics, July 24
 Bonelli, electric conductors, Dec. 4
 Bonnet, planing machines, Aug. 24
 Bonnor, iron-rolling machines, Nov. 1
 Boothby, travelling bags, May 1
 Borlase, separating ores, May 11
 Bosselaers, corking bottles, Dec. 21
 Bothwell, ventilating, April 13
 Bottomley, weaving apparatus, Jan. 25
 Bottomley, spinning apparatus, Nov. 20
 Bouch, railway breaks, Feb. 10
 Boulard, cleaning boilers, Oct. 4
 Boulton, slide valves, April 24
 Bourcart, carding fibres, March 20
 Bourcart, mules for spinning, April 24
 Bousfield, steering apparatus, March 13
 Bousfield, steam-engines, July 27
 Bousfield, grinding machinery, Jan. 25
 Bowditch, purifying coal gas, Sept. 27
 Bower, crucibles, May 25
 Bower, ship-building, July 17
 Bower, regulating gas, Aug. 10
 Bower, metallic pistons, Nov. 1
 Boyd, carriages, July 27
 Boyd, motive power, Aug. 7
 Boyman, applying steam, Oct. 17
 Brabson, door-springs, Feb. 3
 Braby, lifting machinery, Nov. 20
 Bragge, railway-wheel tyres, Sept. 12
 Braggins, field-gates, June 12
 Braynard, ordnance, Dec. 28
 Brearley, raising naps, Feb. 14
 Breckon, coke ovens, March 30
 Breese, metal bedsteads, Dec. 4
 Breithmayer, printing cylinders, July 27

- Bremond, spindles, Oct. 11
 Brethorn, bricks and tiles, July 24
 Brickhill, screw propellers, Nov. 1
 Bridges, elastic bands, Sept. 3
 Bridgett, regenerating steam, Oct. 11
 Bridle, refrigerators, Oct. 4
 Briere, railway breaks, March 2
 Briggs, tarpauling, Jan. 31
 Briggs, washing machine, May 15
 Bright, navigating air, April 13
 Bright, telegraph conductors, Aug. 17
 Brinsmead, rotatory screens, Jan. 4
 Broadley, weaving, Jan. 17
 Broel, soap, Sept. 3
 Brookes, wheel tyres, April 3
 Brookes, preparing fibres, April 30
 Brooks, folding yarn, April 13
 Brooks, guns and pistols, April 20
 Brooks, paying-out cables, May 11
 Brooman, desiccating substances, Dec. 11
 Brooman, extracting substances, July 13
 Brooman, coffee mills, Feb. 3
 Brooman, sewing machine, Jan. 4
 Brooman, weaving threads, April 20
 Brooman, heating water, June 22
 Brooman, quills and spools, Aug. 10
 Brooman, incombustibles, May 8
 Brooman, locks and keys, Jan. 31
 Brooman, bank notes, Aug. 21
 Brooman, driving rolling stock, Nov. 6
 Brooman, cryptography, April 13
 Brooman, cement, Jan. 4
 Brooman, treating substances, Nov. 20
 Brooman, colouring matters, May 25
 Brooman, winding threads, July 24
 Brooman, magnetic engines, April 13
 Brooman, wheel-naves, Aug. 28
 Brooman, stamping-presses, Aug. 17
 Brooman, buttons, Sept. 27
 Brooman, colouring matters, April 24
 Brooman, spinning fibres, Jan. 31
 Brooman, cleaning boilers, Feb. 7
 Brooman, oil mills, May 8
 Brooman, lifts, March 16
 Brooman, poultry waggon, May 25
 Brooman, horse-rakes, Dec. 21
 Brooman, preparing oils, April 17
 Brooman, plastic compositions, April 27
 Brooman, fire-arms, May 1
 Brooman, harrows, Dec. 28
 Brotherhood, generating steam, Aug. 24
 Brown, gunpowder, March 23
 Brown, treating crops, April 17
 Brown, window-sashes, Sept. 19
 Brown, furnaces and retorts, Nov. 23
 Brown, ordnance, Nov. 26
 Bruckshaw, elevating grain, April 17
 Bryden, blind mountings, Aug. 24
 Buchanan, healds for weaving, June 8
 Buckland, prepared peat, Jan. 20
 Buckland, prepared peat, March 20
 Buckwell, slabs and plates, Oct. 17
 Buckwell, printing telegraph, Oct. 17
 Buckwell, iron roofs, Oct. 23
 Budd, terne plates, Dec. 28
 Budden, pile-driving, Jan. 4
 Budden, motive power, Nov. 26
 Buhring, spring power, Feb. 10
 Bullough, weaving looms, Oct. 23
 Burgess, reaping machines, April 13
 Burgess, mowing machines, May 11
 Burgess, anchovies, May 11
 Burgess, mowing machines, June 22
 Burley, tool-handles, July 10
 Burnett, electric telegraphs, Nov. 20
 Burrows, weaving looms, April 20
 Burstall, bricks, Oct. 11
 Bury, textile fabrics, Aug. 10
 Bush, seidlitz powder, April 20
 Bushell, agricultural machine, Oct. 11
 Busk, drawing fibres, May 11
 Butlin, superheating steam, July 6
 Butterworth, spinning machines, Oct. 25
 Buxton, safety cages, Sept. 3
 Callard, wheaten flour, June 8
 Calvert, portable buildings, Sept. 19
 Calvert, colouring matters, Sept. 27
 Campaign, removing straw, April 27
 Campbell, preparing oils, Feb. 10
 Campbell, removing mud, Dec. 4
 Campbell, dry dock, Dec. 4
 Campion, sewing machines, Dec. 21
 Cann, crushing minerals, Feb. 17
 Caplen, boots and shoes, May 4
 Capper, railways, Feb. 7
 Carliell, vent-pegs, Jan. 13
 Carpentier, metrical apparatus, Sept. 27
 Carr, drying glue, May 8
 Carrick, water-closets, April 13
 Carter, tilling machines, July 20
 Carter, soldiers' knapsacks, Sept. 19
 Carter, gas-burner machines, Oct. 4
 Cartwright, steam-engines, Dec. 11
 Cartwright, dental mouthpieces, Dec. 18
 Carvor, lace combs, Aug. 3
 Cathels, gas meters, March 27
 Catlin, floating bodies, Nov. 26
 Cator, preparing fibres, July 27
 Cavanagh, lock spindles, Nov. 16
 Chadwick, measuring liquids, Aug. 23
 Chalmers, gas-stoves, April 20
 Chamberlain, cutting cork, Feb. 10
 Chambers, railway signals, June 22
 Chambers, straightening iron, Sept. 27
 Champion, spindles and bobbins, June 12
 Chance, glass, March 13
 Chanter, supplying air, Jan. 27
 Chaplin, drawing engines, July 10
 Chapuis, ceramic products, Aug. 23
 Charlesworth, cigarettes, July 31
 Charlton, navigating steam ships, May 4
 Chartroule, iodine, July 24

- Chatterton, gutta-percha tubes, Jan. 20
 Chatterton, insulating conductors, June 1
 Chatterton, projectiles, June 1
 Chatterton, treating gutta-percha, June 19
 Chatterton, telegraph conductors, Nov. 6
 Chatwood, sewing machines, July 31
 Chatwood, iron safes, Nov. 23
 Cheetham, cop-tubes, Oct. 11
 Chesterman, tempering steel, May 1
 Chetwyn, gloves, Dec. 28
 Chevalier, table-stand, Nov. 13
 Chevrier, neutralizing smell, April 27
 Childs, cleaning grain, Feb. 3
 Childs, artificial gums, March 23
 Childs, pocket match-safe, Oct. 25
 Church, coke, June 29
 Cichowski, ploughs, April 27
 Claeys, corks and bungs, Oct. 23
 Clapham, deodorizing agents, Nov. 20
 Clark, railway axles, July 24
 Clark, engines, Jan. 17
 Clark, drying fabrics, Aug. 3
 Clark, telegraphs, Feb. 17
 Clark, vegetable matters, Nov. 23
 Clark, railway rails, June 8
 Clark, file-cutting machines, Nov. 6
 Clark, envelopes, Dec. 14
 Clark, music-holder, Jan. 20
 Clark, pulp machine, May 22
 Clark, ammonia, Oct. 17
 Clark, disinfecting matters, April 24
 Clark, bathing media, April 13
 Clark, applying paper, Sept. 12
 Clark, power-loom, Oct. 11
 Clark, storing grain, Dec. 7
 Clark, treating peat, Aug. 14
 Clark, telegraph wires, April 20
 Clark, gas, July 27
 Clark, boots and shoes, June 8
 Clark, cyanide of barium, Nov. 1
 Clark, railway signals, March 16
 Clark, sewing machines, Feb. 14
 Clark, tanning hides, Sept. 12
 Clark, steam-engines, Sept. 19
 Clark, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Clark, signal lanterns, Dec. 14
 Clark, fire-arms, Sept. 2
 Clark, "sizing" threads, July 24
 Clark, finishing fabrics, Jan. 4
 Clarke, registering apparatus, Dec. 11
 Clarke, extracting seeds, May 1
 Clarke, grinding paper-stuff, Oct. 17
 Clay, gun-barrels, July 31
 Clay, cannon, May 4
 Clay, grubbing implements, Oct. 23
 Clayton, safty-valves, Jan. 27
 Clegg, filtering, Feb. 10
 Cliff, cleansing wool waste, June 19
 Cliff, clay retorts, June 19
 Clissold, driving belts, Sept. 27
 Cochran, core bars, May 22
 Cochrane, railway chairs, March 27
 Cocks, cloths, Feb. 7
 Coey, butter-holders, March 20
 Coffey, motive power, July 6
 Cohade, motive power, Aug. 24
 Coignet, artificial stone, May 22
 Cole, time-keepers, April 24
 Cole, pencil lead, Aug. 7
 Cole, weaving looms, Nov. 9
 Cole, brushes, Aug. 10
 Cole, pencils and holders, July 29
 Coles, iron-cased ships, Dec. 11
 Collier, pile fabrics, May 22
 Collignon, typography, March 16
 Collyer, paper pulp, Sept. 27
 Collyer, drawing ink-pencil, June 5
 Collyer, tubes, Oct. 4
 Collyer, telegraph cables, Nov. 23
 Collyer, preparing pulp, Aug. 28
 Combe, hackling flax, March 9
 Combe, slubbing frames, Nov. 26
 Conant, weaving looms, July 27
 Cook, screw-making tools, April 3
 Cookson, gas regulators, Dec. 4
 Cooley, wove fabrics, Aug. 7
 Cooper, drying yarns, Sept. 12
 Cooper, fire-arms, April 17
 Copcutt, gas and carbon, Nov. 13
 Cope, lace fabrics, Aug. 14
 Cope, treating tobacco, Nov. 16
 Copping, coffins, July 27
 Corbett, pulping cattle food, May 17
 Corbett, evaporating pans, Oct. 17
 Cordner, kites, Feb. 3
 Cormier, preserving eggs, June 12
 Cornely, railways, Feb. 21
 Corry, gloves, Sept. 19
 Cottam, chairs and bedsteads, July 17
 Cotterell, umbrellas and parasols, Dec. 23
 Cotton, looped fabrics, Jan. 4
 Cotton, looped fabrics, July 6
 Court, gas-lamps and stoves, March 16
 Cowan, "bracing" chairs, April 20
 Cowdery, brick-making, Aug. 14
 Cowper, mixing oils, Feb. 24
 Cowper, dyeing fabrics, July 17
 Cowper, photography, March 23
 Cox, running notches, Dec. 21
 Cox, umbrella stretchers, Aug. 17
 Craig, cropping machines, Nov. 16
 Cramer, bedsteads, Jan. 17
 Cranen, ball-cocks, Feb. 24
 Cranston, reaping machines, Nov. 6
 Craufurd, bricks, Sept. 27
 Crawshaw, iron pulleys, Sept. 12
 Creaser, reaping machines, Dec. 18
 Cressey, trussing casks, June 26
 Crocker, cutting corks, March 23
 Croll, revivifying gas, Dec. 4
 Crook, paper bags, May 29
 Crosland, steam-engines, June 1

- Crosskill, reaping-machines, May 22
 Crossley, singe plates, Oct. 11
 Culpin, water-closets, July 27
 Cunnew, elastic bands, Jan. 4
 Cunningham, reefing sails, Aug. 10
 Cunningham, weaving, Jan. 4
 Curley, measuring liquids, June 1
 Curtis, finishing fabrics, July 17
 Czugajewicz, stereoscopes, July 6
 Daft, coating metal, Feb. 3
 Daft, flexible valves, March 23
 Daft, coating iron, July 24
 Dagron, microscope, Sept. 27
 Dahlke, filtering, July 27
 Dale, colouring matter, Sept. 19
 Dale, colouring matters, Nov. 20
 Dale, dyeing fabrics, Oct. 17
 Dales, deodorizing fluids, April 24
 Dalgety, time-keepers, Aug. 3
 Dammann, fumigations, March 27
 Dana, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Daniell, fire-arms, May 11
 D'Aubreville, metallic boxes, Oct. 23
 Davey, dress fastenings, Nov. 6
 David, jacquard apparatus, April 27
 Davidson, paper bags, Feb. 7
 Davies, pasteboard, Jan. 31
 Davies, gas-burners, June 26
 Davies, printing, Feb. 28
 Davies, tobacco-pipes, June 1
 Davies, dyeing fabrics, Jan. 25
 Davies, boots and shoes, Nov. 1
 Davies, vaporizing liquids, March 30
 Davies, stocking needles, Dec. 21
 Davies, gunpowder, Sept. 27
 Davies, mattresses, Dec. 4
 Davies, supplying boilers, Dec. 28
 Davis, making bread, Aug. 10
 Davis, safety apparatus, Nov. 1
 Davison, fluid-holders, March 16
 Dawes, exhaustion hammer, May 15
 Dawes, metal shoes, July 13
 Dawes, working hammers, June 26
 Dawson, weaving looms, April 3
 Dawson, dyeing cotton, Oct. 23
 Day, underclothing, April 20
 Deacon, soda, July 27
 Deane, fire-arms, Sept. 19
 Deane, kitchen ranges, Dec. 11
 De Baran, stopping bottles, Oct. 11
 De Bary, cigar-making, April 3
 De Bergue, riveting machines, July 6
 De Buyer, cast-iron wheels, Nov. 1
 De Carvalho, bridges and ceilings, Dec. 4
 De Changy, bread, April 17
 Defries, gas-meters, March 13
 Dejean, motive power, May 25
 De La Ferte, photography, April 13
 Delafield, distilling glycerine, June 22
 De Laire, colouring matter, Nov. 9
 Delannoy, lubricating, Feb. 3
 Delavier, coffee-pots, April 27
 De Lisle, clarifying liquids, Feb. 3
 De Maniquet, spinning filaments, June 8
 De Matthys, telegraph cables, May 29
 De Meyer, pianofortes, Nov. 13
 Dempsey, folding bindings, June 19
 De Nabat, shearing animals, June 22
 Denis, preparing pulp, Nov. 6
 Denison, weighing-machines, July 13
 Denny, singeing pigs, May 22
 Denny, feed apparatus, Oct. 17
 Destas, wind or water engine, Aug. 28
 Desvignes, exhibiting pictures, Aug. 24
 De Tivoli, ambulance, Dec. 4
 Dewar, moulding india-rubber, June 29
 Dewick, bobbin-net, Dec. 18
 Dible, ventilating, Jan. 4
 Dickens, spinning and doubling, Nov. 23
 Dickson, making yarns, June 8
 Dierickx, coining, Feb. 7
 Dietz, lubricators, Aug. 3
 Dinsmore, splitting leather, Dec. 18
 Disston, hand-saws, Nov. 23
 Dodd, smith's apparatus, March 30
 Donald, raising liquids, May 11
 Donisthorpe, dressing fibres, Feb. 14
 Donkin, slide-valves, Jan. 31
 Donkin, paper-making, July 20
 Dorsett, heavy oil, May 22
 Dougall, fire-arms, Nov. 6
 Doull, excavating, Dec. 28
 Dowie, railway signals, May 4
 Dray, reaping machines, Dec. 11
 Dressler, dining-tables, June 26
 Drieu, tissue, April 20
 Driver, washing apparatus, Aug. 28
 Drukker, clocks, Oct. 11
 Drury, vices, Feb. 24
 Dufosse, framework, Oct. 11
 Dugdale, shaft bearings, Nov. 9
 Dugdale, weaving looms, Dec. 4
 Dujardin, printing telegraphs, Aug. 21
 Dulos, engraving metals, Aug. 14
 Dumont, separating minerals, Dec. 28
 Duncan, charcoal, July 17
 Dunn, locomotives, July 13
 Dunn, levelling liquids, Jan. 27
 Dunnicliff, bonnet fronts, May 22
 Dunnicliff, bobbin-net machines, Oct. 23
 Dunock, drying wool, March 9
 Duplomb, finishing fabrics, March 6
 Duppa, carpenters' benches, Jan. 4
 Durand, poppy paper, Aug. 7
 Dusautoy, making paper, July 3
 Eagleton, annealing furnaces, Feb. 24
 Eason, tanning, June 29
 Eastman, door-bolts, Dec. 14
 Eastman, screw propellers, Feb. 28
 Eastwood, steam hammers, May 22
 Eastwood, lathes, May 22
 Eastwood, combing fibres, March 13

- Eaton, steel, Sept. 19
 Eccles, brick machines, Aug. 28
 Echard, ploughing machines, April 13
 Edmonds, winnowing, Jan. 4
 Edwards, buttons, May 8
 Edwards, bridge foundations, Aug. 24
 Effertz, brick machines, July 20
 Eisenstuck, knitting machines, Nov. 6
 Elder, steam-engines, April 13
 Elkin, window-frames, May 17
 Elliot, weighing coal, Nov. 20
 Elliott, strengthening surfaces, June 5
 Elliott, lubricators, March 13
 Ellis, reticules, Jan. 4
 Ellis, steam-engines, Sept. 12
 Emery, carriages, June 8
 Engelmann, steam-engines, March 13
 Engler, electric insulators, March 6
 English, copying machine, March 30
 Ermen, spinning fibres, July 13
 Erskine, fire-arms, Jan. 13
 Eskell, artificial teeth beds, Dec. 28
 Eunson, refrigerators, June 29
 Evans, drawing metals, Dec. 21
 Evans, polishing thread, April 27
 Evans, polishing yarns, Oct. 23
 Evaux, artificial marbles, Jan. 31
 Ewer, fountain pens, Sept. 27
 Faber, pencil-cases, July 27
 Fairbairn, self-acting lathes, Oct. 4
 Fairbairn, hemp rollers, Oct. 23
 Fairbanks, weighing letters, Feb. 3
 Fairburn, combing fibres, March 2
 Fairclough, bottoms, June 15
 Farmer, cocoa and chocolate, Sept. 27
 Farmer, boots' heels and tips, Nov. 26
 Farquhar, gas-meters, Feb. 3
 Farrar, treating iron, Jan. 4
 Farrar, spinning fibres, Dec. 7
 Fearn, bnoys, Feb. 28
 Fearnley, steam-hammers, June 26
 Fearnley, weaving-looms, July 13
 Feldwick, roller-blinds, April 20
 Ferguson, weaving-looms, Nov. 6
 Fernihough, pistons, March 23
 Ferrabee, screw wrenches, June 19
 Ferrier, clock, July 10
 Field, cleaning apparel, March 20
 Field, superheating steam, Feb. 28
 Fielden, cutting skins, July 27
 Fielden, self-acting mules, Nov. 13
 Finegan, lubricators, Feb. 10
 Finlay, ships and vessels, July 20
 Firmin, acids and salts, Jan. 20
 Firmin, furnaces, Sept. 3
 Firmin, sacking, Dec. 4
 Fisher, chimney-tops, Nov. 6
 Fisher, washing clothes, July 3
 Fisher, oven grates, Nov. 16
 Fitzgerald, fire-arms, Oct. 11
 Fleet, stopping wheels, June 19
 Fleetwood, stamping metal, April 13
 Fleming, washing textile fabrics, Nov. 13
 Fletcher, sewing-machines, Jan. 17
 Fletcher, looped fabrics, April 27
 Fletcher, regulating apparatus, Nov. 16
 Fletcher, treating saccharine, Dec. 14
 Fletcher, iron-heating stoves, Dec. 21
 Fonrobert, gilding fibres, Aug. 17
 Foord, raising sunk craft, May 22
 Forbes, cleaning cotton, Dec. 28
 Ford, driving gear, Oct. 17
 Forgie, life-preservers, Nov. 1
 Formby, water-power, Dec. 7
 Fournier, gas, June 19
 Fowler, tilling machines, Jan. 31
 Fowler, door-locks, July 3
 Fowler, tilling land, Oct. 4
 Fowler, making pins, Dec. 28
 Fox, umbrellas, Jan. 4
 Foxwell, sewing-machines, Nov. 9
 Freeland, prepared hay, Feb. 10
 Fry, furniture castors, July 3
 Fuller, cutting metal, Oct. 4
 Fyfe, regulating liquids, May 15
 Gadd, edgings and quillings, May 22
 Gaillard, containing fluids, July 17
 Gamble, bobbin-net fabrics, June 8
 Gardiner, carriage-springs, Feb. 28
 Gardner, metallic bedsteads, July 6
 Gardner, paper-making, Sept. 19
 Garnett, writing-desks, June 15
 Gatellier, crucibles, July 10
 Gatwood, fixing rails, Oct. 17
 Gedge, nails, March 6
 Gedge, ore-dressing apparatus, Sept. 12
 Gedge, chairs, Dec. 28
 Gedge, lathes, Aug. 24
 Gedge, washing fecula, Aug. 24
 Gedge, alloys, May 4
 Gedge, stamp-holder, March 20
 Gedge, liquid preparation, Sept. 3
 Gedge, packing-cases, June 22
 Gedge, tooth-brush, June 22
 Gedge, distilling-retorts, July 17
 Gedge, drying fecula, Aug. 24
 Gedge, supporting plants, June 22
 Geeves, saw-mills, Oct. 23
 Geldard, chemical infusions, Feb. 21
 Gennerich, motive power, June 8
 Ghesquiere, gold malleable, April 24
 Gibbs, brushes and mats, Jan. 4
 Gibson, removing soil, March 16
 Gibson, railways, June 29
 Gilbee, railway signal, Aug. 21
 Gilbee, colouring matter, June 1
 Gilbee, treating saccharine, July 24
 Giles, traction engines, June 22
 Gillespie, reaping-machines, Aug. 14
 Gillis, engine regulator, Aug. 14
 Glassborow, pianos, Jan. 17
 Glasson, steam-engines, June 19

- Gloag, fire-arms, Dec. 28
 Godchaux, printing designs, May 15
 Goddard, dyeing yarns, July 10
 Godefroy, submarine cables, April 17
 Goff, drying malt and corn, Feb. 21
 Goodall, carding fibres, June 15
 Gordon, pulping coffee, March 16
 Gossage, soap, May 8
 Gossage, carbonate of soda, May 15
 Gossell, locomotive engines, June 1
 Gulson, fluid meters, Dec. 21
 Goulson, gas-meters, June 29
 Gourlay, steam-engines, Sept. 12
 Goutard, winding-up watches, Dec. 21
 Gowland, surveying instruments, Mar. 6
 Graham, galvanizing iron, April 27
 Grainger, fire-arms, Sept. 12
 Grant, breakwaters, Nov. 13
 Grantham, raising vessels, Oct. 11
 Gray, power-loom, July 17
 Greaves, moulding pipes, April 20
 Greaves, railways, April 20
 Green, charging gas retorts, Dec. 28
 Green, manuring machine, June 1
 Green, coating metals, April 20
 Green, boiler-tubes, Jan. 13
 Green, brick machines, Oct. 4
 Green, bag machine, Aug. 10
 Green, sewing-machine, Oct. 23
 Green, agricultural implements, Sept. 19
 Greenway, salt, Oct. 25
 Greenwood, tiles, Dec. 4
 Greenwood, lathe-beds, April 13
 Greenwood, cutting wood, Aug. 3
 Greenwood, carding fibres, Dec. 28
 Gregory, steam-engines, Feb. 17
 Greiner, pianofortes, April 3
 Grice, nuts and screws, May 8
 Grimond, weaving, Oct. 23
 Grimshaw, washing and bleaching, Feb. 7
 Grimshaw, letter-boxes, Jan. 13
 Grimshaw, indicators, July 6
 Grimshaw, compressing earth, Dec. 21
 Grimston, balling threads, Dec. 21
 Grumel, drawing albums, Nov. 9
 Guffroy, smoke-consumer, July 13
 Guffroy, preparing fish, Dec. 7
 Guibal, mining apparatus, March 27
 Guillemin, submarine telegraph, Nov. 6
 Gullick, spur-box, Aug. 14
 Gumpel, motive power, March 13
 Guthrie, lowering ships' boats, June 22
 Hackworth, dynamic valve gear, Apr. 17
 Haddan, fire-arms, Aug. 3
 Hadfield, cutting staves, April 27
 Hadfield, bricks and tiles, Dec. 4
 Hadfield, casks and barrels, Dec. 4
 Hadwen, spinning fibres, March 13
 Haack, refrigerators, Jan. 25
 Haines, driving straps, May 29
 Hale, ladies' garments, Jan. 25
 Hale, candle-lamp, Aug. 28
 Hale, impelling shot, Dec. 21
 Hall, india-rubber cloth, Oct. 4
 Hall, cotton-wadding, Jan. 17
 Hall, tilling machines, July 31
 Hall, cartridges, May 17
 Hamer, insulating wires, April 27
 Hamer, rugs and quilts, Oct. 4
 Hamilton, propelling vessels, July 27
 Hamilton, steam-vessels, Oct. 4
 Hamilton, marine steam-engines, July 27
 Hancock, insulating conductors, June 12
 Hancock, working butter, Sept. 27
 Hanon, vegetable albumen, Dec. 28
 Hansemann, spinning machines, Oct. 4
 Hanson, watch escapements, Feb. 17
 Hanson, fire-arms, April 17
 Hansor, coal-gas, Nov. 13
 Harding, combing fibres, June 5
 Harding, fire-arms, Dec. 7
 Hardon, weaving looms, Feb. 28
 Hardon, finishing fabrics, Oct. 23
 Hardy, cleaning boilers, April 17
 Hare, pianofortes, Feb. 3
 Harfield, windlasses, June 5
 Harfield, capstans, Nov. 6
 Harland, covering decks, June 15
 Harrington, steam-engines, July 20
 Harrison, spinning-machines, Dec. 14
 Harrison, broiling meat, Feb. 3
 Harrison, gas-meters, July 6
 Harrison, spinning-mules, March 13
 Hart, hats, Feb. 10
 Hartley, steam-engines, March 6
 Hartley, steam-engines, July 3
 Harvey, safety valves, Aug. 7
 Harvey, fire-arms, Oct. 23
 Harwood, reaping-machines, July 27
 Haseltine, spring-bed bottoms, Sept. 27
 Haskard, looped fabrics, Sept. 27
 Haskard, lace machine, Jan. 4
 Haughton, slubbing fibres, Dec. 28
 Hawkins, fly-presses, Jan. 25
 Hawkins, wood-carvings, July 17
 Hawkins, railways, July 6
 Hawkins, smoke-consumers, June 1
 Hawksey, drawing curtains, Dec. 28
 Hawksley, pumps, Feb. 17
 Hayem, cravats and stocks, Aug. 7
 Hayes, wheel-break, July 13
 Haynes, metals from ores, Aug. 17
 Haywood, button machines, Sept. 19
 Haywood, threshing-machine, Dec. 28
 Heal, spring mattresses, May 8
 Heatley, threshing-machines, Sept. 27
 Heaton, coining machinery, Jan. 25
 Hedgecock, quadrants, Feb. 14
 Hedley, valves, Oct. 17
 Hedley, motive power, Dec. 11
 Heilman, dyeing colour, April 20
 Heindryckx, railways, Feb. 14

572 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860.

- Heindryckx, railway chairs, Nov. 6
 Hely, tobacco, Feb. 10
 Henderson, treating ores, May 22
 Henderson, nitrate of potash, June 26
 Henley, rope-making, Feb. 14
 Henry, cleaning fire-arms, April 24
 Henry, twisting fibres, Aug. 24
 Henry, weaving-ooms, Feb. 21
 Henry, treating substances, Nov. 16
 Henry, artificial limbs, Aug. 24
 Henry, suspending gaslights, Nov. 13
 Henry, producing gas, Aug. 14
 Henry, motive power, Aug. 24
 Henry, propelling ships, Oct. 23
 Henry, looms, Dec. 28
 Henson, buffer-springs, Oct. 17
 Heppleston, fire-arms, Nov. 20
 Herbert, oxychloride of lead, May 29
 Hetherington, carding wool, Feb. 24
 Hewett, water-closets, Jan. 31
 Hewitson, steam-hammers, March 30
 Heywood, winding apparatus, Oct. 4
 Hickiss, coin detector, Aug. 10
 Higgin, railway carriages, Nov. 9
 Higgin, cutting match splints, Feb. 21
 Higgins, spinning fibres, April 17
 Higgins, warping yarns, April 27
 Higgins, spinning apparatus, Nov. 13
 Higgins, anchors, April 20
 Hill, boxes and cases, Feb. 21
 Hill, puddling furnaces, April 20
 Hill, steam-boilers, May 4
 Hill, goffering machines, May 8
 Hill, fire-escape, June 19
 Hill, wire screens, Sept. 19
 Hillam, finishing fabrics, Oct. 17
 Hillel, tearing fibres, July 3
 Hillel, treating fibres, Oct. 4
 Hills, purifying gas, Feb. 10
 Hind, pottery and china, March 30
 Hinks, dress-fastening, Jan. 20
 Hinks, petrole lamps, Nov. 1
 Hinsch, gunboats, June 15
 Hinton, cupola furnaces, Aug. 24
 Hiron, paddlewheel, Dec. 14
 Hitchin, watch-caps, June 15
 Hobson, ornamenting glass, Feb. 7
 Hodge, brewing, April 20
 Hodge, paper-making, May 17
 Hodgson, building ships, March 30
 Hodgson, peat, July 27
 Holcroft, iron, Oct. 25
 Holden, combing fibres, Sept. 27
 Holding, carding cotton, June 1
 Holdsworth, weaving-ooms, July 13
 Hollins, power-ooms, Feb. 21
 Holmes, hatter blocks, April 27
 Hood, wrought-iron frames, Nov. 16
 Hood, ladies' riding trousers, Sept. 3
 Hood, ladies' underclothing, Dec. 4
 Hooley, cotton wadding, Dec. 4
 Hooper, insulating wires, Dec. 21
 Hopkins, steam-engine, March 16
 Hopkinson, cutting paper, April 20
 Hornsby, washing machinery, Dec. 21
 Horridge, iron wheelway, June 29
 Horton, steam-boilers, Sept. 12
 Horton, steam-boilers, Feb. 17
 Horton, boiler-gauge, Jan. 20
 Houldsworth, preparing fibres, Sept. 27
 House, book indexes, Feb. 24
 Howard, horse-rakes, Aug. 14
 Howard, horse-hoes, Sept. 27
 Howard, sifting flour, July 24
 Howard, moulding bricks, May 1
 Howden, safety lamps, March 23
 Howells, registering numbers, Jan. 4
 Howells, window platform, Dec. 18
 Howes, lamp sockets, July 27
 Hoyle, screens for grains, Aug. 17
 Hubart, glass and casks, Nov. 9
 Hubart, glass vessels, April 24
 Hudson, weaving-ooms, Jan. 20
 Hudson, gas-meters, June 26
 Hudson, power-ooms, Aug. 24
 Huggins, filtering liquids, July 3
 Hughes, winding-sheets, Dec. 23
 Hughes, blasting powder, May 22
 Hughes, sewing apparatus, Oct. 11
 Hughes, boring apparatus, Aug. 10
 Hughes, oil of turpentine, Sept. 19
 Hughes, goffering machine, Nov. 23
 Hughes, railway breaks, May 8
 Hughes, artificial light, Nov. 20
 Hughes, cartridge-caps, April 17
 Hughes, weaving silk, March 9
 Hughes, blasting powder, May 22
 Hughes, jointing railway rails, Oct. 25
 Hughes, colouring matters, July 13
 Hughes, tin and terne plates, Nov. 9
 Hughes, doubling cotton, Dec. 4
 Hughes, printing type, Dec. 4
 Hughes, ordnance, Nov. 26
 Hughes, pressing, Dec. 28
 Hulett, fire-arms, June 22
 Hulett, making gas, Feb. 10
 Hulse, metallic bedsteads, April 13
 Humphreys, boiler-furnaces, Sept. 3
 Humphrys, steam-boilers, Aug. 3
 Hungate, iron buildings, Oct. 4
 Hunt, carbonate of soda, July 6
 Hunter, ploughing machinery, March 6
 Hunter, measuring gas, July 24
 Hunter, chlorine, Nov. 6
 Huson, motive power, Sept. 3
 Hutchinson, coated goods, Aug. 14
 Hutton, lubricator, Feb. 28
 Hutton, preserving timber, June 1
 Hyams, wet gas-meters, Feb. 3
 Hyde, draining stables, Sept. 27
 Ibbotson, vices, Nov. 13
 Ibbotson, buffer-spring, June 12

- Iliffe, dress-fastenings, July 13
 Imray, hammers and anvils, Aug. 28
 Ingham, motive power, May 17
 Ingham, calculator, July 20
 Ingram, weaving-loom, Sept. 27
 Ingram, "camlet" fabric, April 20
 Irlam, railway turntables, March 23
 Irons, ships' compasses, Aug. 14
 Isaac, military overcoats, July 10
 Isham, cork-cutting, Jan. 20
 Jaburek, pipe for smoking, May 29
 Jack, surface condensers, Dec. 21
 Jack, marine steam-engines, April 13
 Jackson, window-sashes, Dec. 28
 Jackson, cooling water, Oct. 17
 Jackson, fire-bars, Dec. 21
 Jackson, generating steam, Feb. 7
 Jackson, sewing-machines, June 29
 Jackson, raising hoists, Feb. 14
 Jackson, metal pens, Jan. 20
 Jacoby, twist lace, Nov. 6
 Jacoby, bobbin-net, Oct. 4
 Jacoby, bobbin-net machines, Dec. 21
 Jacquelain, carbon, May 8
 James, washing-machine, Nov. 26
 Jameson, expanding fluids, July 3
 Janniard, indicating time, June 22
 Jeandelize, horse's eye-flap, April 20
 Jefferson, steam-engine, Sept. 27
 Jeffreys, sun-blinds, July 24
 Jenkins, metal bedsteads, July 27
 Jennings, pulp, July 27
 Jennings, singe plates, Sept. 19
 Jennings, water-closets, Sept. 12
 Jensen, brewing worts, June 1
 Jeune, fire-lights, July 27
 Jewsbury, screws, Oct. 25
 Johnson, cocks and valves, Feb. 17
 Johnson, watches, April 17
 Johnson, winding thread, April 17
 Johnson, spinning apparatus, Oct. 23
 Johnson, gathered fabrics, Oct. 4
 Johnson, calorific engines, Oct. 4
 Johnson, water-traps, Feb. 17
 Johnson, steam-engines, Nov. 6
 Johnson, compressing fluids, June 8
 Johnson, portable bedsteads, Oct. 23
 Johnson, churns, March 2
 Johnson, pipe-couplings, Oct. 11
 Johnson, bottle-stoppers, April 20
 Johnson, cleaning rice, Aug. 7
 Johnson, blowing engines, June 1
 Johnson, signal light, Feb. 7
 Johnson, hydraulic presses, Dec. 7
 Johnson, artificial fuel, April 27
 Johnson, boots and shoes, Sept. 27
 Johnson, motive power, June 1
 Johnson, submarine insulators, March 16
 Johnson, printing colours, July 31
 Johnson, furnaces, June 8
 Johnson, printing types, May 29
 Johnson, purses, March 23
 Johnson, shaping metals, Sept. 12
 Johnson, inkstands, June 22
 Johnson, metallic alloy, Oct. 4
 Johnson, treating fatty matter, March 16
 Johnson, steeling metals, June 8
 Johnson, forging metals, Dec. 11
 Johnson, sewing-machines, Aug. 10
 Johnson, motive power, July 31
 Johnson, fire-arms, April 17
 Johnson, washing clothes, Dec. 4
 Johnson, hydraulics, Dec. 11
 Johnson, hot-air engines, July 6
 Johnson, smoke-preventers, June 8
 Johnson, washing bottles, Nov. 23
 Johnson, railways, Dec. 11
 Johnson, jacquard machines, Dec. 7
 Johnson, colouring matter, Dec. 28
 Jones, water-closets, Dec. 14
 Jones, ship-building, April 24
 Jones, safety apparatus, May 8
 Jones, sand-papers, Aug. 3
 Jones, wet gas-meters, Sept. 27
 Jones, laying down paper, April 20
 Jones, weavers' looms, March 9
 Jones, coke, Feb. 17
 Jones, dyeing fabrics, April 17
 Jones, rivets and screw blanks, Oct. 11
 Jones, fire-arms, Feb. 17
 Jones, cutting woven fabrics, Nov. 23
 Jordan, pills, Nov. 6
 Jordesou, life-boats, Dec. 28
 Joslin, reaping machines, Dec. 7
 Jossa, sal-ammoniac, July 27
 Joule, condensing steam, March 6
 Jowett, railway breaks, March 30
 Joyce, stocking machine, Dec. 18
 Juckes, tobacco-pipes, Nov. 1
 Juddins, sewing-machines, Feb. 21
 Jullienne, bath belt, Aug. 24
 Jullion, gelatine, March 6
 Jullion, making paper, May 15
 Jutteau, plating houses, Dec. 14
 Juzet, lubricators, April 24
 Kane, folding bedsteads, July 27
 Kanig, starch, Feb. 28
 Keates, printing cylinders, May 11
 Keates, separating gas, Dec. 14
 Kelly, wash-stand, May 22
 Kemp, preserving wood, Nov. 6
 Kempe, raising cloth piles, March 13
 Kendall, gas-burners, Dec. 14
 Kennedy, shirts, April 17
 Kent, fans, Jan. 17
 Kenward, tubular boilers, Feb. 7
 Kerr, jacquard machines, July 31
 Kershaw, weaving apparatus, Sept. 3
 Kershaw, medico-electric surface, Dec. 4
 Kershaw, imitating goods, Dec. 14
 King, spirit lamps, June 26
 King, distilling, Jan. 25

- Kinniburgh, metal pipes, Nov. 23
 Kirby, weaving and spinning, June 15
 Klinton, ships' logs, Dec. 18
 Knapton, gas, Jan. 4
 Knight, weaving-loom, May 4
 Knowelden, hydraulics, Jan. 4
 Knowles, iron castings, Jan. 4
 Knowles, drilling machines, April 3
 Knowles, weaving-loom, July 8
 Krutzsch, projectiles, Aug. 23
 Krutzsch, mortars, Nov. 13
 Lacy, ploughing machines, Nov. 1
 Laidlaw, hats and caps, May 8
 Lakin, spinning fibres, Sept. 27
 Lamar, boots and shoes, July 24
 Lamb, heating feed water, March 16
 Lambert, ships' apparatus, Jan. 20
 Lambert, cutting cattle-food, March 23
 Lambert, steam-valves, July 31
 Lambert, treating printed paper, Dec. 18
 Laming, alkalies, May 15
 Laming, purifying gases, Dec. 21
 Lancaster, whetstones, Oct. 4
 Lancaster, ordnance, Nov. 26
 Lancelott, metallic chains, Dec. 7
 Landsberg, buttons and studs, July 31
 Lang, targets, Aug. 24
 Langen, furnaces, July 24
 Langford, cooling liquids, Aug. 7
 Langstein, tobacco-pipes, Sept. 27
 Lansdale, washing fabrics, May 8
 Larmuth, weaving-loom, July 20
 Latta, incombustibles, Dec. 21
 Launay, illuminating, July 27
 Launay, stop valve, July 31
 Laurens, chlorine, July 20
 Lauth, straightening bars, Oct. 17
 Lauth, railway rails, March 13
 Lauth, copper and brass tubes, March 2
 Lavater, pneumatic discs, March 16
 Lavenas, motive power, April 13
 Lavender, vinous distillation, Nov. 13
 Lawson, cutting wheel cogs, May 11
 Lawson, spinning apparatus, June 8
 Lea, iron and steel tubes, July 24
 Leach, mixing wool, May 22
 Leach, finishing fabrics, Aug. 10
 Leach, embossed stuffs, May 1
 Latham, steam-engines, Aug. 10
 Lebourgeois, printing points, March 9
 Lecoupeur, filter, Aug. 3
 Lee, iron crank shafts, Aug. 21
 Lee, polishing marble, Dec. 18
 Leeming, weaving-loom, May 1
 Lees, swivels, hooks, and rings, Nov. 13
 Leigh, screws, bolts, and nuts, April 13
 Lely, sewing-machine needles, Nov. 23
 Lemaire, chenille, Mar. 30
 Le Mat, revolvers, Jan. 4
 Le Mire, fresh and salt water, Sept. 27
 Lemoine, waterproof papers, June 29
 Lenox, ships' blocks, Jan. 27
 Leonard, weaving apparatus, Sept. 19
 Le Pontois, sowing-machines, Apr. 20
 Leslie, gas, Dec. 28
 Leslie, preserving casks, June 12
 Leslie, iron ships, March 2
 Leuchars, portable ink-holders, Oct. 4
 Levi, washing ores, Feb. 14
 Levick, making iron, March 2
 Levick, coke oven, May 22
 Lewis, ribbon-loom, Aug. 24
 Lewis, illuminating gas, Aug. 24
 Lewtas, outside sun-blinds, Oct. 17
 Leyshou, coating metals, Dec. 7
 Lightfoot, fixing colours, Aug. 3
 Lilley, starch-scraping apparatus, Nov. 9
 Lillie, carriage ways, Oct. 11
 Lindley, cop-tubes, Jan. 17
 Lister, wool, cotton, and silk, Nov. 26
 Lister, water-closets, May 1
 Lister, carding-machines, Sept. 19
 Lister, dyeing fibres, April 20
 Lister, preparing machines, Dec. 28
 Lister, oil-cans, Aug. 14
 Lister, combing fibres, March 13
 Livermore, illuminating, Jan. 4
 Lloyd, steel tyres, Jan. 4
 Loewenstein, paying out cables, Dec. 4
 Lohage, water-wheels, March 13
 Long, manure, March 20
 Longmaid, treating ores, Nov. 6
 Longstaff, traction engines, Jan. 4
 Lord, cotton machines, July 24
 Lord, cleaning fibres, Oct. 11
 Losh, making paper, May 22
 Lovelidge, weaving-loom, June 29
 Lowry, heckling flax, Feb. 17
 Loysel, locks, Oct. 4
 Luis, mechanical hammers, Jan. 31
 Luis, cooling liquids, March 13
 Luis, slip bridles, March 13
 Luis, railway breaks, March 18
 Luis, brick and tile machine, March 13
 Luis, lantern signal, March 13
 Luis, safety locks, June 29
 Luis, automaton bells, March 13
 Luis, clarifying resin, July 20
 Lukyn, attaching teeth, Oct. 17
 Lupton, spinning fibres, July 27
 Mabbott, wind-guards, June 5
 Mabson, life-buoys, Dec. 4
 McCallum, knitting machines, April 24
 McCulloch, gold ores, May 8
 McDonald, military saddles, Nov. 6
 Macdonald, dyeing wove fabrics, Sept. 19
 McDougall, antiseptics, June 26
 McDougall, wove fabrics, July 17
 Macfarlane, water-closets, Aug. 24
 McGlashan, refrigerators, Feb. 7
 Mellwraith, weaving, March 13
 Macintosh, waterproofing, June 5

- Macintosh, fire-arms, Nov. 13
 Macintosh, cartridges, June 5
 Macintosh, artificial teeth, May 4
 McKenzie, fire-arms, Feb. 28
 Mackenzie, fire-arms, Feb. 17
 Mackenzie, doubling yarn, Dec. 4
 Macintosh, coating wires, Oct. 11
 Macnab, marine steam-engines, Aug. 24
 Macnab, steam-engines, Nov. 20
 MacNab, marine steam-engines, June 15
 MacNaught, generating steam, May 22
 McTurk, collars and cuffs, Feb. 14
 Madin, tempering steel, May 11
 Maggs, taps and cocks, Feb. 7
 Magnus, preparing yarn, March 30
 Maillard, steering vessel, July 13
 Mallinson, wove fabrics, Sept. 3
 Manbre, extracting "glucose," Mar. 20
 Manceaux, cartridges, March 2
 Manning, treating town wastes, Nov. 20
 Mannix, manure, April 20
 Manrice, cop-tubes, May 22
 Manson, gas-meters, April 24
 Marchand, refining lamp oil, March 9
 Marriot, rotating harrow, March 13
 Marsh, sewing-machines, Aug. 10
 Mart, cannon sponges, July 31
 Martin, beer-engines, June 5
 Martin, roofs, Oct. 4
 Mason, weaving-loom, Oct. 17
 Mason, lace-dressing apparatus, Nov. 6
 Masure, railway crossings, Oct. 23
 Mather, drying fabrics, Jan. 31
 Mather, gas singeing apparatus, Nov. 23
 Mathers, wheels and axles, July 27
 Matthewman, cutlery, July 27
 Matthews, springs, March 30
 Maude, garden roller, Aug. 14
 Maurer, propeller, July 13
 Maxwell, hydraulic engines, Aug. 10
 Meakin, envelopes, July 17
 Medlock, red and purple dyes, July 13
 Medlock, lime-kilns, Feb. 14
 Melhuish, cameras, May 8
 Melville, marking fabrics, July 6
 Mennons, etching on zinc, Dec. 23
 Mennons, steam-boller, Dec. 28
 Mennons, marine steam-engines, Sept. 27
 Mennons, stripping plants, April 13
 Mennons, working signal discs, Sept. 12
 Mennons, joining leather, April 13
 Mennons, fitting metallic joints, Sept. 19
 Mennons, heating by gas, Feb. 17
 Mennons, voltaic batteries, June 15
 Mennons, railway break, Aug. 3
 Mennons, carriage break, Nov. 6
 Mennons, motive power, June 22
 Mennons, sentry boxes, Jan. 20
 Mennons, motive power, June 26
 Mennons, candle-wick, July 6
 Mennons, fertilizing compound, Apr. 13
 Mercier, felting fibres, May 29
 Messenger, horticulture, Jan. 31
 Meyer, copying machines, July 17
 Michael-Sainton, knitting, Nov. 26
 Mickles, carriage-springs, Jan. 25
 Middleton, joining leather, Feb. 24
 Mildgley, spinning fibres, Aug. 21
 Millard, sewing-machines, Sept. 19
 Millard, sewing-machines, Sept. 19
 Miller, steam-gauges, May 8
 Miller, steam-generators, Dec. 4
 Milnes, gymnastic apparatus, Aug. 23
 Minas, music-stools, Oct. 17
 Mitchell, weaving-loom, Oct. 11
 Mitchell, door-knobs, March 27
 Mitchell, hoeing machine, Dec. 23
 Mitchell, pen-holder, March 27
 Mitchell, pulleys, Sept. 19
 Mitton, cleaning seeds, Aug. 7
 Mole, matchets and cutlasses, Oct. 17
 Mollady, hats and caps, Jan. 31
 Molineux, pianofortes, Oct. 23
 Monks, making chenille, Sept. 27
 Montanri, walking apparatus, Feb. 24
 Monument, raising earth, May 4
 Moody, stacking crops, April 13
 Moore, wire-drawing dies, March 13
 Moore, chimney-dampers, June 1
 Mordan, blacking-bottles, Dec. 23
 Morewood, coating metals, March 30
 Morgan, looms, Dec. 4
 Morgan, driving-belts, Dec. 4
 Morrell, brick machine, Nov. 6
 Morrell, moulding bricks, May 15
 Morris, railway rails, Dec. 23
 Morris, voltaic batteries, Aug. 24
 Morrison, steam-hammers, June 8
 Morrison, cap-fronts, March 2
 Mortimer, spinning fibres, May 29
 Moseley, fountain-pens, May 22
 Mosley, washing fabrics, June 12
 Moule, precipitating metals, Aug. 14
 Moule, commodes, Oct. 23
 Moulton, transferring machines, Nov. 16
 Mousty, washing ores, Sept. 3
 Moy, steam-engine governors, June 29
 Mucklow, treating madder, Aug. 21
 Muir, motive power, Jan. 20
 Mulkey, ladies' dress-springs, Nov. 16
 Munn, cartridge-pouch, Dec. 13
 Munslow, clearing rollers, Aug. 24
 Munster, billiard-tables, June 26
 Muntz, ferry-boats, May 1
 Muntz, floating piers, June 29
 Muntz, marine steam engines, July 31
 Murray, preserving liquids, Jan. 23
 Musgrave, steam-bollers, April 13
 Mushet, iron and steel, May 8
 Mushet, cast steel, Nov. 20
 Mushet, metallic alloy, Dec. 7
 Mushet, cast steel, Dec. 11

- Musselwhite, transferring fluids, July 10
 Myers, paper-holders, Sept. 3
 Napier, printing machines, April 13
 Nash, steam-engines, Aug. 23
 Naylor, weaving-loom, May 8
 Neal, fumigating mixture, Oct. 23
 Needham, propelling vessels, July 13
 Newall, transferring heat, Dec. 11
 Newberry, weaving-loom, Jan. 20
 Newbold, making vessels, Oct. 11
 Newborn, holding ships' chains, Aug. 24
 Newcome, heating apparatus, Jan. 27
 Newhouse, spinning-machines, Aug. 23
 Newhouse, spinning fibres, Dec. 18
 Newman, dress-fastenings, Dec. 23
 Newton, applying steam, Nov. 6
 Newton, treating oils, Oct. 11
 Newton, India-rubber, Jan. 4
 Newton, metallic barometers, Oct. 23
 Newton, plotting instrument, Oct. 4
 Newton, making comb-teeth, April 27
 Newton, hat-bodies, May 11
 Newton, hair-brushes, Dec. 23
 Newton, knitting machinery, Dec. 28
 Newton, weavin-glooms, Dec. 28
 Newton, roof-covering, Nov. 9
 Newton, ships, April 3
 Newton, condensing steam, Jan. 27
 Newton, setting type, March 9
 Newton, cording silks, June 22
 Newton, clarifying, Jan. 20
 Newton, pressure gauges, June 29
 Newton, machine belting, March 9
 Newton, spinning machines, Jan. 20
 Newton, generating steam, Feb. 21
 Newton, telegraphing, Jan. 4
 Newton, combs for fibres, Jan. 20
 Newton, spinning machinery, March 6
 Newton, weighing machines, Feb. 3
 Newton, packing for pistons, Nov. 9
 Newton, carriages, Jan. 4
 Newton, rail fastenings, June 22
 Newton, cutting dovetails, June 29
 Newton, moulding candles, June 22
 Newton, washing-machine, May 22
 Newton, iron pavements, Oct. 4
 Newton, disinfecting, April 3
 Newton, printing blocks, Oct. 23
 Newton, carpet-loom, Oct. 23
 Newton, delivery of yarn, July 13
 Newton, bobbin-net, Nov. 6
 Newton, ladies' skirts, March 6
 Newton, knitting machines, July 10
 Newton, threads and yarns, July 10
 Newton, handles to tools, July 10
 Newton, supplying steam, Oct. 4
 Newton, mixing liquids, March 16
 Newton, permutation lock, Nov. 6
 Newton, winding clocks, July 24
 Newton, revolvers, Jan. 4
 Newton, railways, March 20
 Newton, locks for safes, Nov. 6
 Newton, treating gums, Aug. 17
 Newton, sewing-machines, Nov. 9
 Newton, steam-engines, May 11
 Newton, looms, Dec. 18
 Newton, piston packing, June 26
 Newton, mixing apparatus, Oct. 23
 Newton, clock calendars, Aug. 14
 Newton, casks and barrels, Jan. 4
 Newton, glass, Aug. 28
 Newton, weighing-machine, Aug. 24
 Newton, crushing quartz, Dec. 21
 Newton, sewing-machines, Feb. 7
 Newton, printing addresses, June 26
 Newton, treating fibres, June 15
 Newton, sun-shade fittings, July 6
 Newton, railway trucks, Aug. 14
 Newton, treating hides, Nov. 1
 Newton, time-keepers, April 20
 Newton, rotatory engines, March 16
 Newton, carriage-ventilator, Aug. 24
 Newton, pressing bonnets, July 17
 Newton, window-sashes, July 27
 Newton, superheating steam, Sept. 27
 Newton, yarns and thread, June 15
 Newton, combustion, April 20
 Newton, safety locks, Dec. 7
 Newton, rail-joints, July 17
 Newton, nippers, Sept. 12
 Newton, inducting valves, Sept. 27
 Newton, weaving-loom, Sept. 12
 Newton, liquid tobacco, Aug. 24
 Newton, cutting stone, May 8
 Newton, ladies' skirts, March 6
 Newton, nail-plate feeder, Aug. 14
 Newton, files, Nov. 13
 Newton, driving bands, Nov. 13
 Newton, crystallizing sugar, Oct. 4
 Newton, rotary planes, Oct. 4
 Newton, treating india-rubber, Nov. 13
 Newton, hose-pipe, Nov. 13
 Newton, pianofortes, Sept. 27
 Newton, lanterns, Nov. 23
 Newton, gas-meters, Nov. 20
 Newton, flexible pipe, May 1
 Newton, churns, May 4
 Newton, ventilating, Dec. 11
 Newton, india-rubber, April 13
 Newton, lifting apparatus, Sept. 19
 Newton, steam-gauge, June 15
 Newton, fire-arms, Sept. 12
 Newton, coiled springs, May 1
 Newton, paddle-wheels, April 13
 Newton, ships' stoves, June 26
 Newton, tents and awnings, June 29
 Newton, dissolving rocks, Aug. 10
 Newton, ventilators, July 10
 Newton, waterproof leather, Dec. 11
 Newton, windlasses, Dec. 11
 Newton, slide-valves, Dec. 11
 Newton, retarding carriages, June 26

- Newton, electric conductors, Oct. 23
 Newton, spinning fibres, Oct. 23
 Newton, grinding mills, May 11
 Newton, moulding bricks, April 20
 Newton, locks, June 8
 Newton, extracting paraffine, May 22
 Newton, brick-kilns, June 8
 Newton, pianofortes, April 27
 Nichols, weaving-loom, Oct. 23
 Nicholson, clod-crushers, Jan. 4
 Nicholson, making hay, Jan. 4.
 Nicholson, horse-rakes, Feb. 21
 Nicholson, reaping-machines, Nov. 9
 Nicholson, cricket ball, Nov. 9
 Nimmo, steel, Oct. 23
 Nissen, preparing paper, Nov. 16
 Nivelle, sewing-machines, April 13
 Nixon, hyposulphate of soda, May 29
 Nixon, kitchen ranges, Feb. 28
 Nixon, mangles, July 24
 Noone, carding-machines, Sept. 12
 Normandy, connecting pipes, Nov. 9
 Normandy, steam-cooking, March 23
 North, votes by ballot, Aug. 17
 Northen, burning kilns, Oct. 4
 Norton, grain-drying kilns, April 13
 Nosworthy, pianofortes, Oct. 25
 Notman, sewing-machines, Oct. 11
 Nuttall, weaving-loom, March 27
 Nuttall, spinning fibres, Feb. 10
 O'Connell, warning infants, April 3
 Ollivier, stoppering bottles, Jan. 25
 Ordish, railway fastenings, April 24
 Osborne, coupling vehicles, April 20
 Ottley, liquid indicator, Sept. 3
 Owen, brick machine, Nov. 6
 Owen, rocking-horses, July 24
 Oxland, saccharine matters, March 27
 Oxland, gunpowder, Dec. 21
 Pacey, rein-handle, May 4
 Paddon, coke ovens, Sept. 19
 Page, step-ladders, March 23
 Paget, knitting machinery, May 22
 Pailleron, distilling, Dec. 21
 Palmer, printing ink, Mar. 23
 Palmer, propelling ships, Dec. 21
 Parfitt, heading bolts, March 23
 Parker, raising fluids, Oct. 17
 Parker, self-acting mules, Oct. 4
 Parkes, copper cylinders, Feb. 7
 Parkin, railway chair-wedges, March 27
 Parkinson, separating metals, Oct. 4
 Parry, sewing-machines, March 16
 Parsons, railway switches, Jan. 27
 Parsons, steam-engines, Aug. 10
 Parsons, wrought-iron, Sept. 27
 Parsons, wheels, June 15
 Parsons, fire-arms, Sept. 12
 Paton, valves, April 13
 Paton, mining apparatus, Aug. 10
 Patterson, churning apparatus, Oct. 11
 Patterson, traction engines, Nov. 23
 Peace, air-tight canisters, Jan. 31
 Pearson, boots and shoes, Feb. 21
 Pegg, battens for weaving, Aug. 21
 Pentzlin, cutting wood, July 6
 Peppe, keeping time, June 15
 Peepe, thin sheet-lead, May 29
 Peppe, weighing letters, Dec. 14
 Perkin, colouring matters, Apr. 27
 Perkin, colouring matters, Apr. 27
 Perrier, wax matches, July 3
 Petrie, washing wool, Jan. 31
 Petrie, drying warps, Oct. 11
 Petrie, drying fibres, May 17
 Petter, printing presses, Feb. 7
 Peyton, metallic bedsteads, Oct. 17
 Philippe, bleaching fabrics, Oct. 17
 Phillips, weaving carpets, Jan. 17
 Phillips, manure, Jan. 20
 Phillips, generating heat, Mar. 23
 Pickstone, tubes or pipes, Dec. 21
 Pile, preserving iron furnaces, Nov. 6
 Pin, preparing paint, Jan. 31
 Pinchbeck, gas-meters, May 15
 Pinches, stamping paper, Nov. 26
 Pitman, lubricators, Feb. 7
 Pitman, converting iron, Apr. 13
 Pitman, forges, Apr. 24
 Pitman, carving india rubber, May 15
 Pitt, leather, July 3
 Pizzi, treating surfaces, Nov. 22
 Platt, spinning mules, Oct. 4
 Plimsoll, unloading goods, May 29
 Plum, wheel tyres, June 12
 Plum, metal plates to ships, Aug. 17
 Pohl, bag fastenings, Jan. 4
 Pohlman, German concertinas, Sept. 27
 Pollitt, steam boilers, Dec. 23
 Pope, fixing sticks to brooms, Sept. 3
 Possoz, sugar-baking, Feb. 7
 Potter, self-acting mules, July 17
 Potts, tubes, June 5
 Poupard, blackleading iron, Feb. 10
 Powell, steam ships, May 1
 Prater, ammunition belts, Sept. 19
 Preston, cartridges, May 1
 Preston, fire arms, Oct. 4
 Preston, cutting files, Nov. 23
 Price, locks, Feb. 10
 Price, locks, July 20
 Price, locks and latches, Sept. 3
 Prince, pianofortes, June 29
 Prince, fire-arms, Nov. 20
 Pritchard, relieving pain, Apr. 24
 Prosser, cooking apparatus, June 5
 Prosser lighting, Jan. 4
 Pullan, fluid gauges, Sept. 27
 Pullan, steam generators, Nov. 6
 Purnell, heating buildings, Aug. 10
 Rae, glass globes, July 3
 Rae, iron ships, Sept. 3

- Rahill, quadrants, Nov. 20
 Railton, cap-front apparatus, Nov. 1
 Rammell, pneumatic tubes, Aug. 3
 Ramsbacher, wire gauze, July 17
 Ramsbottom, supplying water, Dec. 18
 Ramsden, generating steam, May 8
 Ranken, paddle-wheels, Aug. 24
 Rankin, bone-grinding mills, Oct. 4
 Rawlings, boot-trees, Feb. 21
 Rawson, combing fibres, July 27
 Read, brooms, May 22
 Read, waterproof fabrics, Nov. 6
 Readman, roller blinds, June 1
 Rebour, motive power, Aug. 14
 Redfern, steam boilers, Aug. 21
 Redwood, paper, Dec. 11
 Reed, anchors, July 10
 Reeves, fire-arms, June 5
 Reid, hoops for casks, Nov. 1
 Reid, telegraph conductors, Nov. 6
 Reid, electric insulators, Dec. 28
 Reidy, breaking stones, Sept. 27
 Rendel, ships of war, July 10
 Rennie, floating platforms, Sept. 19
 Renshaw, wood-cutting machines, Sept. 19
 Repelin, tanning, Sept. 19
 Reynolds, wire netting, Aug. 28
 Rhodes, steam hammers, June 8
 Richards, ordnance, Oct. 11
 Richardson, sulphuric acid, Mar. 13
 Richardson, purifying gas, Dec. 28
 Richardson, salts of iron, May 22
 Richardson, salts of alumina, June 8
 Richardson, coal gas, June 26
 Richardson, organic matters, Sept. 12
 Richardson, steering apparatus, Nov. 20
 Rickard, piled fabrics, Aug. 21
 Ridge, ageing printed fabrics, Oct. 25
 Rigby, fire-arms, Oct. 4
 Riley, brewing refrigerators, Feb. 17
 Rimington, box hinges, Sept. 27
 Ritchie, book-keeping, Oct. 17
 Rives, weaving-looms, Oct. 4
 Roberts, ratchet spanner, Sept. 27
 Roberts, punching machines, Oct. 4
 Roberts, steam-engines, Aug. 21
 Robertson, manure, March 16
 Robertson, preparing worts, March 2
 Robertson, dragging boats, June 15
 Robertson, brewing beer, Aug. 3
 Robertson, furnaces, Sept. 27
 Robertson, preventing smoke, Nov. 6
 Robertson, furnaces, Nov. 9
 Robinson, sugar-making, Jan. 20
 Robinson, making sugar, Feb. 10
 Robinson, agriculture, March 13
 Robinson, regulating fluids, March 16
 Robinson, annealing wire, March 23
 Robinson, steam-hammers, March 2
 Robinson, steam-engines, May 4
 Robinson, cask-washing, June 5
 Robinson, sugar mills, June 29
 Robinson, ammonia, Nov. 23
 Robinson, combing fibres, Dec. 11
 Rodier, regulating gas, March 16
 Rola, musical notation, Oct. 4
 Rolland, electric telegraph, Feb. 3
 Romaine, steam-boilers, Nov. 23
 Ronald, "topping-up" cables, Aug. 10
 Ronald, spinning-machines, Sept. 19
 Rooney, spring door-hinges, June 1
 Roscoe, manure distributor, March 6
 Rose, drums, March 13
 Ross, discharge of liquids, March 9
 Rosser, telegraph cables, April 24
 Rosser, boot and shoe sole, Oct. 23
 Rostaing, mixing gutta percha, June 22
 Rothwell, screw gill-boxes, March 2
 Rott, fixing colours, Jan. 4
 Routledge, paper, July 24
 Routledge, steam-boilers, Dec. 21
 Rowan, steam-engines, July 27
 Rowbotham, incombustibles, June 29
 Rowbotham, composite soap, Aug. 10
 Rowbotham, soap, Nov. 23
 Rowland, sizing threads, Jan. 25
 Rowland, mashing apparatus, Jan. 31
 Rudkin, bottle stoppers, June 1
 Russell, lifting ships, Jan. 13
 Russell, watch movements, March 30
 Russell, timekeepers, June 26
 Ryder, stop-valve, July 20
 Sale, brick and tile ovens, Dec. 11
 Salisbury, churning apparatus, Nov. 6
 Salisbury, metallic fencing, Nov. 9
 Salisbury, weaving apparatus, Nov. 9
 Salmon, feeding boilers, Dec. 28
 Salmon, furnaces, Dec. 7
 Salmon, locomotives, Feb. 17
 Samson, cultivating machine, Oct. 25
 Samuel, railway sleepers, Feb. 23
 Samuels, weaving machinery, Nov. 6
 Samuelson, reaping-machines, March 27
 Samuelson, planing-machines, March 2
 Samuelson, harvesting-machines, Dec. 7
 Sanders, watches, Aug. 14
 Sangman, cartridges, Sept. 3
 Saunders, tin plates, Dec. 4
 Sayer, railways, Aug. 24
 Scheithauer, printing fabrics, March 23
 Schiele, weighing-machines, Feb. 28
 Schiele, crushing-machines, Aug. 17
 Schiele, motive power, Sept. 3
 Schiele, lubricants, Nov. 23
 Schloss, smoking-pipe plug, Sept. 27
 Scoffern, waterproofing, Jan. 25
 Scott, anchors, March 30
 Scott, generating fluids, April 13
 Scott, buttons, July 20
 Scott, anchors, May 11
 Seager, boots and shoes, Oct. 11
 Seager, india-rubber, March 30

- Seville, non-metallic composition, Oct. 17
 Seithen, hampers and baskets, Jan. 27
 Seithen, life-buoys, March 13
 Sells, steam-engines, May 15
 Sells, marine steam-engines, May 15
 Senior, utilising waste heat, Dec. 4
 Serbat, cleaning boilers, June 15
 Seymour, telegraph insulators, Feb. 10
 Shand, bleaching coir fibre, Sept. 3
 Shanks, mowing, Jan. 4
 Shaw, insulating wires, April 20
 Shaw, ventilators, July 17
 Shaw, stench traps, July 31
 Shaw, looms, Oct. 11
 Shaw, thaumatropes, Nov. 20
 Shedden, fire-arms, July 31
 Shedden, cartridge cases, Aug. 10
 Sheldon, ornamenting spurs, Sept. 3
 Sheridan, sheet metal casks, Aug. 21
 Shields, jacquered looms, March 23
 Shields, jacquered looms, May 8
 Shipley, knitting machinery, Sept. 19
 Shore, cleansing casks, Aug. 24
 Short, bricks and tiles, June 1
 Sidebottom, power looms, Feb. 14
 Sidebottom, weaving-looms, Aug. 14
 Siemens, telegraph conductors, April 13
 Siemens, telegraph cables, July 24
 Silver, steam-engines, May 17
 Silver, regulating speed, Aug. 21
 Silver, moulding gums, Oct. 17
 Silver, motive power, Nov. 1
 Silvester, pressure gauge, Dec. 11
 Sim, measuring liquids, Jan. 20
 Sim, measuring liquids, Aug. 20
 Simons, ships or vessels, June 15
 Simpson, hats, Feb. 24
 Simpson, fatty matters, March 16
 Skertchley, mosaic tiles, Feb. 17
 Skertchley, evaporators, July 27
 Skinner, glossing silk, Dec. 4
 Slack, steam-gauges, Feb. 21
 Sleigh, motive power engine, Dec. 14
 Slocum, projectiles, Feb. 21
 Sloman, heating apparatus, Feb. 10
 Small, stereoscopes, March 6
 Smith, heating water, Jan. 4
 Smith, raising sunk vessels, Sept. 27
 Smith, ornamenting glass, June 19
 Smith, purifying fluids, Feb. 10
 Smith, spinning fibres, June 22
 Smith, chenille, July 24
 Smith, paving roads, Oct. 11
 Smith, dress fastenings, Sept. 27
 Smith, weaving looms, May 1
 Smith, projectiles, March 30
 Smith, umbrella knobs, July 27
 Smith, harrows, Feb. 14
 Smith, preparing fibre, Feb. 28
 Smith, chains, Sept. 12
 Smith, haymaking machines, Sept. 27
 Smith, jewellery, Feb. 28
 Smith, door ornaments, July 31
 Smith, ship propellers, May 11
 Smith, colouring matters, May 8
 Smith, composition jewellery, Nov. 1
 Smith, cast-iron erections, July 24
 Smith, preparing leather, Aug. 24
 Smith, fire-arms, April 13
 Smith, wood-cutting machinery, Oct. 11
 Smith, propellers, Jan. 4
 Smith, printing machine, July 13
 Smith, dress fastenings, Feb. 28
 Smythies, flying engine, May 1
 Snow, bookbinding, May 22
 Sommelet, scissors, Dec. 7
 Southall, boots and shoes, April 13
 Southorn, tobacco pipes, Aug. 21
 Soutter, steam boilers, Dec. 28
 Sparkhall, designs on cloth, Oct. 11
 Spearman, water gas-meters, Sept. 3
 Speed, pipes and tubes, Feb. 7
 Spence, silicious substances, Oct. 23
 Spence, rotating harrows, May 8
 Spence, taking soundings, April 20
 Spence, lacquer, July 6
 Spence, sewing machines, Sept. 3
 Spence, padlocks, Oct. 23
 Spencer, ships' steam-engines, July 13
 Spencer, locomotives, Nov. 28
 Spill, driving bands, Jan. 31
 Spiller, drying clay, May 29
 Spiller, knapsacks, Sept. 3
 Spilsbury, transparent fabric, June 22
 Spratt, revolving fire-arms, Feb. 21
 Sprye, printing machines, June 19
 Spurrier, shaping metals, July 17
 Stafford, applying heated air, Oct. 23
 Stainthorp, coating candles, Sept. 19
 Stanford, warming apparatus, Mar. 27
 Stannet, boots and shoes, April 20
 Starnes, signal lamps, Sept. 27
 Stelzl, ornamenting glass, July 13
 Stenson, iron, July 13
 Stevens, steam dredging boat, Mar. 13
 Stevens, polishing floors, April 24
 Stevens, steelyards, Sept. 19
 Stevens, steam mill, Sept. 27
 Stevens, navigable balloon, Sept. 27
 Stevens, material for packing, Nov. 9
 Stevens, preparing plants, Nov. 9
 Stevens, ladies' stays, Nov. 16
 Stewart, pianoforte actions, March 2
 Stidolph, wind instruments, June 5
 Stirling, traction engines, June 8
 Stocker, boots and shoes, March 27
 Stoddart, submarine cables, June 19
 Stokes, boots, June 12
 Stone, cutting veneers, Jan. 31
 Stone, cutting veneers, Dec. 4
 Stratford, fire bars, Nov. 26
 Strauss, tobacco-pipes, July 3

- Sullivan, mixing fluids, Sept. 27
 Suwerkrop, reaping-machines, Feb. 3
 Swan, stereoscopic pictures, Aug. 21
 Sykes, spinning fibres, July 3
 Sykes, heating apparatus, Sept. 19
 Tail, distilling, July 10
 Tandy, steam boilers, March 6
 Tapp, smoke consumers, Jan. 4
 Tarte, floorings, and roofings, Oct. 17
 Tasker, straw-shakers, Sept. 3
 Taylor, locomotives, Dec. 28
 Taylor, wrought-iron axles, Jan. 27
 Taylor, separating metals, Feb. 17
 Taylor, securing bolts, March 16
 Taylor, printing apparatus, Aug. 28
 Taylor, gas from oil, Sept. 19
 Taylor, weaving-ooms, Oct. 4
 Taylor, portable greenhouse, Oct. 4
 Teall, treating fatty matters, June 5
 Tebbutt, elastic fabrics, April 17
 Teil, umbrellas and parasols, May 29
 Teissere, stamping press, Aug. 17
 Templeton, chenille, Jan. 17
 Tenting, railway axles, April 13
 Tenting, railway buffers, April 13
 Tenwick, street gutters, May 8
 Tenwick, steering apparatus, June 8
 Teulon, chimney tops, Nov. 16
 Thom, weaving-ooms, April 13
 Thomas, sewing-machines, Oct. 4
 Thompson, printing telegraph, Feb. 3
 Thompson, rigging apparatus, Oct. 11
 Thompson, boat-building, Nov. 9
 Thomson, carpets and rugs, Jan. 4
 Thomson, agricultural implement, June 8
 Thonet, wooden wheels, Oct. 25
 Thorn, domestic signals, Oct. 23
 Thornthwaite, treating ores, July 6
 Thorold, condensing steam, April 13
 Threlfall, self-acting mules, Aug. 10
 Tildesley, locks and latches, Jan. 31
 Tillie, sewing machines, April 13
 Timmins, raising weights, July 13
 Tivella, embroidering fabrics, April 13
 Todd, cleaning grain, Jan. 4
 Tomey, insulating wires, May 25
 Tooth, making iron, Jan. 31
 Tooth, iron and steel, July 10
 Townsend, projectiles, Aug. 14
 Train, railway, Oct. 23
 Traves, steam boilers, Nov. 23
 Treeby, targets, Jan. 31
 Truss, packing railway chairs, June 15
 Truss, propelling vessels, Nov. 20
 Tuck, hollow tubes, Aug. 3
 Turner, elastic fabrics, Feb. 21
 Turner, starch, Feb. 28
 Turner metal boxes, June 5
 Turner, rifling fire-arms, June 29
 Turner, boots and shoes, Aug. 10
 Turner, making bread, Sept. 19
 Turner, pen-holders, Oct. 23
 Turpie, ships' sails, Jan. 20
 Tuxford, furnaces, Sept. 3
 Tweedale, temples for looms, Nov. 1
 Twentyman, bolt-making, March 13
 Tye, trapping siuks, Aug. 3
 Ullmer, printing machines, Sept. 3
 Upward, boring apparatus, Nov. 1
 Uren, rotary steam engines, July 31
 Vallance, telescopic sights, Sept. 19
 Vandecasteele, locomotives, May 22
 Vandenburgh, projectiles, Oct. 11
 Vangeneberg, saw mill, Dec. 4
 Varillat, water indicator, March 2
 Varley, steam-engines, April 13
 Varley, electric telegraphs, June 22
 Vasserot, steam boilers, Jan. 17
 Vaughan, hoes, Sept. 19
 Veal, currycombs, May 22
 Vergnes, galvanic batteries, July 6
 Versmann, fire-preventing, March 6
 Vicars, bread-making, Jan. 20
 Vickers, opening doors, May 11
 Videgrain, artificial marbles, June 19
 Vidie, motive power, April 13
 Viette, engraving, Jan. 13
 Vigurs, treating paper, June 1
 Vivier, keyless watches, July 13
 Vonwiller, motive power, June 5
 Wain, steam-engines, June 12
 Wainwright, moistening air, May 15
 Waite, chemical infusions, Feb. 7
 Walcott, generating gas, May 1
 Walker, smoke consumers, Jan. 4
 Walker, packing small goods, July 10
 Walker, cleansing waters, July 27
 Walker, mining apparatus, Aug. 10
 Walker, water indicator, Oct. 11
 Walker, juice mills, Dec. 14
 Walker, water indicator, Dec. 18
 Waller, solidifying, Dec. 4
 Wallis, preparing drawings, Nov. 1
 Walls, steam-engines, July 3
 Walsh, vegetable crushers, Sept. 3
 Walton, ornamental fabrics, Jan. 20
 Walton, oils and varnish, July 3
 Walton, fire-arms, July 20
 Walworth, smut machines, May 4
 Ward, carriage wheels, May 11
 Ward, railway turntables, May 11
 Ward, bricks and tiles, May 15
 Ward, signal flags, May 22
 Ward, signal-lanterns, May 22
 Ward, sewing machines, July 27
 Warlich, artificial coal fuel, Sept. 12
 Warlomont, zinc, Mar. 16
 Warne, elastic bands, Apr. 17
 Warner, iron and steel, Dec. 18
 Watkins, timekeepers, Apr. 13
 Watson, silk velvets, May 22
 Watson, artistic bricks, June 8

- Watson, indigo for dyeing, June 12
 Watts, safety valve, Sept. 19
 Webb, cartridges for blasting, Oct. 11
 Webb, breakwaters, Oct. 23
 Webster, carriage springs, Mar. 27
 Weeks, umbrellas and parasols, Apr. 20
 Weems, steam boilers, Sept. 27
 Weerts, preparing stuffs, Aug. 14
 Weild, flax-spinning rollers, Mar. 16
 Weild, yarn-winding machines, Sept. 12
 Weir, regulating steam-engines, Aug. 24
 Welch, portable railways, June 8
 Wemyss, ventilators, Apr. 24
 Wenham, steam-engines, May 22
 Wenham, steam-engines, Dec. 11
 West, steam power, June 22
 West, furnaces, July 6
 West, compasses, Oct. 23
 West, rollers of castors, Dec. 4
 Westly, combing flax, Jan. 27
 Westmoreland, sewing-machines, Aug. 24
 Weston, baking ovens, Dec. 11
 Westwood, securing corks, Apr. 20
 Westwood, armour plates, Dec. 4
 Wetter, fermented liquors, May 15
 Wheatley, grinding strickle, Oct. 11
 Wheatstone, harmoniums, Feb. 17
 Whight, winnowing, July 31
 Whight, sewing machines, Aug. 3
 Whithy, firearms, Apr. 24
 White, shirts, Jan. 4
 White, safety carriages, Feb. 7
 White, regulating gas, Mar. 23
 White, spinning frames, Apr. 3
 White, leather bands, May 4
 White, moulding candles, July 27
 White, applying animal matter, Sept. 12
 White, lifting loads, Oct. 4
 White, tobacco-cutting machines, Oct. 25
 Whitehall, bonnet-fronts, Jan. 20
 Whitehouse, metallic door-knobs, Sep. 12
 Whitesmith, weaving-loom, Oct. 25
 Whittle, making nails, May 15
 Whitworth, fire-arms, Feb. 24
 Whitworth, projectiles, June 29
 Whytock, coating sheet metal, Mar. 13
 Widnell, cut pile fabrics, June 29
 Widnell, treating yarns, Dec. 4
 Wildsmith, extracting fibres, Nov. 6
 Wilkes, telegraph wire, Nov. 1
 Wilkins, ridge trestles, May 11
 Wilkins, boots and shoes, Oct. 17
 Willans, soda, July 27
 Willcock, mincing meat, June 19
 Willcock, steam fire-engines, May 17
 Williams, ventilators, Aug. 24
 Williamson, steam boilers, Jan. 17
 Williamson, poppy extracts, Mar. 30
 Williamson, weaving looms, Sept. 19
 Willis, umbrellas and parasols, June 29
 Willis, winding yarn, Nov. 26
 Wilson, folding textile fabrics, Dec. 28
 Wilson, bricks and tiles, Feb. 14
 Wilson, making chenille, Apr. 24
 Wilson, wove fabrics, May 22
 Wilson, fire-arms, June 5
 Wilson, fire-arms, June 5
 Wilson, cranked axles, June 15
 Wilson, treating fatty matters, June 19
 Wilson, cleaning guns, July 7
 Wilson, sewing-machines, Aug. 28
 Wilson, floor sweepers, Sept. 12
 Wilson, fire-arms, Sept. 27
 Wilson, projectiles, Oct. 4
 Wilson, bobbins, Oct. 4
 Wilson, railway carriages, Nov. 6
 Winball, bricks and tiles, Dec. 11
 Winter, weighing-machine, Mar. 13
 Wood, fibrous fabrics, May 22
 Woodecock, stoves, Aug. 10
 Worsley, silver and lead, June 29
 Worsam, sawing machinery, Mar. 6
 Wright, carriages, Mar. 16
 Wright, raising weights, Mar. 30
 Wright, safety apparatus, Aug. 24
 Wright, treating wood, Sept. 12
 Wright, ore-washing apparatus, Nov. 20
 Wrigley, railways, Feb. 24
 Yates, generating gases, July 13
 Yates, shoe spikes, Dec. 7
 Yockney, refining oils, Feb. 14
 Young, composing types, Aug. 24
 Young, cleaning apparatus, Nov. 6

POETRY.

THE MARRIAGE OF TIRZAH AND AHIRAD.—(Gen. vi. 3.)

(From Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings.)

It is the dead of night :
Yet more than noonday light
Beams far and wide from many a gorgeous hall.
Unnumbered harps are tinkling,
Unnumbered lamps are twinkling.
In the great city of the fourfold wall.
By the brazen castle's moat,
The sentry hums a livelier note.
The ship-boy chaunts a shriller lay
From the galleys in the bay.
Shout, and laugh, and hurrying feet
Sound from mart and square and street,
From the breezy laurel shades,
From the granite colonnades,
From the golden statue's base,
From the stately market-place,
Where, upreared by captive hands,
The great Tower of Triumph stands,
All its pillars in a blaze
With the many-coloured rays,
Which lanthorns of ten thousand dyes
Shed on ten thousand panoplies.
But closest is the throng,
And loudest is the song,
In that sweet garden by the river's side,
The abyss of myrtle bowers,
The wilderness of flowers,
Where Cain hath built the palace of his pride.
Such palace ne'er shall be again
Among the dwindling race of men.
From all its threescore gates the light
Of gold and steel afar was thrown ;
Two hundred cubits rose in height
The outer wall of polished stone.
On the top was ample space
For a gallant chariot race.
Near either parapet a bed
Of the richest mould was spread,

Where, amidst flowers of every scent and hue,
Rich orange trees, and palms, and giant cedars grew.

In the mansion's public court
All is revel, song, and sport ;
For there, till morn shall tint the east,
Menials and guards prolong the feast.
The boards with painted vessels shine ;
The marble cisterns foam with wine.
A hundred dancing girls are there
With zoneless waists and streaming hair :
And countless eyes with ardour gaze,
And countless hands the measure beat,
As mix and part in amorous maze
Those floating arms and bounding feet.
But none of all the race of Cain,
Save those whom he hath deigned to grace
With yellow robe and sapphire chain,
May pass beyond that outer space.
For now within the painted hall
The Firstborn keeps high festival.
Before the glittering valves all night
Their post the chosen captains hold.
Above the portal's stately height
The legend flames in lamps of gold :
" In life united and in death
May Tirzah and Ahirad be,
The bravest he of all the sons of Seth,
Of all the house of Cain the loveliest she."

Through all the climates of the earth
This night is given to festal mirth.
The long-continued war is ended ;
The long-divided lines are blended.
Ahirad's bow shall now no more
Make fat the wolves with kindred gore.
The vultures shall expect in vain
Their banquet from the sword of Cain.
Without a guard the herds and flocks
Along the frontier moors and rocks,
From eve to morn may roam ;
Nor shriek, nor shout, nor reddened sky,
Shall warn the startled hind to fly
From his beloved home.
Nor to the pier shall burghers crowd
With straining necks and faces pale,
And think that in each flitting cloud
They see a hostile sail.
The peasant without fear shall guide
Down smooth canal or river wide

His painted bark of cane,
 Fraught, for some proud bazaar's arcades,
 With chestnuts from his native shades,
 And wine, and milk, and grain.
 Search round the peopled globe to-night,
 Explore each continent and isle,
 There is no door without a light,
 No face without a smile.
 The noblest chiefs of either race,
 From north and south, from west and east,
 Crowd to the painted hall to grace
 The pomp of that atoning feast.
 With widening eyes and labouring breath
 Stand the fair-haired sons of Seth,
 As bursts upon their dazzled sight
 The endless avenue of light,
 The bowers of tulip, rose, and palm,
 The thousand cressets fed with balm,
 The silken vests, the boards piled high
 With amber, gold, and ivory,
 The crystal founts, whence sparkling flow
 The richest wines o'er beds of snow,
 The walls where blaze in living dyes
 The king's three hundred victories.
 The heralds point the fitting seat
 To every guest in order meet,
 And place the highest in degree
 Nearest the imperial canopy.
 Beneath its broad and gorgeous fold,
 With naked swords and shields of gold,
 Stood the seven princes of the tribes of Nod.
 Upon an ermine carpet lay
 Two tiger cubs in furious play,
 Beneath the emerald throne where sat the signed of God.

Over that ample forehead white
 The thousandth year returneth.
 Still, on its commanding height,
 With a fierce and blood-red light,
 The fiery token burneth.
 Wheresoe'er that mystic star
 Blazeth in the van of war,
 Back recoil before its ray
 Shield and banner, bow and spear,
 Maddened horses break away
 From the trembling charioteer.
 The fear of that stern king doth lie'
 On all that live beneath the sky ;
 All shrink before the mark of his despair,
 The seal of that great curse which he alone can bear.

Blazing in pearls and diamonds' sheen,
 Tirzah, the young Ahirad's bride,
 Of humankind the destined queen,
 Sits by her great forefather's side.
 The jetty curls, the forehead high,
 The swan-like neck, the eagle face,
 The glowing cheek, the rich dark eye,
 Proclaim her of the elder race.
 With flowing locks of auburn hue
 And features smooth, and eye of blue,
 Timid in love as brave in arms,
 The gentle heir of Seth askance
 Snatches a bashful, ardent glance
 At her majestic charms ;
 Blest when across that brow high musing flashes
 A deeper tint of rose,
 Thrice blessed when from beneath the silken lashes
 Of her proud eye she throws
 The smile of blended fondness and disdain
 Which marks the daughters of the house of Cain.

All hearts are light around the hall
 Save his who is the lord of all.
 The painted roofs, the attendant train,
 The lights, the banquet, all are vain.
 He sees them not. His fancy strays
 To other scenes and other days.
 A cot by a lone forest's edge,
 A fountain murmuring through the trees,
 A garden with a wild flower hedge,
 Whence sounds the music of the bees.
 A little flock of sheep at rest
 Upon a mountain's swarthy breast.
 On his rude spade he seems to lean
 Beside the well-remembered stone,
 Rejoicing o'er the promise green
 Of the first harvest man hath sown.
 He sees his mother's tears ;
 His father's voice he hears,
 Kind as when first it praised his youthful skill.
 And soon a seraph-child,
 In boyish rapture wild,
 With a light crook comes bounding from the hill,
 Kisses his hands and strokes his face,
 And nestles close in his embrace.
 In his adamant eye
 None might discern his agony ;
 But they who had grown hoary next his side,
 And read his stern dark face with deeper skill,
 Could trace strange meanings in that lip of pride,
 Which for one moment quivered and was still.

No time for them to mark or him to feel
 Those inward stings; for clarion, flute, and lyre,
 And the rich voices of a countless quire,
 Burst on the ear in one triumphant peal.
 In breathless transport sits the admiring throng
 As sink and swell the notes of Jubal's lofty song.

* * * * *

There paused perforce that noble song;
 For from all the joyous throng,
 Burst forth a rapturous shout which drowned
 Singer's voice and trumpet's sound.
 Thrice that stormy clamour fell,
 Thrice rose again with mightier swell.
 The last and loudest roar of all
 Had died along the painted wall.
 The crowd was hushed; the minstrel train
 Prepared to strike the chords again;
 When on each ear distinctly smote
 A low and wild and wailing note.
 It moans again. In mute amaze
 Menials, and guests, and harpers gaze.
 They look above, beneath, around,
 No shape doth own that mournful sound.
 It comes not from the tuneful quire;
 It comes not from the feasting peers;
 There is no tone of earthly lyre
 So soft, so sad, so full of tears.
 Then a strange horror came on all
 Who sate at that high festival.
 The far-famed harp, the harp of gold,
 Dropped from Jubal's trembling hold.
 Frantic with dismay, the bride
 Clung to her Ahirad's side.
 And the corpse-like hue of dread
 Ahirad's haughty face o'erspread.
 Yet not even in that agony of awe
 Did the young leader of the fair-haired race
 From Tirzah's shuddering grasp his hand withdraw,
 Or turn his eyes from Tirzah's livid face.
 The tigers to their lord retreat,
 And crouch and whine beneath his feet.
 Prone sink to earth the golden-shielded seven.
 All hearts are cowed, save his alone
 Who sits upon the emerald throne;
 For he hath heard Elohim speak from heaven.
 Still thunders in his ear the peal;
 Still blazes on his front the seal:
 And on the soul of the proud king
 No terror of created thing

From sky, or earth, or hell, hath power
Since that unutterable hour.

He rose to speak, but paused, and listening stood,
Not daunted, but in sad and curious mood,
With knitted brow, and searching eye of fire.
A deathlike silence sank on all around,
And through the boundless space was heard no sound,
Save the soft tones of that mysterious lyre.

Broken, faint, and low,
At first the numbers flow.
Louder, deeper, quicker, still
Into one fierce peal they swell,
And the echoing palace fill
With a strange funeral yell.
A voice comes forth. But what, or where?
On the earth, or in the air?
Like the midnight winds that blow
Round a lone cottage in the snow,
With howling swell and sighing fall,
It wails along the trophied hall.
In such a wild and dreary moan
The watches of the Seraphim
Poured out all night their plaintive hymn
Before the eternal throne.

Then, when from many a heavenly eye
Drops as of earthly pity fell
For her who had aspired too high,
For him who loved too well.
When, stunned by grief, the gentle pair
From the nuptial garden fair,
Linked in a sorrowful caress,
Strayed through the untrodden wilderness;
And close behind their footsteps came
The desolating sword of flame,
And drooped the cedared alley's pride,
And fountains shrank, and roses died.

"Rejoice, oh Son of God, rejoice,"
Sang that melancholy voice,
"Rejoice, the maid is fair to see;
The bower is decked for her and thee;
The ivory lamps around it throw
A soft and pure and mellow glow.
Where'er the chastened lustre falls
On roof or cornice, floor or walls,
Woven of pink and rose appear
Such words as love delights to hear.
The breath of myrrh, the lute's soft sound,
Float through the moonlight galleries round.

O'er beds of violet and through groves of spice,
 Lead thy proud bride into the nuptial bower ;
 For thou hast bought her with a fearful price,
 And she hath dowered thee with a fearful dower.
 The price is life. The dower is death.
 Accursed loss ! Accursed gain !
 For her thou givest the blessedness of Seth,
 And to thine arms she brings the curse of Cain.
 Round the dark curtains of the fiery throne
 Pauses awhile the voice of sacred song :
 From all the angelic ranks goes forth a groan,
 ' How long, O Lord, how long ?'
 The still small voice makes answer, ' Wait and see,
 Oh sons of glory, what the end shall be.'

" But, in the outer darkness of the place
 Where God hath shown his power without his grace,
 Is laughter and the sound of glad acclaim,
 Loud as when, on wings of fire,
 Fulfilled of his malign desire,
 From Paradise the conquering serpent came.
 The giant ruler of the morning star
 From off his fiery bed
 Lifts high his stately head,
 Which Michael's sword hath marked with many a scar.
 At his voice the pit of hell
 Answers with a joyous yell,
 And flings her dusky portals wide
 For the bridegroom and the bride.

" But louder still shall be the din
 In the halls of Death and Sin,
 When the full measure runneth o'er,
 When mercy can endure no more,
 When he who vainly proffers grace,
 Comes in his fury to deface
 The fair creation of his hand ;
 When from the heaven streams down amain
 For forty days the sheeted rain ;
 And from his ancient barriers free,
 With a deafening roar the sea
 Comes foaming up the land.
 Mother, cast thy babe aside :
 Bridegroom, quit thy virgin bride :
 Brother, pass thy brother by :
 'Tis for life, for life, ye fly.
 Along the drear horizon raves
 The swift advancing line of waves.
 On : on : their frothy crests appear
 Each moment nearer and more near.

Urge the dromedary's speed ;
 Spur to death the reeling steed ;
 If perchance ye yet may gain
 The mountains that o'erhang the plain.

“ Oh thou haughty land of Nod,
 Hear the sentence of thy God.
 Thou hast said ‘ Of all the hills
 Whence, after autumn rains, the rills
 In silver trickle down,
 The fairest is that mountain white
 Which intercepts the morning light
 From Cain's imperial town.
 On its first and gentlest swell
 Are pleasant halls where nobles dwell ;
 And marble porticoes are seen
 Peeping through terraced gardens green.
 Above are olives, palms, and vines ;
 And higher yet the dark blue pines ;
 And highest on the summit shines
 The crest of everlasting ice.
 Here let the God of Abel own
 That human art hath wonders shown
 Beyond his boasted paradise.’

“ Therefore on that proud mountain's crown
 Thy few surviving sons and daughters
 Shall see their latest sun go down
 Upon a boundless waste of waters.
 None salutes and none replies ;
 None heaves a groan or breathes a prayer ;
 They crouch on earth with tearless eyes,
 And clenched hands, and bristling hair.
 The rain pours on : no star illumines
 The blackness of the roaring sky.
 And each successive billow booms
 Nigher still and still more nigh.
 And now upon the howling blast
 The wreaths of spray come thick and fast ;
 And a great billow by the tempest curled
 Falls with a thundering crash ; and all is o'er.
 And what is left of all this glorious world ?
 A sky without a beam, a sea without a shore.

“ Oh thou fair land, where from their starry home
 Cherub and seraph oft delight to roam,
 Thou city of the thousand towers,
 Thou palace of the golden stairs,
 Ye gardens of perennial flowers,
 Ye moated gates, ye breezy squares ;

Ye parks amidst whose branches high
Oft peers the squirrel's sparkling eye;
Ye vineyards, in whose trellised shade
Pipes many a youth to many a maid;
Ye ports where rides the gallant ship;
Ye marts where wealthy burghers meet;
Ye dark green lanes which know the trip
Of woman's conscious feet;
Ye grassy meads where, when the day is done,
The shepherd pens his fold;
Ye purple moors on which the setting sun
Leaves a rich fringe of gold;
Ye wintry deserts where the larches grow;
Ye mountains on whose everlasting snow
No human foot hath trod;
Many a fathom shall ye sleep
Beneath the grey and endless deep,
In the great day of the revenge of God."

QUEEN MAB.

(*By the late THOMAS HOOD. From "Fairy Land; or, Recreation for the Rising Generation."*)

A little fairy comes at night,
Her eyes are blue, her hair is brown,
With silver spots upon her wings,
And from the moon she flutters down.

She has a little silver wand,
And when a good child goes to bed,
She waves her wand from right to left,
And makes a circle round its head.

And then it dreams of pleasant things,
Of fountains filled with fairy fish,
And trees that bear delicious fruit,
And bow their branches at a wish:

Of arbours filled with dainty scents
From lovely flowers that never fade;
Bright flies that glitter in the sun,
And glow-worms shining in the shade:

And talking birds with gifted tongues
For singing songs and telling tales,
And pretty dwarfs to show the way
Through fairy hills and fairy dales.

But when a bad child goes to bed,
 From left to right she weaves her rings,
 And then it dreams all through the night
 Of only ugly, horrid things!

Then lions come with glaring eyes,
 And tigers growl,—a dreadful noise;
 And ogres draw their cruel knives,
 To shed the blood of girls and boys.

Then stormy waves rush on to drown,
 And raging flames come scorching round,
 Fierce dragons hover in the air,
 And serpents crawl along the ground.

Then wicked children wake and weep,
 And wish the long black gloom away;
 But good ones love the dark, and find
 The night as pleasant as the day.

DUNDONALD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(From *Punch*.)

Ashes to Ashes! Lay the hero down
 Within the gray old Abbey's glorious shade.
 In our Walhalla ne'er was worthier laid
 Since martyr first won palm, or victor crown.

'Tis well the State he served no farthing pays
 To grace with pomp and honour all too late
 His grave, whom, living, Statesmen dogged with hate,
 Denying justice, and withholding praise.

Let England hide her face above his tomb,
 As much for shame as sorrow. Let her think
 Upon the bitter cup he had to drink—
 Heroic soul, branded with felon's doom.

A Sea-King, whose fit place had been by Blake
 Or our own Nelson, had he been but free
 To follow glory's quest upon the sea,
 Leading the conquered navies in his wake—

A Captain, whom it had been ours to cheer
 From conquest on to conquest, had our land
 But set its wisest, worthiest in command,
 Not such as hated all the good revere.

We let them cage the Lion while the fire
In his high heart burnt clear and unsubdued ;
We let them stir that frank and forward mood
From greatness to the self-consuming ire,

The fret and chafe that wait on service scorned,
Justice denied, and truth to silence driven ;
From men we left him to appeal to Heaven,
'Gainst fraud set high, and evidence suborned—

We left him, with bound arms, to mark the sword,
Given to weak hands ; left him, with working brain,
To see rogues traffic, and fools rashly reign,
Where Strength should have been guide, and Honour lord—

Left him to cry aloud, without support,
Against the creeping things that eat away
Our wooden walls, and boast as they betray,
The base supporters of a baser Court,

The crawling worms that in corruption breed,
And on corruption batten, till at last
Mistaken honour the proud victim cast
Out to their spite, to writhe, and pant, and bleed

Under their stings and slime ; and bleed he did
For years, till hope into heart-sickness grew,
And he sought other seas and service new,
And his bright sword in alien laurels hid.

Nor even so found gratitude, but came
Back to his England, bankrupt, save of praise,
To eat his heart, through weary wishful days,
And shape his strength to bearing of his shame.

Till, slow but sure, drew on a better time,
And statesmen owned the check of public will ;
And, at the last, light pierced the shadow chill
That fouled his honour with the taint of crime.

And then they gave him back the Knightly spurs
Which he had never forfeited—the rank
From which he ne'er by ill-deserving sank,
More than the Lion sinks for yelp of curs.

Justice had lingered on its road too long ;
The Lion was grown old ; the time gone by,
When for his aid we vainly raised a cry,
To save our flag from shame, our decks from wrong.

The infamy is *theirs*, whose evil deed
Is past undoing; yet not guiltless we,
Who, penniless that brave old man could see,
Restored to honour, but denied its meed.

A Belisarius, old and sad and poor,
To *our* shame, not to *his*—so he lived on,
Till man's allotted fourscore years were gone,
And scarcely then had leave to 'stablish sure

Proofs of *his* innocence, and *their* shame,
That had so wronged him; and, this done, came death,
To seal the assurance of his dying breath,
And wipe the last faint tarnish from his name.

At last his fame stands fair, and full of years
He seeks that judgment which his wrongers all
Have sought before him—and above his pall
His flag, replaced at length, waves with his peers.

He did not live to see it, but he knew
His country with one voice had set it high;
And knowing this he was content to die,
And leave to gracious Heaven what might ensue.

Ashes to ashes! Lay the hero down,
No nobler heart e'er knew the bitter lot
To be misjudged, maligned, accused, forgot—
Twine martyr's palm among his victor's crown.

INDEX.

N.B. The figures between [] refer to the History.

ACCIDENTS.—Frightful accident at Lawrence, U. S.; fall of a factory, and subsequent fire, several hundred lives lost, [7](#); explosion of Darby's fire-work manufactory, two persons killed, [8](#); fatal accident, Captain Harrison of the *Great Eastern* and others, drowned, [10](#); fatal coal-mine accident near Wolverhampton, [12](#); fatal boiler explosions at Middlewich and Edinburgh, [13](#); dreadful furnace accident at the Dundyan Iron Works, four persons killed, [30](#); fall of Thurston church tower, [37](#); fatal boat accidents, [40](#); boiler accident at Seaton Burn colliery, [46](#); singular accident at Falcon Dock, [47](#); fatal boiler explosions at Airdrie, [57](#); fatal boat accident on the Lea, [60](#); fall of buildings in Lombard-street, [65](#); fatal accident to Artillery Volunteers at Dover, [136](#); fall of a ropery at Pendleton, [138](#); fatal accidents to English tourists in the Alps, [141](#); powder works at Oban blown up, six lives lost, [156](#); fatal panic at Stockport, six lives lost, [159](#); explosion on board the steam-ship *Tonning*, thirteen lives lost, [170](#); fatal gunpowder explosion at Norwich, [181](#).

Railway Accidents:—Several in January, [4](#); at the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, six persons killed, many wounded, [21](#); at the Hatfield-station of the Great Northern, two persons killed, [61](#); singular accident on the same, [77](#); fatal accident near Granton, [118](#); fatal accident on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, [148](#); dreadful accident to an excursion train at Helmsore, [152](#); fatal explosion of a locomotive at King's Cross, [170](#); dreadful accident at Atherstone, ten lives lost, [172](#); return of the number of railway accidents and persons killed in the year 1860, [209](#).

Colliery Accidents.—Explosion of

Accidents—*continued*.

a boiler at Blaydon Main colliery, [14](#); fatal explosion near Barnsley, eleven persons killed, [19](#); fatal explosion at the Burradon pit, seventy-six lives lost, [25](#); explosion at Mountain Ash, twelve lives lost; other explosions, [171](#); awful explosion at Risca, [142](#) lives lost, [179](#); boiler explosion in Hetton colliery, twenty-three lives lost, [195](#).

ACTS, LIST OF, [23](#) & [24](#) VICT.—i. Public General Acts, [301](#); ii. Local and Personal Acts, [307](#); iii. Private Acts, *printed*, [317](#); iv. Private Act, *not printed*, [317](#).

AUSTRIA.—Enlargement of the numbers and powers of the Reichsrath, and promulgation of a new constitution, the Imperial patent reconstituting the Reichsrath, [247](#); the Imperial diploma or new constitution, [248](#); Imperial autograph letters to the Ministers; great concessions to the Hungarians, Croats, and Slavonians, [250](#); continued dissatisfaction of the Hungarians, [251](#).

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT, [14](#); [206](#).

BANKRUPTS, Total number of in the year, [338](#).

BIRTHS, 1860, [348](#).

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES in the year; and in ten years 1851–60, [338](#).

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Average Prices of, in the year, [337](#).

CHINA.—Expedition fitted out by England and France to proceed to China; Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros appointed Plenipotentiaries; wrecked on the voyage at Ceylon, [258](#); ultimatum addressed to the Chinese Government; the reply, [259](#); rendezvous in the Bay of Tah-lien-hwan; the forces disembark at Peh-tang, [260](#); Chinese rebels repelled by the British at Shanghai, [260](#); march from Peh-tang to Tangku, [261](#); capture of the Taku forts, [262](#);

INDEX.

China—continued.

abortive attempts at negotiation, [\[263\]](#); occupation of Tien-tsin, [\[264\]](#); duplicity of the Chinese Commissioners, [\[264\]](#); allied forces advance from Tien-tsin; treacherous conduct of the Tartar General; engagement with the enemy at Tang-chow, [\[265\]](#); seizure of Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Brabazon, Anderson, and others, by the Chinese; fate of the prisoners, [\[267\]](#); advance upon Peking; capture and plunder of the Emperor's summer palace, [\[268\]](#); surrender of Peking to the allies, [\[269\]](#); destruction of the summer palace, [\[270\]](#); convention with the Chinese Government, and ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, [\[270\]](#).

Notification of the Treaty of peace in the City, [200](#).

Colliery Accidents.—See Accidents.

CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, AND BUTCHER'S MEAT, Average prices of, during the year, [327](#).

DEATHS, 1860.—Abercrombie, lt.-col. [376](#); Aberdeen, earl of, [376](#); Addison, dr. T. [383](#); Alan, lt.-col. [383](#); Alba and Berwick, duchess [S. 388](#); Alexander, dr. [383](#); Allen, miss E. [384](#); Alleyne, lady, [384](#); Amos, prof. A. [384](#); Amsinck, col. [384](#); Anderson, lieutenant, [384](#); Anderson, col. [385](#); Andrews, J. [385](#); Arbuthnot, visct. [385](#); Armitage, J. [385](#); Arndt, E. M. [385](#); Aubrey, C. W. [386](#); Austin, gen. [386](#).

Backhouse, E. [386](#); Bacon, E. [386](#); Baden, grand duchess of, [387](#); Bailey, mr. [386](#); Baines, rt. hon. M. T. [386](#); Baker, R. [386](#); Balcombe, mrs. E. [386](#); Balfour, G. C. [386](#); Bamford, T. B. [386](#); Ballard, E. G. [386](#); Banks, E. G. [386](#); Barbar, L. J. [386](#); Barnes, P. E. [386](#); Barry, sir C. [386](#); Bath, archd. of, [443](#); Bayley, W. B. [387](#); De S. [387](#); Berchely, L. [388](#); Bell, T. [388](#); Bell, W. B. [388](#); Bell, T. [388](#); Bentley, J. [388](#); Beresford, lady G. [388](#); Berwick and Alba, duchess of, [388](#); Binns, mrs. E. [388](#); Blackall, J. [388](#); Blackwood, mrs. E. [388](#); Blake, rev. dr. [388](#); Blake, sir F. [388](#); Booker-Blakemore, mrs. J. A. [388](#); Blomfield, F. [388](#); Blundell, maj.-gen. [388](#); Blunt, E. W. [388](#); Boileau, maj.-gen. [388](#); Bolland, lady, [388](#); Bolton, maj.-gen. [388](#); Bonaparte, prince Jerome, [388](#); Boston, lady, [393](#); Boston, H. S. [393](#); Boulbee, J. M. [393](#); Boulton, mrs. C. [393](#);

Deaths—continued.

Bouverie, C. P. [393](#); Bowlby, T. W. [393](#); Bowlby, rev. E. [393](#); Bowyer, sir G. [393](#); Brabazon, capt. [393](#); Bradshaw, F. G. [394](#); Brandling, lieutenant-col. [394](#); Bridgeman, rear-adm. [394](#); Brisbane, gen. sir T. M. [394](#); Broke, lieutenant-gen. [395](#); Bromley, J. W. [396](#); De Brouckere, C. [396](#); Brough, maj.-gen. [396](#); Brough, R. B. [396](#); Broughton, R. E. [396](#); Broughton, mrs. J. [396](#); Brown, H. [396](#); Browne, adm. [396](#); Browne, hon. J. L. [396](#); Browne, col. [396](#); Bruck, baron von, [396](#); Buchanan, J. [397](#); Buist, dr. [397](#); Buller, maj.-gen. [397](#); Bunbury, sir H. E. [397](#); Bunn, A. [398](#); De Bunsen, baron, [398](#); Butt, G. M. [399](#); Butterworth, H. [400](#); Byng, adm. [401](#); Byron, lady Noel, [401](#).

Cameron, lieutenant-col. [401](#); Campbell, maj.-gen. [401](#); Campbell, mrs. J. G. [401](#); Canning, rev. W. [401](#); Carew, J. F. [401](#); Carfrae, gen. [401](#); Carnegie, lady, [401](#); Carnegie, W. F. L. [401](#); Carpenter, maj.-gen. [402](#); Carre, adm. [402](#); Carrington, F. A. [402](#); Carroll, alderm. sir G. [402](#); Cartwright, mrs. M. A. [402](#); Carus-Wilson, rev. E. [402](#); Cates, mrs. A. G. [402](#); Cawdor, earl, [402](#); Chalmers, lieutenant-gen. sir W. [402](#); Chalons, A. E. [402](#); Chapman, rev. W. E. [403](#); Chapman, miss S. A. [403](#); Chermide, sir R. A. [403](#); Ches-shire, rev. W. J. [403](#); Chetwynd, lady, [403](#); Childers, mrs. S. A. [403](#); Cleaver, rev. W. [403](#); Clifton, lady, [403](#); Cobbold, J. [403](#); Coch-rane, Mrs. M. A. [403](#); Colchester, M. [403](#); Colenso, J. W. [404](#); Colville, comm. [404](#); Conn, comm. [404](#); Coode, maj. [404](#); Coombs R. [404](#); Cooper, W. D. C. [404](#); Coote, C. T. [404](#); Copeland, mrs. S. [404](#); Cotton, gen. Sir W. [404](#); Cotton, J. [404](#); Cottrel, G. A. [404](#); Coulson, W. [404](#); Cowley, dow. lady, [405](#); Coulthart, mrs. H. [405](#); Craven, dow. ent. of, [405](#); Craven, F. [405](#); Creagh, maj.-gen. Sir M. [405](#); Creighton, mrs. H. [405](#); Crosswell, mrs. E. [405](#); Croly, rev. G. [405](#); Crompton, J. H. [406](#); Crosbie, Sir W. E. [406](#); Crowe, lieutenant-col. [406](#); Cullum, S. H. [406](#); Cumberland, lieutenant-col. [407](#); Curwen, H. [407](#); Czartoryski, prince C. [407](#).

Dalhousie, marq. of, [407](#); Dalton, W. [410](#); Dawson, sir H. [410](#); Davy, miss K. [410](#); Dawes, M. [410](#).

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

Day, J. [410](#); Decamps, A. G. [410](#); Decazes, duke, [410](#); D'Evereux, J. [411](#); Delmé-Radcliffe, comm. [411](#); Dempsey, C. [411](#); Desanges, sir F. [411](#); Deschênes, adm. [411](#); Devas, T. [412](#); Devonshire, rear-adm. [412](#); Devrient, mdme. Schroeder, [412](#); Dickens, miss G. [412](#); Disbrowe, maj. [412](#); Dixon, G. [412](#); Dobson, R. R. [412](#); Domville, sir W. [412](#); Donegal, marchess. of, [412](#); Dupont, mdme. [412](#); Dover, lady, [412](#); Downes, rt. hon. lady, [412](#); Dromore, bp. of, [388](#); Drummond, H. [412](#); Drummond, maj.-gen. [412](#); Duméril, A. M. C. [413](#); Dundas, lieutenant-col. [413](#); Dundonald, earl of, [413](#); Dunn, J. [435](#); Dwarries, sir F. [435](#); Dyer, J. [435](#); Dyneley, lieutenant-gen. [435](#); Dyson, rev. C. [435](#).

Bardley, lady, [435](#); Eccles, prof. [435](#); Edgworth, mrs. U. M. [435](#); Eglinton and Winton, cntss. of, [435](#); Elgin, cntss. dow. of, [436](#); Elley, T. B. [436](#); Ellison, C. [436](#); Ellison, mrs. M. J. [436](#); Ellison, mrs. J. G. [436](#); Elphinstone, lord, [436](#); Elvey, dr. S. [437](#); Erskine, mrs. [437](#); Erskine, miss H. [437](#); Evans, mrs. C. [437](#); Eyres, capt. H. [437](#).

Fairfax, sir H. [437](#); Falconer, lieutenant-gen. [437](#); Fardell, rev. T. [437](#); Farnham, R. [437](#); Farren, H. [437](#); Farrer, mrs. M. [437](#); Felix, maj.-gen. [437](#); Fellows, sir C. [437](#); Ferguson, sir R. [438](#); Ferneley, mrs. [438](#); Folkes, sir W. J. H. B. [438](#); Ffrench, baron, [438](#); Finlaison, J. [438](#); Fisher, lady, [439](#); Fisher, lady L. C. [439](#); Fitzgerald, sir J. J. [439](#); Fitzgerald and Vesey, very rev. lord, [439](#); Flatman, N. [439](#); Fleming, lieutenant-gen. [439](#); Fletcher, rev. A. [439](#); Flexmore, R. [440](#); Flood, L. T. [440](#); Foley, hon. mrs. H. W. [440](#); Ford, capt. [440](#); Forrest, sir J. [440](#); Forrester, capt. [440](#); Forster, dr. [440](#); Fotheringham, lieutenant-col. [441](#); Fowke, L. W. [441](#); Fowler, adm. [441](#); Fox, T. W. [441](#); Franklin, W. [441](#); Fraser, mrs. [441](#); Fremantle, capt. [441](#); French, lieutenant-col. [441](#); Fry, W. A. [441](#).

Gage, hon. mrs. [441](#); Galloway, miss J. R. [441](#); Gambier, W. [441](#); Gardiner, miss, [441](#); Garrett, comm. [441](#); Gell, mrs. E. J. [441](#); Le Geyt, P. W. [441](#); Ginger, capt. [441](#); Glover, F. H. [441](#); Glover, E. [441](#); Goldsmid, A. A. [441](#); Goldsmid, lady J. [441](#); Goodlake, hon. mrs. E. [441](#);

Deaths—continued.

Goodrich, S. G. [441](#); Gordon, adm. [441](#); Gore, W. O. [442](#); Gormanstown, visct. [442](#); Gower, W. L. [442](#); Grant, dr. J. [442](#); Grant-ham, major-general, [442](#); Grauville, cntss. [442](#); Graves, miss M. [442](#); Grayson, mrs. C. [442](#); Greaves, G. [442](#); Grenfell, mrs. M. D. [442](#); Guil-lamore, visct. [442](#); Du Guinay, mllc. [442](#); Gundry, mrs. [443](#); Gunning, ven. W. [443](#).

Hales, lady L. [443](#); Halford, Mrs. E. M. [443](#); Hall, sir J. [443](#); Hall, J. [443](#); Hall, J. V. [443](#); Halliburton, hon. sir B. [443](#); Hamerton, lieutenant-col. [443](#); Hames, maj. [443](#); Hamilton, hon. lady J. [443](#); Hamilton, J. [443](#); Hammill, J. [443](#); Hampden, J. [445](#); Handley, hon. Mrs. [445](#); Hammer, Mrs. C. [445](#); Hanson, rev. W. H. [445](#); Harcourt, rev. L. V. [445](#); Harding, lieutenant-gen. sir G. [445](#); Harford, capt. [445](#); Harland, lady A. [445](#); Harris, col. [445](#); Harrison, capt. [445](#); Hartley, J. [446](#); Hartshorne, T. [446](#); Harvey, gen. sir R. J. [446](#); Hawker, adm. [446](#); Hawkins, maj.-gen. [447](#); Hay, lady M. T. [447](#); Hayter, lady H. C. [447](#); Helmore, rev. H. [447](#); Henry, lieutenant-gen. [447](#); Herbert, lady A. [447](#); Hewitson, W. [447](#); Hewson, adm. [447](#); Heytesbury, baron, [447](#); Hill, col. sir R. C. [447](#); Hill, mrs. E. [448](#); Hindmarsh, adm. Sir J. [448](#); Hippisley, lieutenant-col. [448](#); Hodgson, mrs. C. [448](#); Hodgson, mrs. C. [448](#); Holdsworth, A. H. [448](#); Holland, capt. [448](#); Hollis, maj.-gen. [448](#); Holmes, J. [448](#); Home, maj.-gen. [448](#); Home, lieutenant-gen. [448](#); Hope, capt. [448](#); Hope, col. [448](#); Hopkins, sir F. [448](#); Hornby, lady M. S. [448](#); Horne, Sir W. [448](#); de Horsey, S. H. [448](#); Horton, lieutenant-col. [448](#); Horwood, W. [448](#); Hoskyns, lady S. [448](#); Howley, mrs. M. F. [448](#); Hue, abbé, [448](#); Hudson, W. [448](#); Hungerford, lieutenant-col. [449](#); Hunt, comm. T. [449](#).

Ibbetson, lady A. [449](#); Il Hami Pasha, [449](#); Inglis, rev. T. [449](#); Ingram, H. [449](#); Irving, dr. [449](#); Irwin, col. [449](#); Isaacson, E. C. H. [449](#).

James, G. P. R. [449](#); Jameson, mrs. A. [451](#); Jardine, D. [453](#); Jeffery J. [453](#); Jenkinson, mrs. F. A. [453](#); Jervis, J. [453](#); Jodrell, lady A. C. [453](#); Johnson, sir H. A. [453](#); Johnson, G. [453](#); Jullien, mons. [453](#).

Keck, col. [454](#); Kelly, mrs. M. L.

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

454; Kemp, mrs. F. M. 454; Keogh, T. 454; Kerrison, lady, 454; Kingsley, rev. C. 454; Kingsley, lieutenant-col. 454; Kingston, mrs. H. A. 454; Kinnaid, C. F. 454; Kinnersley, mrs. H. 454; Knollis, rev. J. 454; Knox, hon. mrs. V. 454; Kynaston, capt. 454.

Laing, rev. D. 454; Lamb, sir C. M. 454; Lambert, comm. 454; Landells, E. 454; Langford, dow. lady, 455; Langton, E. G. 455; Lapidge, adm. 455; Lascelles, col. 455; Lauderdale, earl of, 455; Laurie, lieutenant-col. 455; De Lauriston, gen. marq. of, 455; Law, maj.-gen. 455; Leake, col. W. Martin, 455; Ledgard, R. 455; Lee, mrs. M. 455; Legard, sir T. D. 456; Leigh, dow. lady, 456; Leigh, F. G. 456; Leighton, gen. sir D. 456; Leven and Melville, earl of, 456; Lightfoot, mrs. E. A. 456; Lillie, lady, 456; Lime-
rick, archd. of, 462; Lind, J. P. 456; Lindsay, lieutenant-col. 456; Lipscomb, mrs. M. H. 456; Lizars, prof. 456; Lloyd, adm. 456; Locke, J. 456; Lockyer, maj.-gen. 458; Londesborough, lord, 459; Longford, earl of, 459; Loseby, J. 459; Lowe, miss A. E. 459; Lygon, gen. hon. E. P. 459; Lynch, capt. 459.

Mabbott, W. C. 460; Maberley, rev. F. H. 460; Macdonald, lieutenant-col. 460; Macdonald, lady, 460; Macdonald, mrs. J. 460; Macdonald, mrs. F. M. 460; Macbowell, col. 460; Mackenzie, lady, 460; Mackenzie, gen. 460; Maconochie, capt. 460; Macpherson, maj. 460; Mc-
Christie, T. Y. 461; McDonnell, sir E. 461; McMahon, gen. sir T. 461; McDonald, H. 461; Magrath, A. N. 461; Mainwaring, sir H. M. 461; Mainwaring, maj. 461; Mansfield, entss. dow. of, 461; Manvers, entss. 461; Manvers, earl, 461; Marriott, miss S. C. 462; Marriott, S. 462; Marsh, sir H. 462; Marshall, S. 462; Marshall, F. 462; Martin, G. 462; Martin, P. J. 462; Martin, miss M. 462; Martineau, P. 462; Maude, A. 462; Maude, hon. and rev. J. C. 462; Maunsell, hon. mrs. C. E. 462; Maunsell, ven. W. W. 462; Maxwell, sir D. 462; Maxwell, lady, 462; May, C. 462; Mayer, J. 462; Meeklenburg-Strelitz, grand duke of, 462; Mee, mrs. F. 462; Melville, sir J. 463; Merest, J. E. 463; Mexbo-

Deaths—continued.

rough, earl of, 463; Middleton, sir W. F. 463; Mill, rev. sir J. B. 463; Miller, J. 463; Miller, lady, 463; Mills, miss S. E. 463; Milman, capt. 463; Mitchell, col. 463; Money, adm. 463; Moor, maj.-gen. 463; Moore, maj. 463; Moore, mrs. E. 463; Moorsom, capt. 463; Moorsom, mrs. J. 464; Morley, A. 464; Morris, J. 464; Morrison, A. 464; Morrison, adm. 464; Moore, mrs. E. 464; Mountain, J. K. 464; Mowbray, lady, 464; Moyle, J. G. 464; Mundy, maj.-gen. 464; Murchison, miss E. 464; Mure, col. 464; Murphy, serj. 464; Murray, gen. hon. sir H. 464; Murray, mrs. F. 465; Murray, adm. 465; Murray, lady, 465; Murray, miss M. 465; Murray, lieutenant-col. sir A. 465; Murray, rt. hon. lady, 465; Murray, rev. T. B. 465; Mustoxidi, sir A. 465; Mynors, H. E. 465.

Napier, lieutenant-gen. sir W. F. P. 465; Napier, lady C. A. 470; Napier, adm. sir C. 470; Napier, lady M. 475; Narrien, J. 475; Needham, lady, 475; Nelthorpe, H. 475; Nevill, maj. 475; Nicholson, T. 475; Nicholls, gen. 475; Noel, mrs. L. P. 476; Norfolk, duke of, 476; De Normann, W. C. F. H. T. 476; North, lord, 477; Noyes, mrs. M. 477.

O'Donnoghue, lieutenant-col. 477; Ogilvie, miss, 477; O'Grady, H. M. 477; Ouslow, mrs. S. 477; Oranmore and Browne, lord, 477; Orford, entss. dow. of, 477; Von Orlich, maj. 477; Orme, H. 477; Ormerod, mrs. S. 477; Ormerod, W. P. 477; Ormonde, dow. marchess. of, 477; Otter, mrs. N. S. 478; Otteley, B. T. 478; Otto, col. 478; Owen, col. 478; Owen, D. D. 478.

Pack, col. 478; Paley, J. G. 478; Palk, sir L. V. 478; Palmer, J. 478; Panton, ven. dr. 478; Parker, T. 478; Parker, dean, 478; Parry, C. H. 478; Payne, lady, 479; Pearce, S. E. 479; Pearson, rev. G. 479; Pechell, adm. sir G. R. B. 479; Pechell, J. 479; Peel, rev. F. 479; Peel, capt. 479; Pelham, lady, 479; Pennell, W. 479; Perceval, miss L. 480; Perrin, J. 480; Perrot, lady, 480; Perry, hon. E. S. 480; Peto, J. 480; Pine Coffin, rev. J. T. 480; Plowden, mr. 480; Polhill, C. D. 480; Pollock, miss H. L. 480; Powell, rev. Badger 480; Powell, mrs. R. E. 480; Pow-
hon. W. 480; Pratt, lieutenant-col. 4

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

Preston, W. S. [480](#); Price, R. [480](#); Primrose, hon. F. W. [480](#); Prior, A. R. [480](#); Proby, lady, [480](#); Puleston, sir R. [480](#); Purnell, W. A. [480](#); Pym, F. L. [480](#).

Rainey, lieut.-gen. [481](#); Ram, mrs. F. A. [481](#); Ramsay, capt. [481](#); Randolph, miss H. [481](#); Ranking, mrs. E. [481](#); De Reede d'Oudtshorn, baroness, [481](#); Reille, marshal, [481](#); O'Reilly, hon. R. [482](#); Rennie, G. [482](#); Repton, J. A. [482](#); Repton, rev. E. [482](#); Richards, R. [482](#); Richards, W. P. [482](#); Richardson, P. [482](#); Riches, J. [482](#); Richmond, duke of, [483](#); Ricky, col. [483](#); Ridgway, J. [483](#); Ridgway, mrs. A. M. [483](#); Rivers, dow. lady, [484](#); Rivington, miss J. [484](#); Roberts, maj.-gen. sir H. G. [484](#); Roberts, G. [484](#); Robertson, rev. dr. J. [484](#); Robinson, T. [484](#); Rochester, bp. of, [484](#); Ross, sir W. C. [484](#); Ross, C. [485](#); Rossmore, lord, [485](#); Round, rev. J. T. [485](#); Round, J. [485](#); Rowley, comm. [485](#); Rowley, J. [485](#); Roxby, rev. H. R. [485](#); Rule, miss C. [485](#); Russell, maj.-gen. [485](#); Russia, empress mother of, [485](#); Rutzen, baroness de, [485](#); Ryder, miss S. G. [485](#); Ryves, capt. [485](#).

St. John of Bletsoe, dow. lady, [486](#); Samuelles, E. A. [486](#); Sandys, rt. hon. lord, [486](#); Sapielha, princess, [486](#); Sanderson, lady, [486](#); Saxe Coburg Gotha, dchss. of, [486](#); Scarisbrick, C. [486](#); Scholefield, mrs. M. A. [486](#); Schubert, G. H. von, [487](#); Scott, mrs. C. [487](#); Scott, adm. [487](#); Scott, lord J. [487](#); Scott, ven. T. H. [487](#); Scott, gen. sir H. S. [487](#); Selton, comm. [487](#); Sharpe, adm. [487](#); Sharpe, rev. J. [487](#); mdm. Schroeder Devrient, [412](#); Shuckburgh, W. P. [487](#); Shuckburgh, col. [487](#); Silverton, hon. mrs. [487](#); Simeon, lady, [487](#); Simms, W. [487](#); Symons, J. C. [487](#); Simpson, sir G. [488](#); Simpson, maj. [488](#); Sitwell, dow. lady, [488](#); Slade, rev. J. [488](#); Sladen, J. B. [488](#); Smelt, mrs. C. B. [488](#); Smith, lieut.-gen. sir H. G. W. [488](#); Smith, B. [489](#); Smith, lady, [489](#); Smith, W. [489](#); Smith, Albert, [489](#); Smythe, dow. lady, [490](#); Snell, comm. [490](#); Soames, rev. H. [490](#); Soame, sir P. B. [490](#); Soane, G. [490](#); Somerset, lady, [490](#); Somerville, W. [490](#); Sortain, rev. J. [490](#); Southampton, lady, [490](#); Southwell, visct. [490](#);

Deaths—continued.

Spence, W. [490](#); Spence, lieut.-col. [491](#); Spooner, mrs. C. [491](#); Spoor, N. A. [491](#); Stainford, G. [491](#); Stamer, sir L. [491](#); Stanford, mrs. M. [491](#); Stanley, W. S. [491](#); Stanley, O. [491](#); Staveley, T. K. [491](#); Steele, R. [491](#); Stewart, hon. M. [491](#); Stewart, J. [491](#); Stewart, Mrs. C. [491](#); Stirling, capt. [491](#); Stopford, maj. [491](#); Stourton, hon. P. [492](#); Strafford, field-marshal earl of, [492](#); Strathe-den and Campbell, baroness, [492](#); Strathmore, cntss. of, [493](#); Streatfield, col. [493](#); Stuart, col. [493](#); Surrey, (Jamaica) archd. of, [478](#); Swanston, J. [493](#); Swinburne, sir J. E. [493](#); Syracuse, count of, [493](#); Szechenyi, count, [493](#).

Tancred, H. W. [494](#); Taylor, W. [494](#); De Teissier, baroness, [494](#); Tempest, H. [494](#); Temple, lieut. sir G. L. [494](#); Thackeray, gen. [494](#); Thompson, G. T. [494](#); Thompson, rev. J. [495](#); Thompson, T. [495](#); Thompson, H. [495](#); Thomson, A. S. [495](#); Thorp, rev. W. [495](#); Tierney, lieut.-col. sir M. E. [495](#); Tizard, W. H. [495](#); Todd, dr. R. B. [495](#); Traherne, rev. J. M. [496](#); Trench, A. J. [496](#); Trim-lestown, dow. lady, [496](#); Tuffnell, mrs. A. [496](#); Turing, sir J. H. [496](#); Tweedy, col. [497](#); Tynte, col. [497](#); Tynte, miss K. [497](#).

Unett, col. [497](#); Urquhart, A. [497](#); Uzielli, M. [497](#).

Vandeleur, mrs. E. [497](#); Vanden-hoff, miss, [497](#); Vatimesnil, M. [497](#); Vavasaur, F. [497](#); Vernon, capt. [497](#).

Walker, rev. W. [497](#); Wale, mrs. B. [497](#); Walter, rev. W. [497](#); Wandesforde, hon. C. H. [497](#); Ward, sir H. G. [497](#); Ward, W. F. [498](#); Ward, col. [498](#); Ward, very rev. J. G. [498](#); Warre, J. A. [499](#); Warren, mrs. M. [499](#); Watson, rev. W. G. [499](#); Watson, sir W. H. [499](#); Watson, capt. [499](#); Watts, adm. [499](#); Wavell, maj.-gen. [499](#); Webster, B. D. [499](#); Wedgwood, lieut.-col. [499](#); Wells, lady, [499](#); Wemys, lieut.-gen. [499](#); West, mrs. C. [499](#); Whalley, W. [499](#); Whateley, mrs. [499](#); Whitney, S. [499](#); Wicklow, cntss. of, [499](#); Widdrington, capt. [500](#); Wight, adm. [500](#); Williams, J. [500](#); Williams, rev. D. [500](#); Williams, maj.-gen. [500](#); Williams, F. A. [500](#); Willock, lady, [500](#); Willoughby, capt. [500](#); Wilson, rt. hon. J. [500](#); Wil-

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

son, H. H. 509; Wilson, lady, 511; Wire, alderm. 511; Wollaston, miss A. H. 511; Woolridge, mrs. M. A. 511; Wood, lady, 511; Wood, col. 511; Woodburn, maj.-gen. 512; Wooddriff, capt. 512; Worcester, bp. of, 512; Worsely, rev. H. 512; Wrangham, mrs. D. 512; Wright, lieut.-gen. 512; Wrottesley, dow. lady, 512; Wyldc, sir J. 512; Wyndham, gen. sir W. 512; Wynniatt, comm. 513.

Yates, mrs. 513; Yelloly, S. T. 513; Yelverton, hon. G. F. W. 513; Yeoman, lady, 513; York, archbp. of, 513; Young, J. F. 513.

CENTENARIANS.

Butterworth, mrs. E. 513.
Carr, M. 513; Constable, mrs. M. 513; Coyle, J. 513.
Fullarton, H. 513.
Hughes, mrs. M. 514.
Leinham, D. 514.
MacLennan, C. 514; McGrath, E. 514; Marigny, entss. de, 514; Mill, C. 514; Miller, mrs. S. 514; Muirhead, D. 514.
Smith, mrs. N. 514; Sweeney, P. 514.

Wren, mrs. A. 514.

DEATHS, BIRTHS, AND MARRIAGES, in the year; and in ten years 1851-60, 338.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1860.

—Class i. Public Income, 318; ii. Public Expenditure, 320; iii. Consolidated Fund, 324; iv. Public Funded Debt, 322; v. Unfunded Debt, 325; vi. Disposition of Grants, 326; vii. Trade and Navigation, 323.

Prices of Stock in each month of 1860, 336; Bank rate of discount: in January, 14; April, 48; December, 206.

Fine Arts, &c.—Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 64; statue to Lord Clive at Shrewsbury, to Sir C. J. Napier in St. Paul's and Trafalgar-square, 2; to the Marquess of Anglesey, 175.

Sale of Mr. Brunel's pictures, 63; sale of Mr. Johnson's engraving, 63; great prices of pictures by English masters, 63; sale of part of the Belvidere collection of pictures, 166; sale of the Saville library and manuscripts, 123.

Fires:—destruction of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, 6; frightful catastrophe at Lawrence, United States; fall of a factory, and subsequent fire, several hundred lives lost, 7; explosion at a firework factory, two lives lost, 8; fires in the provinces, a spinning-mill at Blackburn, flour-mills at Chelmsford, the Hanover Mills, Manchester, and at Preston, 8; destruction of the *Endymion*, emigrant ship, by fire, 13; great fires in Horselydown, 21; destructive fire in Wood-street, Cheapside, 23; fatal fire in Shore-ditch, 26; great fires in London, at Messrs. Skipper and East's, Eastcheap, and Bermondsey, 29; numerous fires in London, with loss of life, 47; at Greenwich, 49; in Red Cross-street, 60; destruction of the "Sailors' Home," Liverpool, 62; fires in the provinces, Messrs. Crosskill's works, the Britannia Mill, Mossley, a mill at Holmfirth, a distillery at Glasgow, 82; destruction of the West Kent Wharf, 145; extensive fires in Shadwell, 131; at Ratcliffe-cross, 145; in Long-acre, destruction of St. Martin's-hall, 147; great conflagration at Smyrna, 148; great fire at the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, 149; the *Commaught* mail-steamer burnt at sea, 162; great fire at Limehouse, 164; destruction of Messrs. Chappell's pianoforte manufactory, 171; of the Kildare street Clubhouse, Dublin, 172; fire at the Clerkenwell House of Correction, 175; fatal fire in Whitechapel, 198.

France.—Private visit of the Empress to England and Scotland, 174; abolition of passports as regards the English, 196.

GREAT BRITAIN.—State of public opinion at the beginning of the year; great interest of the English people in the events in Italy; general indifference as to the expected Reform Bill; expectations of great financial changes, 12; Parliament opened on the 24th January by the Queen in person; Her Majesty's Speech, 18.

HAY, STRAW, AND CLOVER, Prices of, during the year, 327.

HONOURS.—The peerage; orders of knighthood, 516; Privy Council, 517; Knights Bachelors; the Victoria Cross, 518.

INDIA.—See PARLIAMENT.

INDEX.

India.—Execution of Khan Bahadoor Khan, and other leaders of the mutiny, [41](#).

Ireland:—state of the country, [106](#); Orange riot at Lurgan, [118](#); the Dungannon tragedy, execution of Holden, [147](#); dreadful assassinations, [177](#); extraordinary occurrence at Dublin, [200](#).

ITALY.—*Sardinia and the Papal States.*

—Vast importance of the occurrences in Italy during the year; the interest of European politics centred in this country; the Congress stipulated by the Treaty of Villafranca never assembled, [208](#); various diplomatic schemes for settling the affairs of Central Italy; the Emperor of the French exhorts the Pope to surrender the Legations; the four-fold proposition of the English Government, [209](#); proposition of France; neither acceptable to Sardinia, [211](#); the Emilia and Tuscany vote annexation to Sardinia; the King accepts the homage of his new subjects, [213](#); project of annexing Savoy and Nice to France; hollowness of the pretexts, [213](#); Speech of the Emperor to the French Chambers, [214](#); the Swiss Government oppose the annexation as regards Chablais and Faucigny, [215](#); result of the vote by universal suffrage in Savoy and Nice, [218](#); autograph letter of the King of Sardinia to the Pope; the Pope's reply; the King's Speech to his Parliament, [219](#); the treaty of cession, [219](#); extracts of correspondence relating to the cession of Savoy and Nice, [243](#).

Naples and Sicily.—Discontent in these countries; King Francis II. continues the oppressive rule of his father; remonstrance and warning of the English Government, [220](#); an insurrection breaks out; Garibaldi sails from Genoa with a small body of volunteers; his proclamation to the Italians, [221](#); lands at Marsala, defeats the Neapolitan troops at Calata Fimi, drives them from Palermo, defeats them at Melazzo, and compels them to capitulate, [223](#); vain attempts of the King of Naples to conciliate his people, [224](#); singular letter of the Emperor of the French to Count Persigny, [225](#); Garibaldi enters the city of Messina, and there organizes an expedition to the mainland; romantic passage of

Italy.—*continued.*

the Straits; surrender of Reggio; a royal force surrenders at San Giovanni, [227](#); the King quits Naples and takes refuge in Gaeta; Garibaldi enters the capital quietly, by train, [228](#).

The Papal States.—General insurrection in those provinces not occupied by French troops; General Lamoricière attempts to organize a Papal army; his difficulties [229](#); Count Cavour demands that the Pope shall dismiss all the mercenaries in his pay, on pain of invasion by Sardinia, [230](#); Cardinal Antonelli's answer, [231](#); the Sardinians, under Cialdini, invade the Papal States, occupy several towns, and hem in Lamoricière; decisive action at Loreto; Lamoricière, totally defeated, flies to Ancona, which surrenders, [232](#).

Lord John Russell deprecates an attack on Venetia by Sardinia, [234](#); conference at Warsaw; without result, [235](#).

The Sardinian Chambers summoned to meet; Count Cavour's statement, [236](#).

Garibaldi's proceedings at Naples; he announces that he holds the government for the King of Sardinia, [237](#); opposition of some parties; general confusion of affairs, [238](#); Garibaldi defeats the royal army on the Volturno, [239](#).

Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel to the people of Southern Italy, [240](#); the Sardinian army enters the Abruzzi; meeting of Garibaldi and the King, [242](#); the Sardinians defeat the Neapolitan army on the Garigliano, [242](#); Gaeta invested; the French fleet prevents a blockade by sea, [243](#); reinforcement of the French troops in Rome, [243](#); union of Naples with Piedmont decided by universal suffrage, [244](#); entry of the King of Sardinia into Naples; Garibaldi retires to Caprera; his last proclamation to his soldiers [244](#); reactionary attempts in the Neapolitan territory, [245](#).

Extracts of correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy, [273](#).

Law and Police:—a pupil beaten to death at Eastbourne, [58](#); great jewel robberies in London and Paris, [62](#); extensive robbery at Liverpool and prompt capture, [69](#); impudent fraud by ventriloquism, [70](#); great robbery

INDEX.

Law and Police—*continued.*

of jewellery at Sheffield and prompt capture, [172](#).

[See TRIALS AND LAW CASES.]

Lima, destructive earthquake at, [109](#).

MARRIAGES, 1860, [358](#).

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS in the Year, 838; in ten years, 1851-1860, [338](#).

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, [338](#).

Meteorology—eclipse of the Sun, [123](#); a comet, [124](#); several persons killed by lightning, [132](#). See WEATHER.

MINISTRY, as it stood at the meeting of Parliament, [345](#).

MISCELLANEOUS:—Storms and shipwrecks, January, [3](#); fraudulent Attorneys; cases of Hughs and Evans, [5](#); awful catastrophe in the United States, at Lawrence, [6](#); statue to Lord Clive at Shrewsbury, to Sir C. J. Napier in St. Paul's and Trafalgar-square, [9](#); Bank rate of discount, January, [14](#); April, [48](#); in December, [206](#); daring escape of two convicts from a railway carriage, [16](#); operatic arrangements, *Gye v. Hughes*, *Ward v. Lumley*, [18](#); the weather and the parks, February, [19](#); great storms on 15th and 19th February, [19](#); on the 27th, [23](#); fall of Ramsay Terrace, Edinburgh, [25](#); launch of the *Howe*, [21](#) guns, [27](#); Rifle Volunteers, Her Majesty's special *levée*, [27](#); scene in American law court, [30](#); trial of a Protestant bishop for heterodoxy, [32](#); shocking mortality on board the transport-ship *Great Tasmania*, [33](#); a ship's crew poisoned, [37](#); fall of Thurston church tower, [37](#); tragedy on the high seas; dreadful murders on board an oyster sloop in New York harbour, [39](#); numerous boat accidents, [40](#); the Indian mutineers, execution of Khan Bahadoor Khan and others, [41](#); Oxford and Cambridge boat race, [44](#); the weather of the winter quarter, [45](#); double murder by an insane sister, [48](#); great prize-fight for the championship, between Heenan and Sayers, [49](#); the great Pullinger frauds on the Union bank, [53](#); great commercial frauds, [55](#); a pupil beaten to death at Eastbourne, [58](#); fatal boat accident, [60](#); great jewel robberies, [62](#); sale of Mr. Brunel's pictures, [63](#); sale of Mr. Johnson's engravings, [63](#); great prices for pictures of English masters, [63](#); exhibition of the Royal Academy, [64](#); case of the Rev. Mr.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*

Hatch, [66](#); extensive robbery and prompt capture, [70](#); Epsom races, [73](#); Ascot races, [81](#); Goodwood races, [125](#); Doncaster races, [157](#); destructive gale on the 26th May, [75](#); dreadful losses of the Yarmouth fishermen, [76](#); the North-west passage, Franklin and McClintock, [76](#); hurricanes in the United States, [78](#); massacre of missionaries at Terra del Fuego, [78](#); impudent fraud by ventriloquism, [79](#); Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, [81](#); the Channel fleet in the Frith of Forth, [82](#); second centenary anniversaries of the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards, [83](#); first trans-Atlantic voyage of the *Great Eastern*, [84](#); great Volunteer review in Hyde Park, [87](#); sale of part of the Belvidere collection of pictures, [106](#); state of Ireland, [106](#); the weather of the Spring quarter, [107](#); earthquake at Lima, [109](#); the religious disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, [110](#); final report of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, [113](#); National Rifle Association, prize-shooting at Wimbledon, [115](#); Orange riot at Lurgan, [118](#); eclipse of the sun, [123](#); a comet, [124](#); birth of a Princess of Prussia, [126](#); *Nottidge v. Prince*, the Agapemone, [126](#); effect of lightning, [132](#); autumnal residence of the Court in Scotland, [134](#); review of the Rifle Volunteers at Edinburgh, [134](#); fatal accident at Dover to Artillery Volunteers, [136](#); a High Sheriff fined £500, [139](#); fatal accidents to English tourists in the Alps, [142](#); the Dugannon tragedy, execution of Holden, [147](#); great conflagration at Smyrna, [149](#); volunteer reviews at Knowsley, [150](#); at Knavesmire, Gloucester, and Camden Park, [151](#); frightful disaster on Lake Michigan, sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, six lives lost, [154](#); the Worcester Musical Festival, [156](#); execution of a marine in China, [157](#); launch of the *Amazon*, [91](#) guns, [158](#); rowing match for the championship of the Thames between Chambers and Kelly, [158](#); Norwich musical festival, [158](#); the Queen's visit to Germany, [159](#); fatal panic at Stockport, [159](#); Niagara illuminated in honour of the Prince of Wales, [159](#); the weather of the Summer quarter, [160](#); Liverpool free library, the noble gift of W. Brown, opened, [163](#); sin-

INDEX.

Miscellaneous—continued.

gular destruction of a Peruvian frigate, [165](#); M. Blondin's performances at Niagara, [166](#); storms and shipwrecks in October, [168](#); hurricane at St. Kilda, [168](#); great robbery and prompt capture at Sheffield, [172](#); private visit of the Empress of the French to England and Scotland, [174](#); statue to the Marquess of Anglesey, [175](#); state of Ireland, dreadful assassinations, [177](#); storms and wrecks in December, [179](#); extraordinary murder of M. Poinot, in a railway carriage in France, [181](#); abolition of passports for France, [190](#); Proclamation of the Queen, issuing the new copper coinage, [191](#); the Westminster play, [193](#); sale of the Saville library and manuscripts, [193](#); the weather—the "cold Christmas," [198](#); the peace with China, [200](#); extraordinary occurrence at Dublin, [200](#); launch of the iron-cased line-of-battle ship *Warrior*, [201](#); Armstrong and Whitworth guns, [204](#); the weather of the Autumn quarter, [207](#).

MOROCCO.—See SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MORTALITY, TABLES OF, in England and Wales, and in the Metropolis, in the year 1860; and in ten years 1851-60, [338](#).

MURDERS.—Shocking murders on board American ships: the *Anna*, the *Devonshire*, the *Wizard King*, [15](#); murder and suicide at Coventry, [17](#); murder at Luton, trial of Castle, [31](#); murder of Mrs. Pulley at Stamford, [35](#); dreadful murders on board a sloop in New York harbour, [39](#); the Ashcombe murder, [43](#); murder and suicide in Shoreditch, [62](#); double murder by an insane sister at Pendlebury, [43](#); murder of a wife and six children at Sandown Fort, [70](#); murder and suicide in Hyde park and Oxford-st. [91](#); the extraordinary case of the Road child-murder, [93](#); singular attempted child-murder at Nettlebed, [119](#); murder of Ann Skein at Gosport, [122](#); the Walkeringham murder, [124](#); the Embleton murder, [132](#); murder of Sarah Platt at Birmingham, [133](#); wife-murder at Liverpool, [138](#); murder in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, [146](#); murder of an officer by a marine in China, [157](#); double child-murder and suicide at Bradford, [166](#); the Hackney child-murder, [176](#); extraordinary murder of M. Poinot in a railway carriage

Murders—continued.

in France, [181](#); the Winlaton murder, [184](#); the Urpeth murder, [185](#); the Wyberton murder, [187](#); double murder at Aldershot, [188](#); wife-murder at Wolverhampton, [192](#); extraordinary attempt at murder at Dublin, [200](#); dreadful assassinations and outrages in Ireland, [106](#); murder of Alderman Sheehy, and Mr. Murray, [177](#); the Walworth murders—a mother, two children, and a young woman murdered, [532](#); the murder of Mrs. Emsley at Stepney, [541](#).

See also TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—See ITALY.

PAPAL STATES.—See ITALY.

PARLIAMENT:—The Parliament opened by the Queen in person; Her Majesty's Speech, [\[3\]](#); address in the House of Lords, speech and amendment of Earl Grey respecting the Chinese war, [\[5\]](#); answer of Duke of Newcastle, [\[6\]](#); speech of Earl of Derby, [\[7\]](#); Earl Granville, [\[8\]](#); amendment negatived, address agreed to, [\[9\]](#); address in the House of Commons; speech of Mr. Disraeli; discusses the commercial treaty with France and the Italian policy of Government, [\[9\]](#); Lord Palmerston justifies the French treaty, and defends a policy of non-interference in Italy, [\[10\]](#); address agreed to; desultory debate on report, [\[11\]](#).

Members returned and sworn at the Table during the Session, [515](#).

Foreign Affairs.—Lively interest taken in the affairs of Italy, and the annexation of Savoy and Nice; military preparations of France, [\[12\]](#); motion of Marquis of Normanby respecting Savoy and Nice, [\[12\]](#); Earl Granville's reply; the conduct of the Emperor strongly condemned by Earl Grey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Earl of Derby, [\[13\]](#); Marquis of Normanby's motion respecting Sardinia and Central Italy, [\[15\]](#); reply of Earl Granville; debate, [\[16\]](#); in the Commons, Mr. Kinglake calls attention to the rumours respecting Savoy and Nice, [\[17\]](#); explanations of Ministers, [\[19\]](#); Sir R. Peel calls attention to variation in the text of the Emperor's speech; Mr. Bright's speech, [\[19\]](#); Lord J. Russell's explanation, [\[20\]](#); Mr. Roebuck's strong remarks on the conduct of the Emperor, [\[20\]](#); Lord John Russell's formal explanation of the policy of Mi-

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

nisters in regard to Savoy and Nice, [21]; speeches of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, [22].

Finance.—Great expectations respecting the approaching Budget; financial statement postponed owing to Mr. Gladstone's illness, [26]; the commercial treaty with France laid before Parliament; the financial statement; Mr. Gladstone's elaborate and comprehensive speech, [26]; extensive changes of taxation, the wine duties, paper duty, Customs duties, Income-tax, &c., [26]; Mr. Du Cane's notice of motion postponed for Mr. Disraeli's motion to postpone the consideration of the Budget until the French treaty shall have been considered, [31]; Mr. Disraeli's speech, [31]; Mr. Gladstone's reply, [32]; debate; the Opposition insist that the House shall consider the engagements of the treaty before they consider the resolutions that are to carry out the engagements; the Ministerialists, that to submit each article of the treaty to the control of Parliament was unconstitutional; on division amendment negatived, [35]; important discussion in the House of Lords on the treaty, [35]; Mr. Du Cane's motion against reducing the ordinary revenue and increasing the Income-tax, [37]; three nights' debate; speeches of Sir S. Northcote, [38]; Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Baines, Mr. Byng, [39]; Sir F. Baring, Mr. Bright, [40]; Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Newdegate, [41]; Mr. Osborne, Mr. T. Baring, [42]; Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Walpole, [43]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, [44]; on division, majority of 116 for Ministers, [45]; Ministers raise the distinct question of approval of the treaty by moving an address, [45]; speech of Mr. Byng, [45]; Sir H. Cairns, on behalf of the Conservatives, accepts the treaty, but objects that it is one-sided, imperfect, and halting, [47]; Mr. Horsman moves amendment respecting Article 2. (coals), [48]; important statement of Mr. Vivian; speech of Mr. Disraeli, [49]; answer of Chancellor of Exchequer, [50]; amendment negatived; original motion carried by majority of 226, [51]; similar address moved in the House of

Parliament—*continued.*

Lords by Lord Taunton, [51]; Earl Grey's strictures on the treaty: opposes the motion, [51]; speeches of Lord Wodehouse, Earl of Malmesbury, [52]; Lord Overstone opposes the motion; speeches of the Duke of Argyll, [53]; Earl of Derby, [54]; of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chelmsford, [55]; address carried by majority of 80, [56]; discussion on the various portions of the Budget; the wine duties, Mr. Gladstone's exposition, [59]; after debate, resolution agreed to; refreshment-houses—Mr. Gladstone's interesting explanation of his proposition, as a complement of the introduction of French wines, [61]; after several debates the propositions are carried, [66]; the Customs' tariff,—alterations not generally opposed by the Conservatives; questions regarding corks and silks, [66]; the Income-tax—motion for a 10d. tax, [67]; several amendments are proposed and negatived, and motion carried, [67]; unpopularity of the proposal for the repeal of the paper duty; considered as a question of an additional 1d. to the Income-tax; Sir W. Miles' amendment; interesting debates, [69]; speeches of Mr. B. Stanhope, Mr. Black, Mr. Maguire, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. M. Gibson, [70]; invective of Mr. Horsman, answer of Mr. Gladstone, [71]; Sir J. Pakington; amendment negatived, [72]; renewed attack on third reading; amendment of Sir S. Northcote, [72]; Mr. M. Gibson's answer, [73]; speech of Mr. Gladstone, [74]; Mr. Disraeli, [75]; division; Ayes, 219, Noes, 210; majority for Ministers, 9, [75]; Earl of Derby gives notice of his intention to oppose the repeal of the paper duty; Earl Granville moves the second reading, and denies that the proposed remission is inexpedient, and that the Lords have power to deal with the question, [76]; Lord Lyndhurst argues the constitutional question in favour of the Lords, [77]; Lord Montague, examining the question of expediency, moves the rejection of the bill, [78]; Duke of Argyll vindicates the financial policy of the Government, [79]; powerful speech of the Earl of Derby, [80]; on division, majority of 89 against the bill. Opinion of the country on this pro-

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

ceeding of the House of Lords; growing alarm as to the sufficiency of the Budget, [82]; Lord Palmerston moves a Committee to search for precedents; Mr. Duncombe's amendment, and debate, [83]; Report of Committee; moderate resolutions moved by Lord Palmerston thereon, [84]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer supports the resolution, but vindicates his financial scheme; [85]; Mr. Whiteside's reply, [86]; Mr. Disraeli vindicates the Lords, but adopts the resolution; view of Lord J. Russell, [87]; Mr. Horsman's telling speech, Mr. Bright's answer, [88]; the resolutions agreed to, [89]; Lord Fermoy moves a resolution condemning the conduct of the Lords, [89]; the resolution generally condemned, and negatived, [91]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer retains the Excise duty on paper, but modifies the Customs duty to accord with the French treaty; danger of the Government, [91]; Mr. Puller moves an amendment; important debate; speeches of Mr. Childers, Mr. Crossley, [93]; Mr. Maguire, Sir H. Cairns, the Attorney-General, [94]; Mr. Henley, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Disraeli, [95]; the resolutions carried by a majority of 33, [96].

Parliamentary Reform.—Lord J. Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Representation; proposes a £10 county, and a £6 borough, franchise, and takes one seat from 25 boroughs; their redistribution, [98]; indifference in the country on the subject of reform; bills for Ireland and Scotland introduced, [101]; languid and protracted debates on the second reading; Mr. Disraeli proposes to read the bill the second time and discuss the proposals in Committee, but suggests that the bill be withdrawn, [101]; speeches of Mr. Rolt and Mr. Bright, [102]; Mr. Stansfeld, Sir J. Pakington, Sir G. Grey, [103]; Mr. Adderley, Mr. Massey, [104]; Mr. Whiteside, Mr. James, [105]; Sir G. Lewis, [106]; Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Milnes, [107]; Sir E. B. Lytton, [108]; Mr. Denman, Sir J. Walsh, Lord J. Russell, [109]; Lord J. Manners, Mr. Du Cane, Mr. Macaulay, [111]; Mr. Gregory, Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Walpole, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [113]; bill read the second

Parliament—continued.

time without a division, [114]; these debates occupy from the 19th March to 3rd May. In the Lords, Earl Grey moves for inquiry into increase of voters by reduction of franchise; his speech, [115]; Duke of Argyll consents to Committee, [116]; speech of Earl of Derby, [117]; motion agreed to. Lateness of the period for discussing many questions in committee; Lord John Russell proposes to go into committee on the English bill, and to withdraw the Irish and Scotch bills, [119]; discussion; the bill is very faintly supported by members on the ministerial side; Mr. Mackinnon moves to postpone the question until after the census of 1861; Government defeat the motion; but feeling it impossible to carry the bill through committee in face of the indifference of their supporters, withdraw it; little emotion felt by the country at this result, [124]; Mr. Berkeley's annual motion for the ballot, [126].

Military and Naval Affairs.—Mr. S. Herbert moves the Army and Lord C. Paget the Navy Estimates, both unprecedentedly large, [129]; they are agreed to; the Civil Service Estimates; much criticized, [131]; question of manning the navy discussed on motion of Sir C. Napier, [133]; the same subject discussed in the Lords, [134]; Lord Lyndhurst brings forward the state of our naval defences, [135]; answer of the Duke of Somerset, [137]; great impression made by this debate. Further discussions in the Commons on naval subjects raised by Sir C. Napier and Mr. Lindsay, [138]; question of promotion in the army brought forward by Sir De Lacy Evans, [140]; debate; reply of Mr. S. Herbert, [142]; Lord Panmure brings forward the subject in the Lords; defends the purchase system, [143]; flogging in the army and navy; subject discussed on motion of Mr. Williams for returns; Mr. S. Herbert's observations, [144]; subject of promotion and retirement in the navy, [145]; fortification of dockyards and arsenals; Lord Palmerston's resolutions, founded on the report of the Defence Commission, [145]; his speech detailing the plans adopted by the Government, and asks for a vote of £9,000,000,

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

[147]; its reception by the House, [147]; amendment of Mr. Lindsay, disapproving expenditure for fortifications as compared with strengthening the navy; Mr. S. Herbert's answer, [148]; speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Horsman, and others; Lord Palmerston's reply; original resolution agreed to, [151]; Mr. E. James' amendment to second reading of bill, seconded by Sir C. Napier, [152]; after debate second reading agreed to, [153]; important debate on the bill in the Lords; speech of Lord Ellenborough, [153]; answer of Earl de Grey; bill passed, [154].

China and India.—Mr. B. Cochrane calls attention to relations with China in reference to the Peiho affair; Sir M. Seymour defends the operations, [156]; Lord J. Russell defends Earl of Elgin, [157]; Earl of Elgin arrives from China and makes a statement in the House of Lords, [157]; Sir de Lacy Evans brings forward the subject of the war, [158]; defended by Lord J. Russell, [158]; debate on the policy and justice of the war, [160]; Earl Grey, in the Lords, severely condemns the Government for having entered into the war without consulting Parliament, [160]; Duke of Somerset defends the Government, [161]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a special provision for the Chinese war; proposes a supplementary Budget, [162].

Finances of India.—Mr. Wilson sent to Calcutta as Financial Member of the Council; his financial scheme to restore equilibrium between revenue and expenditure; singular opposition and prompt recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, [163]; Earl of Ellenborough criticizes the scheme; answer of Duke of Argyll, [164]; Mr. D. Seymour adverts to Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, and eulogizes his services, [164]; Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston justify the recall as essential to the public good, [165].

The Indian Financial Statement.—Secretary of State for India explains to the House the state and prospects of the Indian exchequer, [166]; statement criticized by Mr. D. Seymour and others, [167]. *Reorganization of the Indian Army*—bill

Parliament—continued.

to amalgamate the Local with the Queen's army [168] is strongly opposed; view of Lord Stanley, [169]; of General Peel and Colonel Sykes, [170]; Sir de L. Evans, [171]; Mr. A. Mills moves rejection of the bill; seconded by Sir E. Colebrooke, [171]; bill opposed by Sir de L. Evans, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. D. Seymour, and others; supported by Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Vansittart, Sir W. Russell, Sir C. Wood; bill carried by large majority, [177]; further opposition on going into Committee; numerous amendments proposed and negatived; bill passed, [179]; bill moved in the Lords by Duke of Argyll; opposed by Earl of Ellenborough as most dangerous; supported by Duke of Cambridge, [179]; Earl of Derby commits the matter to the responsibility of Government; bill passed, [180].

Religion, Education, &c.—*Church Rates*—Sir J. Trelawny again brings in his bill for abolishing church rates, [181]; Lord R. Montagu moves the rejection of the bill; speeches of Sir G. Lewis, Mr. K. Seymer, [183]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord Fermoy, &c.; bill carried by majority of 29, [184]; Mr. Newdegate proposes a fixed charge on real property in substitution for church rates, [184]; after debate, motion negatived, [185]; Mr. Whiteside moves to postpone third reading for six months, [186]; after animated debate amendment negatived by majority of 9 only [187]; progress of the bill in the Lords; Lord Lyveden moves the second reading; Duke of Marlborough moves rejection of bill, [188]; Earl de Grey, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Newcastle support the bill; Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Grey, Duke of Rutland, and Earl of Derby oppose it; bill thrown out by majority of 97, [190]; *Endowed Schools*—Lord Cranworth brings in bill to remove certain grievances of Dissenters, [190]; after debate, bill goes to Committee, where it is much altered, and becomes law, [192]; bill on the same subject introduced by Mr. Dillwyn; interesting discussion on second reading; is rejected on motion of Mr. Selwyn, [193];

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

Maynooth—Mr. Spooner's annual motion on the Maynooth grant; rejected after short debate, [194]; *Religious Services in Theatres*—Lord Dungannon's motion condemnatory of this practice; interesting speech of Earl of Shaftesbury, [194]; views of the Bishops of Llandaff and London; motion withdrawn, [196]; *Revision of the Prayer-Book*—Lord Ebury moves for appointment of Committee, [196]; motion generally opposed; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Oxford, and Earl Stanhope, 197; motion negatived, [198]; *Union of City Benefices*—the Bishop of London introduces a bill to provide for the spiritual destitution of the metropolis by a union of city benefices and transfer of surplus funds; Bill passed, [198]; *Census for 1861*—the bill proposes returns as to religious profession; clause considered a grievance by Dissenters, is opposed, and withdrawn, [199]; *National Education (Ireland)*—motion of Mr. Butt for an address; Mr. Whiteside, [200]; answer of Mr. Cardwell; motion negatived, [201]; *Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland)*—bill introduced by Mr. Cardwell and passed, [202]; *The postponed measures of the Session*—the London Corporation Reform Bill and Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, [202]; *Massacre of the Christians in Syria*—subject brought before the Lords by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; his important speech, [203]; answer of Lord Wodehouse, [204]; this long and laborious session terminated on the 28th August by Commission; speech of the Lords Commissioners, [205]; review of the operations of the session, [207].

PATENTS, 565.

POETRY, 582.

PROMOTIONS, 522.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:—

Treaties.—Treaty of commerce with France:—the correspondence, 210; the treaty, 223; additional article, 229; second additional article, 230; treaty with Nicaragua, 231; treaty of annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, 240; convention for the Pacification of Syria, 242.

State Papers.—Extracts from cor-

Public Documents—continued.

respondence relating to the cession of Savoy and Nice, 243; Extracts from correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy, 273.

Table of statutes, 23 and 24 Vict., 301; finance accounts for the year 1860, 318; prices of stock, 336; average prices of corn, hay, straw, clover, and butcher's meat, 337.

Summary of deaths, births, and marriages, in England and Wales, and in the metropolis, in 1860; the same in the years 1851-60, 338; meteorological table for 1860, 338; total number of bankrupts, 338; university honours, Oxford, 339; Cambridge, 342.

QUEEN, THE.—The Session of Parliament opened by the Queen in person; Her Majesty's Speech, 3; Her Majesty receives the officers of volunteer rifle corps at a special *levée*, 27; reviews the rifle volunteers in Hyde-park, 87, and at Edinburgh, 134; opens the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, 115; the Princess Royal (Princess Frederick William of Prussia) delivered of a daughter, 126; autumnal residence of the Court in Scotland, 134; visits the family of the Prince Consort at Cobourg, journey through Belgium, Prussia, &c., 159.

RACING MEETINGS.—Epsom, 73; Ascot, 81; Goodwood, 125; Doncaster, 167. Railway Accidents:—In January, 14; at the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway, six persons killed, many wounded, 21; at the Hatfield station of the Great Northern, two persons killed, 61; singular accident at the terminus of the Great Northern, 77; near Granton, 118; fatal accident on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, 148; dreadful accident to an excursion train at Helms-shore, 152; fatal explosion of a locomotive at King's Cross, 170; dreadful accident at Atherstone, ten lives lost, 172.

Return of the number of persons killed by accident in the year 1860, 209.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1860, 346.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.—Return of wrecks, &c., in 1859, 1; storms and shipwrecks in January, 3; wreck of the steamer *Northerner*, 6; of the *Mondejo*, Portuguese man-of-

INDEX.

Shipwrecks—continued.

war, [12](#); the *Endymion*, emigrant ship, destroyed by fire, [18](#); gales on the 15th, 19th and 27th Feb., [19](#), [23](#); wreck of the *Lima*, emigrant ship, [100](#) lives lost, [19](#); loss of the *Hungarian*, mail steamer and all on board, [20](#); collision and loss of the *Ondine*, near fifty lives lost, [20](#); wreck of the *Nimrod*, forty lives lost, [24](#); shocking mortality on board the *Great Tasmania* transport, [33](#); a ship's crew poisoned, [37](#); dreadful murders on board a sloop in New York harbour, [39](#); wreck of the *Malabar* in Point-de-Galle harbour, [74](#); great gale in May, numerous wrecks, great loss of Yarmouth fishermen, [75](#); dreadful disaster on Lake Michigan, sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, with several hundred persons, [154](#); burning of the *Connaught*, mail-steamer, at sea, [162](#); singular destruction of a Peruvian frigate, [165](#); storms and shipwrecks in October, [168](#); explosion on board the steamship *Touning*, [170](#); storms and wrecks in November, [179](#).

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—War declared between Spain and Morocco; a Spanish force under General O'Donnell lands at Ceuta; the British Government declare against Spain acquiring any permanent territory, [245](#); general success of the Spaniards; decisive battle near Tetuan, which is taken; treaty of peace, [246](#).

Stupid attempt at civil war by the Count de Montemolin and his brother; they are captured, and released on engagements, which they dishonourably repudiate when free; General Ortega taken and executed, [247](#).

STATE PAPERS.—Extracts of correspondence relating to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, [243](#); extracts of correspondence relating to Italy, [273](#).
See PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

STATUTES, Table of, [23](#) & [24](#) Vict., [301](#).

STOCK, Prices of, [336](#).

SYRIA.—See TURKEY AND SYRIA.

TREATIES.—Treaty of commerce with France; the correspondence, [210](#); the treaty, [223](#); additional article, [229](#); second additional article, [230](#); treaty with Nicaragua, [231](#); treaty of annexation of Savoy to France, [240](#); convention for the pacification of Syria, [242](#).

TRIALS AND LAW CASES.—Civil Cases.

Curious will case at Derby, [37](#); *Notridge v. Prince*—the Agapemone, [126](#). *Criminal Cases*: trial of David Hughes, an attorney, for extensive frauds, [5](#); operative arrangements, *Gye v. Hughes*, *Ward v. Lumley*, [18](#); trial of W. O'Brien at York, for burglary with violence, [29](#); the Luton murder—trial of Joseph Castle for the murder of his wife, [31](#); trial of Thomas Challinor for arson and robbery at Liverpool, [42](#); of Serafin Manzano for the murder of a woman, at Ashcombe, [43](#); trial of Pullinger for immense frauds on the Union Bank, [53](#); great commercial frauds—case of Evans, an attorney, of the Blaikies, of Aberdeen, and of the Demetrios, [56](#); case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch—trial of Eugenia Plummer for perjury, [65](#); of Ann Barker for attempted child-murder at Nettlebed, [119](#); of Henry Cowlley, for child-murder, [120](#); of Michael Hynes for the murder of Ann Skein at Gosport, [122](#); of John Fenton for the murder of Charles Spenser at Walkeringham, [124](#); of George Cass for the murder of Ann Sewell, at Embleton, [132](#); of Francis Price for the murder of Ann Platt, at Birmingham, [133](#); of Thomas Gallagher for the murder of his wife at Liverpool, [138](#); of Emma Padfield for child-murder at Hackney, [176](#); of Thomas Smith for the murder of John Batty at Winton, [184](#); of Milner Lockey for the murder of Thomas Harrison at Urpeth, [185](#); of Thomas Richardson for the murder of William McBrian at Wyberton, [187](#); of James Johnson for the murder of Serjeant Chipt and Corporal Jones at Aldershot, [188](#); of Samuel Twigg for the murder of his wife at Wolverhampton, [192](#); of John Kenworthy for burglary with violence, at Leeds, [196](#).

The Walworth tragedy—trial of William Godfrey Youngman for the murder of Mary Ann Streeter, his mother, and two brothers, [532](#); the Stepney murder; trial of George Mullins for the murder of Mrs. Mary Emsley, [541](#).

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—Massacre of Christians by the Druses in the towns of the Lebanon; disgraceful conduct of the Turkish authorities, [251](#); scenes at Zaleh and Deir-el-Kammar, [252](#); outrages and mas-

INDEX.

Turkey and Syria—*continued*.

sacres at Damascus, [\[254\]](#); convention by the Western Powers as to interference in Syria, [\[255\]](#); departure of French troops for the East, [\[256\]](#); vigorous conduct of Fuad Pasha in punishing the guilty, [\[256\]](#); appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Commissioner in Syria, [\[257\]](#).

Great conflagration at Smyrna, [148](#).

UNITED STATES.—Danger to the Union from the question of slavery; the Missouri compromise, [\[271\]](#); the Nebraska Bill, [\[272\]](#); Question of the election of a President in 1856, [\[272\]](#); Mr Buchanan's conduct, [\[272\]](#); the Kansas bill, [\[272\]](#); resolutions of the House of Representatives hostile to Mr. Buchanan; his protest, [\[273\]](#); contest for the Presidency; the candidates, [\[275\]](#); Mr. Lincoln elected: his previous history, [\[276\]](#); meeting of Congress, [\[276\]](#); Message of the President; its topics—slavery and secession, [\[276\]](#); relations with Great Britain, [\[284\]](#); Kansas, [\[285\]](#); African slave trade, [287](#); filibustering, [\[287\]](#).

Awful catastrophe at Lawrence, and other disasters, [6](#); atrocities on board American merchant ships, [14](#); dreadful murders on board an oyster-sloop in New York Harbour, [39](#); hurricanes in the United States, [73](#); dreadful disaster on Lake Michigan, sinking of the *Lady Elgin*, with [300](#) passengers, [154](#); Niagara illuminated

United States—*continued*.

in honour of the Prince of Wales, [159](#); extraordinary performances of Blondin at the Falls of Niagara, [166](#).

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—Oxford, [339](#); Cambridge, [342](#).

Volunteers.—Wonderful progress of the Rifle Volunteer movement; Her Majesty receives the officers at a special *levée*, [27](#); great review of Volunteers in Hyde-park by Her Majesty, [87](#); the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, [115](#); review by the Queen at Edinburgh, [134](#); review at Knowsley, [150](#); at Knavesmire, Gloucester, and Camden Park, [151](#); fatal accident at Dover to Artillery Volunteers, [136](#).

Weather, the:—Wet, stormy, cold character of the year; storms and shipwrecks in January, [3](#); the weather and the parks, February, [19](#); great storms on the 15th, 19th and 27th February, [19](#), [23](#); the weather of the Winter quarter, [45](#); destructive gale in May, [75](#); dreadful losses of Yarmouth fishermen, [76](#); the weather of the Spring quarter, [107](#); the weather of the Summer quarter, [160](#); storms and shipwrecks in October, [168](#); hurricane at St. Kilda, [160](#); storms and shipwrecks in November, [179](#); the "cold Christmas," [198](#); the weather of the Autumn quarter, [207](#).

Eclipse of the sun, [123](#); a comet, [124](#); fatal lightning storms, [132](#).

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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